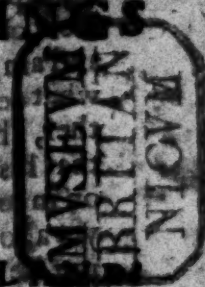


The Perfect Digest
OF SOME
PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS
Of and in relation to the
ARMIES
IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND



Licensed according to the direction of the
 late Act for Printing.

From Monday Octob. 24. to Monday Decemb. 31. 1653.

London Printed by F. Leach, and E. Griffin in the Old-bailly.

Monday, Octob. 24.



His day the Parliament passed several Resolutions for continuing several Commissions for Administration of Justice in Scotland, in things civil and criminal; the Commission for Affairs of the Exchequer, for the Universities, and Affairs of the Ministry, for placing Sheriffs, and regulating of their Courts, with some alteration and addition of some Commissioners.

This out of Scotland from Dunbarton, Octob. 16. came as followeth. Having marched within 16 miles of the Marquess

now met, and they have all resolved to send the Lords
Napier and Joubert back into England, to renew the Treaty,
which we hope will be acceptable to your Government, and
produce some good effect in few dayes; in the mean time we
shall not be wanting in making all the preparations of warre
we can against you, thereby to bring you to reason, in case you
will not hearken to a peace upon honourable terms to this
State, which they expect from you, if you will come to any
agreement. It is thought that as soon as the Fleet is come
home from the Sound, they will be sent to visit you upon your
own Coasts, and so keep you from coming upon ours. We are
heartily sorry to hear of the arrival of your Ships from Ham-
burgh laden with Ammunition, which we made our selves to
be assured of before we sent out men of War to surprize them,
who came after the Birds was flown.

There is lately arrived at the Hague out of France
the Prince of Tarante, who is going for Germany, and from
thence returns into France again. Here is also expected out of
France Mr. Chisun, who comes in quality of ordinary Ambassa-
dor for the King of France to this State.

It is said here that the Swedes have given Letters of Mart a-
gainst the *Hollanders*, for exacting upon their Ships in the
Sound and elsewhere. If this be true, it is a very bad Omen to
this State. But amongst all these alarms we are very much
comforted to hear that your own divisions are so great a-
mongst your selves, and that Coote is revolted in Ireland, as
our printed pamphlers do inform us.

The *Lorainers* do threaten us very much this Winter, we
are preparing to receive them, the Garrison of Maastricht is re-
inforced, and the Levies of the Prince of Liege much advan-
ced.

We do talk here very much of a peace between both Com-
mon wealths and that all will be accommodated in a very short
time, more to our advantage then we did believe it would.

Tuesday, Octob. 25

The House sat in a grand Committee upon the Bill con-
cerning the Union of England and Scotland, a Petition

was presented and read from the Common Council of London, presented by the late Speaker, concerning some irregularities committed by the Lord Mayor, which petition was referred to a Committee sitting in the Speakers Chamber that afternoon.

The Act is past, and now published for enabling the Commissioners of Parliament for compounding with Delinquents, to dispose of two parts of the Lands and Estates of Recusants for the benefit of the Common-wealth, and is to this effect.

That the Commissioners of Parliament for compounding with Delinquents, or any four of them, do and are hereby empowered and required, to dispose of two third parts of any Recusants, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Timber, or other Woods, Leases, Terms, Rights, Interests, and other Estates whatsoever, either in possession, Use, Remainder, Reversion, or otherwise, being forfeited or sequestred by an Act, Ordinance or Order of Parliament, (Except only Rectories impropriate, Glebs and Tythes) for the best advantage of the Commonwealth, according to the Rules hereafter expressed; That is to say, the said Commissioners shall by all good means inform themselves of the true value of all such Estates, and may contract for the same, after the rate and proportion of 4 years value for one life, and one third part of personall Estates forfeited: And every Recusant shall have three moneths after the passing of this Act, to bring in true particulars, and the full values of such Estates for which he will agree and contract: And if any Recusant shall neglect to contract within the time before limited, then the said Commissioners are impowered to contract with any other person for such Recusants Estate, or any part thereof as aforesaid. And all Recusants contracting for their own Estates, shall and may hold, enjoy and dispose the same to their best advantage: And all other persons contracting as aforesaid, shall hold and enjoy such Estate, during the naturall Life of any such Recusant whose Estate he shall so contract for.

- Provided, That all persons contracting do & shall pay one

Moyety of the sum agreed pay, within one moneth next after such contract made, and the other moyety within 3 moneths after the payment of the first moyety; and upon payment of the second moyety, the said commissioners shall take off the sequestration, and settle the estate according to the said contract, and Act, Ordinance or Order of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any person contracting for any such estate, shall neglect to pay the sum contracted for within the times before limited, he shall be sequestred by the said commissioners till due payment thereof; and in such case, the said commissioners may proceed to any new contract with any other person for the said estate.

Provided also, That if at the end of twelve moneths next after any sequestration discharged according to this Act, any Land, Tenements, or other Estate that by this Act shall be disposed or contracted for, be found settled in the possession, or for the use of any Recusants above the age of one and twenty years, the same shall be liable to all penal Laws in force against Recusants, as if this Act had never been.

An Act for the better and more effectual discovery and prosecution of Thieves and Highway men, also published as followeth.

An Act for the better and more effectual Discovery and Prosecution of Thieves and Highway men.

BE it Enacted by the Authority of this present Parliament, That such person or persons, who shall at any time from and after the Two and twentieth day of October, One thousand six hundred fifty and three, discover to any Justice of Peace, or any other Officer of Justice, any person that hath committed or shall commit any Robbery on the Highway, or Burglary; or that hath or shall feloniously break open any dwelling-house, or feloniously enter into any such House, or there use any violence upon any person, or steale any money or goods, and shall apprehend or cause to be apprehended such Offender; upon conviction of such Offender so apprehended by means of such discovery shall have a reward of Ten pounds for every such Offender so apprehended and

convicted: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs of the respective Counties of *England* and *Wales* where such conviction shall be had, be required upon the Certificate of the Judge, or under the hands of two or more Justices of Peace before whom such conviction shall be had, to pay unto such person or persons who shall discover and apprehend such Offender, or upon whose discovery such Offender shall be apprehended, the reward aforesaid of Ten pounds for every Offender so apprehended and convicted, out of the publique money received by him in that County; and the same shall be allowed unto him upon his Accompts in the Exchequer.

And be it further Enacted, That if any person guilty of any of the Crimes aforesaid, shall make any considerable discovery of his or their Complices, or the like Offenders, to the Council of State, or to any of the Judges of Justices of the Peace of the Commonwealth; so as the parties discovered shall be apprehended and legally convicted; That then it shall and may be lawful for the Councell of State, Judges or Justices to whom such discoverie shall be made, to give Reprieves, Protections, and the reward of Ten pounds for such discovery, to be paid as aforesaid by the Sheriff of the County where the Offence is committed, or the party convicted.

And it is further Enacted and Declared, That any person or persons that shall discover any Felon or Felons (commonly called or known by the name of Mole-Troopers) residing upon the Borders of *England* and *Scotland*, who upon such discovery shall be apprehended and convicted of any common Felony (Petty Larceny onely excepted) shall upon the said conviction have the like Encouragement of Ten pounds; and all Sheriffes of the respective Counties where the Fact shall be committed, and the party convicted shall make payment accordingly: And this Act to continue in force, until the One and twenty day of *October*, One thousand six hundred fifty and six, and no longer.

Paris the 29 of *October*, 1653. By newes from the Court, we heare that the Earle of *Marcombe* hath made his agreement with the Cardinal, and that he is to have a great summe

of money down and many great Church livings, for he and his, but by reason this matter hath been so long talked of, therefore many disapprove it, and will give no credit till they have more certaintie of the businesse. Our new Court of Justice, known by the name of *Chamber Ardent*, hath examined many prisoners, some of them hath been put to the rack, who have confessed, some very little, and some nothing at all; among them one *de Confours*, mentioned in my last, who seeing that he was ready to be brought to a Tryall, and to be dealt with as the two others which were mentioned two weeks since, hath made his appeale from that Court to the Parliament, assuming that priviledge as being one of the Kings Secretaries who are without any exceptions to be tryed by the Parliament and no other: The Court hath been in debate about the same, and its thought his exception will avayle little, considering they have so great power intrusted on them; therefore take this opposition of the prisoner to be a great breach of their prerogative. The Court is still at *Chelms*, and severall Towns adajcent have sent their Commissioners to the Court to tender their respect and service to His Majesty. The Prince of *Condi* is now in the field, and having fortified *Rocrey*, hath left him Son and Heire Govern out of the place; but by reason of his non age, therefore hath left a very gallant man for his Lieutenant, who doth take care of the place: Marshall *Turauce* having notice that the Prince of *Condi* with the Spanish Army were removed from their Quarters, is also marched with his forces from *Signi* *Abby*, and is observing the march of the enemy, who having marched towards the Frontire, and seeming to have some designe upon *Bapume*, therefore this Generall hath sent one of his Lieutenants with a considerable party to secure that place in case the enemy would attempt it. The Towne of *St. Mervould* being invested by a strong party of Horse commanded by the Earle of *St. Maure* the 23 in the evening, the rest of the Forces and the Artillery arrived there the next day, and so that siege is now began; the besieged have already made severall sallies out but with disadvantage.

From

From Bourdeaux the 15th Oct. 1693. The severall Members of this Parliament who have not heretofore joynted with those of la Reole hearing that the Duke of Vendosme had received an Order of the Counsel which did in something make void the Amnistia lately granted by the King, have therefore sent an expresse to the Court, with their grievances, to be presented by their commissioners chiefly in that which doth concern the place where their Parliament should set; that if in case his Majesty should not be pleased that the parliament should sit in this city, that he would grant that it may sit not at la Reole, but at Libourne, or Bazas, both neere to this City.

Danzick October 15. S. N. The Dane in what I gave you in my last, made onely a great shew, for they being gone out of the Sound with a side winde, came back the same night into the Sound, and the next day sailed to Copenhagen; they give out that it was needlesse for them to goe any further, by reason they had notice by a Galliot from the sea, that the English upon hearing that the Dane was coming out with his Fleet, were all run away to hide themselves; They are now in consultation about sending twelve of the Danes best Ships into the Elve, so to stop that passage as well as the Sound, he having received notice of those which went from thence with Masts and power, &c. it being their onely designe to hinder England of all such commodities. The role is providing for Winter quarters, so that all these great preparations which have been made this year, have conduced onely to a further impoverishing of the poore Countrey, which will in time lie heaviest at their doors who are the cause thereof. The plague as yet decreaseth not in this place; so that we are still in a prison.

This night Monsieur Tongshall, and Monsieur Newport, the two Dutch Deputies that went back into Holland, returned back again from the States Generall, and came to Covent Garden to the place where the other two Dutch Deputies that have staid all this while are, and its said are come fully instructed for peace.

Wednesday,

The Bill for sale of Forest-Lands was read and committed to the Committee for Inspections, &c. to which Committee were then adjoynd, Mr. St. Nicholas, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Mr. Carey, Captain Crofts, Colonel Ayscough, and Mr. Ashby, who are desired to meet the said Committee this afternoon at two a Clock.

- An Act ordered to be brought in against soliciting any Members of Parliament for places, and to disable all such as shall directly or indirectly solicit any of them.

The Committee sat this afternoon upon the Petition, and some thing of Charge from the Common Council of London, against their Lord Mayor.

The Ambassador of the Queen of Sweden came this day to take his leave of the Parliament, and Commissioners met him, & acted the usuall Ceremonies in that kind. He presented a Letter from the Queen in behalf of old *Lesby*. The Lord Ambassador *Whitlock* is going from the Parliament to Sweden with him. It is endeavoured to set out to-morrow.

The Lord *Whitlock* Ambassador from the Parliament to the Queen of Sweden, is ready to set forwards in a day or two.

Exon, October 22. We understand by Letters from *Flycatch*, That two of our Frigots have taken a Ship in which is a great quantity of Plate, worth 'tis said, 100000 pieces of Eight.

Phymouth, October 21. Captain *Spurling*, Commander of the little President, and one Frigate more, have chased in a ship to *Eastmouth* which pretends to be of *Offend*, of sixteen Guns, which hath in her as much Plate as is worth one hundred and twenty thousand pieces of Eight. They intend to bring the ship hither, until the Councils pleasure be known.

This day was a tumultuous rising of a Company of Seamen, who demanding at the Prize-Office &c. their share in some prizes by them taken, were so uncivil in their demands, that the Commissioners were forced to send for some Soldiers to appease the Tumult, which was not done but with the loss of some blood, one being slain on the place and divers hurt and wounded on both

sides. Afterwards the Seamen repaired to *White-Hall*, and being more civil in their demands there, were promised to have what in reason was just; And some of the chief of them being made sensible of the sad effects that would follow upon such unadvised and desperate proceedings, they concluded peaceably to depart every man to his own home, and counselled the rest to retire quietly, which they did accordingly.

Thursday October 27.

Paris the first of November, 1653. By the last Letters from *Lingueda* we hear, that things are at a stand, it being uncertain what will be the event, they are full of fears and jealousies, (and not without a cause) lest the Court having got them dispersed, may promise much, and perform little. We hear by Letters from *Bordeaux*, that they are in very great distractions, not only concerning the non-performance of the late agreement, but also by reason the Spanish Army and Fleet is still in the River of *Bordeaux*, and having landed men on *Médoc* side, have fortified themselves, and having daily supplies, are not like so easily to be beaten out of their Quarters. The Duke of *Vendosme* with his small Fleet, keeps up in his old Quarters, and now that he sees himself incapable to encounter with the Spanish Fleet, therefore we are put upon hopes that the Governour of *Brouage* will send him a very considerable number of Seamen, which being come, they will without any further delay fight the Spanish Armado, and, as they do believe, clear our River, which is of so great concernment to us, that we are now brought into a very sad condition, the Plague continuing here, and in other places in the high Country, which bringeth us to a very low ebb. The siege of *S. Menchould* goeth on apace, the Trenches being near finished, and so ready to be open; the Marquess of *Vexelles* who is commander in chief, hath his quarter at *Bignipont*, the Marques of *Castelnau* at *Chaudfontaine*, the Earl of *Navailles* at *Vesier*, and the of *St. Amand* at *Dauchin*, the Castle of *Amy* which was a relief to that place, hath been quieted by the garrison, whereby the besieged are the more streightened. The 26 instant the King, with his Brother and the Cardinal, went from *Châlons* to the League

of *Montcauld*, and came there the next day, where having found all things in a good posture, and by his presence encouraged the souldiers, he returned again the next day to the same place of *Chaulons*.

From *Burgundie* of the 24th this. The Marquisse of *Sauoy* passed through *Sens* with those forces he brings from *Guyenna*, and 'tis said they are about 2000 horse, and 5000 foot. The Duke of *Elbeuf* is come to this City, having left those Forces under his Command to the Earl of *Lilboure* his Son, who doth keep the field, to be ready upon any occasion. The Prince of *Cande* is upon the Borders, and it is thought he intends to besiege *Guise*, but as yet nothing done. The Duke of *Orleans* is still at his house near *Blair*, where he lyeth dormant, not acting any thing openly of either side. The arrests continue still at *Saint Mallo*, against the English, and we cannot hear what successe they have had at Court, only that it is not like to be so soon answered. The Cardinal de *Retz* remaineth still a close prisoner, and no prayers, lutes, or intreaties will prevail with Cardinal *Mazarine*.

This day the Seamen in a tumultuous manner, in greater numbers than the day before, rose again many of them armed with Swords, Pistols, and other weapons, and coming down towards *White-Hall*, were met withall by the Lord Generals Life-Guard at *Charing-Cross*, and soon disperst, some of them cut and wounded, but none that we hear of slain.

October the 25th 1653. At the Meeting of Officers agreed upon, That Colonel *Bosvil*, Colonel *Nich*, and several Officers, be desired to meet upon Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Court house at *Westminster*, to receive the Debenters of the reduced Officers and Souldiers, that they may be made ready to transmit them into *Ireland* for satisfaction according to the Act for *Ireland*, and all Officers and Souldiers concerned in the security, are to take notice accordingly.

On Friday and Saturday October 28, 29. At *Newcastle* October 30. Here arriveth this River a great number of Ships, which are all laden with coals, and some other lading, which came in the last week, and will be ready within a

few dayes, intending all to go out together, so soon as they receive their convoy, which is daily expected; they belong to several Ports, but the major part is bound for *London*: We understand that the Dutch Freebooters are again at Sea, but as for the arrival of their East India, and other Merchants, we hear by a Vessel come from *Ostend* to *Tinmouth*, that they are not yet come, but expected daily. By a small Vessel come out of the Frith in *Scotland* we hear of two prizes brought in by a private man of War, both *Pinks* coming from the Eastland, and laden with those commodities, but pretend to be *Hamburgers*.

Falmouth O^r Feb: 25. I doubt not but you have heard of the rich prize brought into *Foy*, which, besides one hundred thousand pieces of eight, hath great store of other rich goods as we are credibly informed, here is lately come into this Harbour a ship bound for *London* coming from *Limbrick*, which bringeth no other news but that all things are peaceable and quiet only the Plague continueth in some parts. We can hear but little news from the *Scilly* Islands by reason that between the lands end and the Islands it is much infested of Sea Rovers. We hear also by our Fishermen of two new Pirates come from *Brest*, who as they say were never at Sea before, one having eight Guns and the other twelve, and are in company together, being full of men which are of several Nations and pretend to have Commissions from *Rupert*, in the name and for the use of the pretended Scottish King.

From *Dunbarton* O^r Feb: 18. I suppose our former intelligence of *Kenners*'s levying men in this Country, and sending Warrants within four or five miles of *Glasgow* for men and money, hath informed you of the ground of the Match of the Commander in Chief this way, with about 1300 Horse and foot; yesterday he march'd over the River *Loch* into the bounds of the *Highlands* where the Enemies had been some few days before, but was gone to levy his forces in *Argyll* Country, our forces came within 15 or 16 miles of *Inverary*, partly to alarm *Kenners*'s partie and disturb their proceedings, and partly to take a view of *Castles* belonging to the Lord of *Argyll*, which are all laden with coal, and some other goods, which came in the last week and will be ready within

but 10 miles from hence, but neither the way, nor the season of the year permitting them to march further, finding the House not convenient to be garrison'd they came back to *Dunbarton*. The Marquess of *Argyle* is endeavouring to raise what force he can against them, but in regard of their scarceness and shortness of time; and the Malignancy of some to joyne with his Son *Lorn*, is not able to ballance their force as yet. To morrow the Commander in Chief goes towards the Shires of *Air* and *Renfrew* to settle those parts.

Edinburgh October 22. The Commander in chief has taken a march along the Frontiers and Brayes of the Highlands, that roaving party retreated to their fastnesses upon his approach, he has planted some Garrisons to interrupt the frequent incursions of those spoylers; so that we hope the Lowlands will be less troubled with them. Some of the Ministers of the Remonstrating party intend a meeting shortly, the effect whereof you will know hereafter; some prizes of Fisher-men are brought into *Leith*.

Upon occasion of the rising of the Seamen yesterday, and the day before, the Council of State caused this Proclamation to be proclaimed and published, as followeth.

By the Council of State appointed by Authority
of Parliament.

W Heras for the encouragement of Sea-men, a considerable augmentation hath been made of their wages, and seasonable provision for such of them as have been sick, or wounded, and due consideration had of the wives, Children, and Impotent Parents of all Officers and Sea-men that have been slain in the present service; as also their Months gratuity, and wages fully paid them upon coming in of the respective Ships in which they have served; notwithstanding all which, and the extraordinary care that hath been taken by the State from time to time for their encouragement; divers Sea-men, and others, did on the 26. and 27. dates of this instant October, in a tumultuous and seditious manner, assemble together in numerous Companies, with Pistols, Swords, and other weapons, on the Tower-Hill, at Charing-Crosse, and other places in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, to the disturbance of

the Publick Peace; Now to the end that such practices for the future may be prevented, which we have too much cause to believe have been animated and fomented by discontented and ill-affected persons, and that others in time to come may not be seduced to their own ruin, we do hereby declare, That exemplary justice shall be inflicted upon the chief Authors or Ring-leaders in this Mutiny and Sedition, some of which are now under custody; And do straitly charge and command, That no Mariners, Sea-men, or other persons whatsoever, upon pain of death, do presume to assemble together in a mutinous or seditious manner, or any waies countenance or abet such Mutiny or Sedition. And we do further declare, That a speedy course shall be taken for the adjusting, and payment of the money due to the Seamen for their shares of Prizes, and that all due encouragement (which shall hereafter be particularly expressed) shall be given to such as shall voluntarily engage themselves in this present Service.

Dated at White-Hall, this 27. day of October, 1653.

Signed by command of the Council of State,

JOHN THORLOE, Secr.

The Parliament also passed an additional Article to the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea, and caused the same to be published as followeth.

That all Mariners and others employed, or which have been employed in the Service of this Commonwealth in their Fleets, or otherwise at Sea, shall after the time of their respective discharges, demean themselves with all duty and respect to the publique peace: and if any person who hath been, is or shall be so employed, hath committed or abetted, or shall commit or abet any mutinous or seditious Act, whereby the peace of this Commonwealth may be, or hath been endangered; Every such person shall be proceeded against, and suffer pains of death, or otherwise, in the same sort and manner, as by the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea already established, he might have been proceeded against for any Act of that nature, in case of being in actual Service.

Provided, That every Person comprised within this Article, be proceeded against within three months after the offence committed, and not otherwise.

From

From the *Hague* the 31 of October 1653, *filed* *md*: Since my last Monieurs *Newport* and *Tonghall* are departed, they went hence (to ship at *Flushing*) yesterday morning. Their Instructions are positively not to treat upon the 3 English preliminary Propositions, nor that of a Coalition, but only to offer a Treaty upon the 36 Articles, with a strict defensive League. If this overture of Treating thus restrainedly be accepted, they are to proceed cheerfully and frankly; otherwise, if refused, all four are immediately to return, (*re infecta*.) More here (of those that are able to discourse to an opinion) believe their stay in *England* will be very short; (that is, you will not dance their pipe) but some others are of opinion, that if you will not come to them, they will come to you. The *French* Ambassador is still at *Paris*.

The King of *Denmark* hath sent a very earnest Message to the States, to assist the King of the *Scots*, and it is now under Question, whether they shall not send present Assistance to the *Highlanders*, notwithstanding the Treaty.

The Rich *Indian* Fleet is daily expected. *Witte Wittens* long stay hath been in attendance of the 3 *Norway* rich ships. *William* of *Nassau* is made Prince of the Empire, and with his new Honour hath quite changed his affections, being now wholly on that side *Holland* is, and accordingly *Friezland* hath out-gon *Holland* in their Votes for Peace. They would have given their Ambassadors absolute power to agree to any thing, so it it were to be the price of peace, and so (if you hold them to it) will all the rest of the Provinces too. The daily prizes you daily take, make these people so desperate, that the wiser sort (in their Cups) talk of nothing but yeelding, or trampling. They have great hopes of some great ones with you, who have promised to stand their friends in the businesse of Peace.

The new Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the year ensuing, Alderman *Vinor*, was this day sworn, and took his place, according to the usual custom.

The Parliament having formerly ordered that the Widdows and Children of such Officers as were slain in the last Sea-fight should be considered by the Council of State, with the advice

advice of the Committee of the Admiralty therein. The Council of State made their Report in pursuance of the said Order, and the House confirmed several gratuities to be settled upon the said Widdow, and part thereof upon each of their Children, whereby their Portions are ascertained.

The number of ships, and the charge thereof for this Winter Guard, was reported to the Parliament, and after some debate approved of. And the great charge of our Fleet encreasing by reason of the addition of ships, It was Ordered, That all the moneys arising upon the Composition, or sale of Recusants Estates, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for that purpose, shall be employed for the use of the Navy only.

This day the Lord Commissioner *Whitlock* who is going Lord Ambassadour into *Sweden* according to former order attended the Parliament to receive his Commission and instructions; The Parliament having notice of his attendance at the door, his Lordship was called for in, and the Speaker delivered him his Commissions and instructions, by order, and in the name of the Parliament, whereupon his Lordship took his leave of the Parliament and intends to set forwards forthwith.

This day from *Portsmouth* they write, That some private men of war have this week brought into this Harbour three French ships which will all prove prizes, laden with Salt, Stumme, honey, Brandy Wine, Cheefe, and other things of value.

A description of Jerusalem with a Map explaining 268 places therein, and in the Scriptures thereof, as it flourished in Christs time, shewing the several places of the Acts and sufferings of Christ and his Apostles, as also of the Kings and Prophets, with 7 general Rules for expounding of Scriptures that speak of Christs coming and Kingdom, and ending of the Jews; by H. Jellie. Sold by T. Brouncker at the 3 bibles in Pauls Churchyard nere the West end.

Oct. 26. John Parkinson about 6 and twenty years of age, indifferent long hair, no beard, much disfigured with the small pox, with a sad frowning countenance and his speech pretty thick, taken away money and cloaths the value of forty pound. If any can bring tidings of him to Edmond Roach Taylor in ship yard with in Temple Bar, and they shall have twenty shillings for their pains.

If any can give notice of a bright bay Mare with a white blaze down the nose, with a black list down her back, near upon 15 hand high, trots all, comes 1 year old, 3 white feet, her tail short, with a black main, and 3 rings on her barrow, with a little white spot under her tail, she was stolen out of a pasture by Tyburn upon Friday night last October 28, those that can bring tidings of her to Mr. Combs at the golden gate in Bishops, and they shall have forty shillings for their pains.

This is licensed and entered according to order.

RINIS.

Severall Proceedings

OF

STATE AFFAIRES

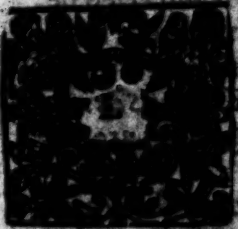
In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* With the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.

From Thursday the 27 of October to Thursday
the 3 day of November. 1653. R. P.

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for *Roberts Ibbitson* dwelling
in *Smithfield near Hoesier Lane.* 1653.

Beginning on Thursday 27 October. 1653.

 Letters from the *Hague* dated 4 Octob. advertise, That
Lieutenant Admirall *Opdam* is there, and hath his
Commission from the States, to go presently to sea.
The fleet from the Vice Admirall *Witte Witsense* is
not yet come; and therefore a fleet of 17 ships un-
der the command of *Van Zanen* is gone towards *Nor-
way* with 14 ships more from the *Texell* to meete
them, and Vice Admiral *Jan Evense* is almost ready with the men of war
from *Zeeland*; we expect here suddenly an Ordinary Ambassador from
France. The Queen of *Spain* after five months being with childe hath
miscarried.

Flushing 21 Octob. These are two English prizes brought in here, one
laden

laden with coales, the other with salt, and the 15 instant another was brought in with butter. The 17 went from hence 40 and odde Merchant ships for *France*, convoyed with 6 men of war. Here are four fire ships very strong ones (by several inventions) preparing to go out with *Jan Everson* to sea.

Naples 20 *Septemb.* The King hath put out a Decree, that whosoever hath any estate belonging to the *Bandites*, that were condemned, that they discover it, otherwise they shall be proceeded against as Rebels and Traytors. Here is a Comet seen two houres every morning before Sun rising.

Genua 23 *Sept.* The French made an invode upon the Frontiers of *Millan*, and got great spoile, which they brought hither to sell, and under that pretence have done much harme, but since, *Frederick Imperia-*lo is gone against them with some Troops.

Milaine 1 *Octob.* In a skirmish last month, neer *Anona*, between *Asti* and *Alexandria*, which fight lasted 3 houres: The French had 1200 slain, among which *Baron Monti*, General of the *Savoys* horse, and the Commander of the *Switzers* forces, and four Captains kild, and the Son of the Marshal *Grassi*, and many more wounded, and the *Spaniards* had about 60 slain.

Venice 3 *Octob.* The Turks in *Dalmatia* bring great store of corn and hay, and make many ovens to bake their bisket, so that there is some great designe expected from them the next league, five ships are lately gone from hence to *Cande* with 130000 duckets, and three other are to follow with powder, match, bullet and cannon.

Germany 21 *Octob.* The Duke of *Lorraine* is come with his forces from the Prince of *Conde*, towards *Lorraine*: It is suspected he intends to make some peace with *France*, His Ambassador hath upon accord of the surrender of *Vecht*, been instant in getting a subsidy to be granted for *Charles Stewart*, tituler King of *Scots*. In *Switzerland*, the people are risen, and all the strong places are garisoned.

Rome 4 *Octob.* Here are strange stirs about receiving the *Portugall* Ambassador, many Cardinals having publickly protested against it. It is not yet known what will be done.

Venice 10 *Octob.* The Turks in *Cande* have stormed the town again, but were bea en off with great losse. The Turks *Bassa* in *Canea* hath assaulted the Castle of *Sallano*, and there are 12 gal-

lies

lies laid before it, to block it up, it is thought it will be forced to surrender. Our General *Foscari* had intelligence that the *Bassa* with store of Ladders designed to storm *Suda*, hath relieved the Fort with all necessary supplies. Gen. *Dolphin* in *Dalmatia* hath provided the City of *Spalato* with supplies.

Ratisbone 13 Octob. The Emperor is recovered of his Gout, the *Romish King* endeavours a dismission of the meeting.

Nantz 9 Octob. Prince *Rupert* is here, who hath advertisements from *O Sullinan Bara* (an Irish Papist at *Paris*) that he shall have some ships with Commission from *Charles Stewart*, for assistance of the Irish. The Lord *Taske* hath received some monies upon some designe to assist the Highlanders in *Scotland*. The Lord *Maglo* is come from the Highlanders to *Charles Stewart*, to conferre with him about the affaires there. A French Ambassador is gone to *Holland*.

Milane 26. Septemb. The Duke and Dutchesse of *Mantua* are come hither, going towards their own Court. Before hee came from *Cassel*, he committed the President *Bido* and the Earl of *Monchesimo*, upon a charge by our Councill here, who have accused them of holding intelligence with the French.

Leghorn 29 Septem. Here are arrived two *Holland* ships from *Smyrna* valued at 30000 li. sterling apiece. The Turkish fleet that lay in *Rhodes* are got out and come safe to *Cande*, where they have taken a strong Fort, so that the *Venetians* can hardly keep the Island.

Antwerpe 22 Octob. Arch Duke *Leopold* lyes by *Beaumont*, ready to march, but uncertain which way.

Naples 13 Septemb. Count *Doniato* is entreated by the Spanish ministers at *Rome*, to stay here three years longer in his Government; but part of the goods of the Count of *Castilio* is arrived here, so that he makes haste to bee gone in earnest. The Gallies of the Duke of *Dorea* have brought the Count of *Lemors* to *Caleari* to be Vice roy of *Sardinia*.

Warsho in Poland 3 Octob. There hath been a great fight between our Army and the *Cossacks*, we have lost 30 chief Officers, and Gen. *Mosck* is put to flight, wounded and retired to *Soltom*; there are many sick in the Polish leaguer, and divers Officers dead, the Kings cheif Apothecary died suddenly It is feared it is the plague The King hath sent an expresse to the Emperor, to desire his care that the Turks make no inroad into *Hungaria* or *Transylvania*.

A Bill Entituled, *An Act for reviving of an Act of Parliament*, entituled, *An Act for redress of delays and mischiefs arising by writs of Error in several cases*, was this day read the first and second time, and committed.

A Bill for Deafforestation, sale and improvement of the Forests, and the Honors, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the usuall limits and perambulations of the same, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, was this day read the second time, and was committed.

Observations concerning the Courts of Chancery presented to the Parliament.

IF we look back into ancient times, we shal find the businesse of the Chancery to be but litle, and the Officers and Clerks but few, namely a cheife Clerk (who was Mr. of the Rolls) three Attorneys or writing Clerks (which dispatched the businesse now done in the Six Clerks Office) one Register, and one Examiner, all which (except the cheife Clerk) were writing Clerks, for dispatch of the businesse of the Court, and taking care of Clients Causes, and for such their care and pains they received all the Fees which the Clients paid, except only what was due to the Master of the Rolls, which Fees then paid (although the certainty of them are not known) yet is more then probable, the same were not so great as are now taken, but then the laborer receiving his full wages, the businesse was well and soon dispatched, and the Records well kept.

2. It is observed that as the businesse of the Court encreased, the Attorneys encreased to the number of six, and the Examiners to the number of two, and so kept themselves at that number, and as the businesse further increased, the Attorneys, Examiners, and Register by the consent of the severall Masters of the Rolls, from time to time increased their Clerks, and cast all the care, pains, & burthen of Causes, and all disbursements for Clients upon their Clerks, and they wholly withdrew themselves from the duty of their places, and became over-seeing Officers, and not writing Clerks, according to their primitive constitution, and then their only care was to contrive Rules and Methods of Practice, with many tedious and unnecessary formalities, in such manner as that no busines might passe by them undiscoversed

nor any Fees unpaid; And this occasioned great expence to the Clients, and much more pain to the Under-Clerks then was necessary.

3. It may be observed, that notwithstanding such Rules of Practice prescribed by the six Clerks, yet the labouring Clerks of that Office (to whose care only the Clients commit their Causes, and depend upon them for the management thereof) do often conceal the businesse, and the Fees due for the same from the six Clerks, and satisfy themselves touching the lawfulness thereof, as well in regard they often disburse money for their Clients to the six Clerks, which they never receive again; as also for that the whole care and burthen lies upon them, and not upon the six Clerks (they being indeed the true and lawful Attorneys of the Court to all intents and purposes, and in all respects except in name only.) But by reason of these concealments of businesse and Fees, the Causes are not proceeded in, and prosecuted in that formal and regular way of practice, which is directed by the six Clerks; and as often as it is discovered the Clerk suffers disgrace, and the Clients much delay and damage; and this is the most common and greatest grievance before the hearing of Causes.

4. Also it is observed, that there are the like inconveniencies in the Registers Office, and the Examiners Office, by reason the Masters of the same severall Offices receive almost all the Fees due from the Clients, and leave their Clerks to receive expedition-money, and other unjust rewards from the Clients, without which they could not subsist; And as for the Subpoena Office, and Affidavit Office, being monopolized but in King James's time, there is no use at all of them, nor were they erected for any other end but to put the Clients to unnecessary expences and delays, and the practising Clerks to needless trouble.

5. It is very evident and manifest, That all the mischiefs and inconveniencies before-mentioned came to passe thus, in respect the severall Masters of the Rolls for the time being (as chiefe Clerks of that Court, having the nomination of the six Clerks, Examiners, and Register, found it more profitable to continue them at that few number, and sell their Offices for great sums of mo-

ny to men altogether ignorant of the practise of the Court, then to admit deserving men *gratis* as by the duty of these places they ought to have done; and as the businesse encreased, to have encreased able and honest working Attorneys, as the Judges of other Courts of Justice did.

6 There are inconveniencies in the prosecution of Causes which concern Clients; as namely, when Defendants will wilfully stand out all processe of contempt (which according to the rules prescribed by the six Clerks, requires a years time to prosecute) and then pay 40s. costs, and make an insufficient answer, and that being over-ruled, stand out all processe of contempt as at first, and then make a second insufficient Answer, and so a third and a fourth, so that sometimes Defendants cannot be compelled to make perfect Answers in two or three years: And sometimes Plaintiffs likewise prefer vexatious Suits against Defendants, and keep them long in suspence without any effectuall prosecution: but this (although very fit to be rectified) is not altogether so mischeivous as the former.

7. Many other inconveniencies may be observed at and after the hearing of Causes, more prejudicial to Clients then the former; for it may be observed (besides the many impertinent and unnecessary Orders made in Causes pending the Suit) that Causes of late time are heard not only once or twice, but five or six times, by reason of which often attendance, and the greatnesse of Counsels Fees (which are fit to be moderated,) Clients are put to a very great and vast expence; And the Orders many times are so weakly and uncertainly pronounced, that none that hear them know what they are; And thereupon the Registers take a liberty to draw up what they please; And the weaknesse of the Judges doe often occasion needlesse References to Masters of the Court, where there is many times very unfair proceedings.

8. For it is most notoriously known, that the Masters of the Court, although there be no Fee due to them from the Client, yet they most of them, are very much guilty of taking unjust Fees and Rewards, rending very much to the wrong and prejudice of Clients: and the Deputy-Registers are likewise too much guilty of this crime.

9. And

9 And lastly it is observed, that after Decrees are past, there is a tedious prolecuton on the Plaintiffs part, before he can have the benefit thereof, by reason whereof he often loseth all his labour and charge, and never reapes the fruit of the decree.

Amendments to a Bill touching the Chancery, were this day reported from the Committee, but the same were rejected, and Bills, directed to be brought in on Wednesday next, upon the first Votes.

Friday, 28 October, 1653.

THe House this day was according to former order, resolved into a Grand Committee, upon the Bill for the uniting of Scotland into one Common wealth and Free State with England, and was adjourned until Wednesday next in the afternoon.

A Proclamation by the Council of State was this day presented to the Parliament, and approved by the Parliament in these words:

WHereas for the encouragement of Sea-men, a considerable augmentation hath been made of their Wages, and seasonable provision for such of them as have been sick or wounded, and due consideration had of the Wives, Children, and impotent Parents of all Officers and Sea-men that have been slain in the present Service, as also their Months Gratuity and Wages fully paid them upon coming in of the respective Ships, in which they have served; Notwithstanding all which, and the extraordinary care that hath been taken by the State from time to time for their encouragement, divers Sea-men and others did, on the six and twentieth, and seven and twentieth dayes of this instant October, in a Mutinous and seditious manner, assemble themselves together in numerous Companies, with Pistols, swords, and other weapons, on the Tower-hill, at Charing-crosse, and other places in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, to the disturbance of the publique peace: Now to the end that such practices for the future may bee prevented, which we have too much cause to believe have been animated and formented by discontented and ill-affected persons; and that others in time to come may not be seduced to their own ruine: We do hereby Declare, that exemplary justice shall bee inflicted upon

the

the chief Authors or Ring-leaders in this Mutiny and Sedition, some of which are now under custody ; And do straitly charge and command, That no Mariners, Seamen, or other persons whatsoever, upon pain of death, do presume to assemble together in a mutinous or seditious manner, or any ways countenance or abet such Mutiny or Sedition.

And we do further Declare, That a speedy course shal be taken for the adjusting and payment of the money due to the Seamen for their shares of Prizes ; and that all due encouragement (which shall hereafter bee particularly expressed) shall bee given to such as shall voluntarily engage themselves in this present Service.

An Additional Article, &c. was this day passed by the Parliament, in these words.

An additional Article to the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea.

THAT all Marriners and others imployed, or which have been imployed in the Service of this Commonwealth in their fleets or otherwise at Sea, shal after the time of their respective discharges demean themselves with all duty and respect to the publick Peace : And if any person who hath been, is or shall be so imployed, hath committed or abetted, or shal commit or abet any mutinous or seditious act, whereby the peace of this Commonwealth may be, or hath been endangered ; every such person shall be proceeded against, and suffer paines of death, or otherwise, in the same sort and manner, as by the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea already established, he might have been proceeded against for any Act of that nature, in case of being in a Quall Service.

Provided, That every person comprized within this Article, be proceeded against within three months after the offence committed, and not otherwise.

Stockholme 11 October.

Two severall Vessels belonging to this City, laden with Pitch, Tar, and other of this Countreys commodities, being according to their received passe from the Queens Majesty, designed for *Dunkirk*, but forced by strong weather to retire themselves to a Harbor of *Norway* near *Fleekene*, were pursued by a *Hollands*

Caper,

Capen, and not only very unreasonably and rigorously dealt
withall (they having pined and tormented the Masters and men
of the said Ships exceedingly, causing them thereby to lay and
confesse, although never such intention was, their Voyage to be
intended for England) but also were taken by force out of the
King of Denmark Dominions, and with very uncivil usage,
much indiscretion and railing language, not only against this
whole Nation, but more especially against the Queens Maje-
sty herself, brought up for *Holland*, where they are yet detain-
ed: But I believe they will repent of this fault soon, shortly, it
being said, That her Majesty sends this affront very high be-
ing resolved not to passe it by, but to require a strict account
of this and other their unreasonable dealings with her Majesties
Subjects. The Spanish Ambassador doth remain here as Ordi-
nary Ambassador or Resident for the King his Master, being
much honored and respected by the Queens Majesty.

Copenhagen 19 October. The Nobility is to meet shortly for
the continuance of their late Donatio unto his Majesty towards
the maintenance of such Forces and strength, as necessarily re-
quires for the defence of this Kingdom: *Kaiser* hath made a new
Contract with the King and Council, concerning the Customs
in the Sound, leaving the same wholly unto the King, who is to
pay 20000 Ducats which he is owing unto the States General,
within the time of ten years, together with five per cent. yearly
Interest for the whole Sum. At Court they continue in their
Jollity, little regarding the wrong done to England, or the
means which they might use for the just and due vindication of
the same.

Hamburg 18 October. This City do now begin to undertake
the protection of the *Elbe*, to free it from Pirates and Capers, but
not against the Commission of any State or Prince; had that
been done sooner the English had suffered less by the Dutch.

Saturday 29 October.
A Bill for the advancing and regulating of the Trade of this
Commonwealth, was this day read the first time, and
appointed to be read the second time on this day Seven-
teeth. This day the Lord Commissioner *Whislock*, Ambassador Ex-
traordinary

extraordinary from the Parliament to the Queen of Sweden, came to the House to receive his Commission, and being attended by the Sergeant at Arms, came up to the Table, and Mr. Speaker by Order of the House delivered unto his Lordship his Commission. with Letters Credential and Instructions.

A Bill for regulating the great Exorbitancy of Fees in the Law and elsewhere, was this day read twice and committed.

An Act for continuing the Powers of Commissioners for compounding, &c.

An Act for continuing the Powers of Commissioners for Compounding, &c. advance of Money, and for Indemnity.

BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That an Act of Parliament, Entituled, *An Act Impowring several Commissioners to put in execution, all and every the Powers and Authorities heretofore given to the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents, and for managing all Estates under Sequestration*; And to the Committee for advance of money formerly sitting at Haberdashers Hall, be and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force, untill the first day of January 1653. And that Samuel Moyer, Arthur Squib, Richard Moor, Josias Berners, Edward Cary, Rice Williams, and John Upton, Esq; or any four of them be hereby Impowred and authorized to put in execution the said Act, and all and every the powers and authorities in and by the said Act given, and every clause, article and thing therein contained.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That an Act of Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for transferring the Powers of the Commissioners for Indemnity*, be and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force until the first day of January, 1653. And that the said Commissioners or any four or more of them be hereby impowred and authorized to put in execution to the said last Act and all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by the same Act given, and every clause, article and thing therein contained.

The House Ordered a Bill to be brought in for vesting the Powers of the Committee for Indemnity, in persons within the several Counties.

A Bill to enable Robert Peyton, and Algernon Peyton Esq; to make

make sale of part of their Lands for payment of debts, was twice read and committed.

At a Council of Sea Officers, for tryall of those of the mutinous Sea-men, that were taken, that had made the late insurrection at Tower-hill, and about Charing-crosse, and other places, and had also beaten a drum, and committed high crimes, one was found to be the man that drew his sword upon Generall Menke, he was condemned to be hanged the Monday following: Another held up his Pistol at him: He was condemned to be whipped under the Gallows with a rope about his neck. They were both common Sea-men.

To the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

The humble Petition of Daniel Stow, Robert Underwood, Henry Craford, Daniel Gosherson, Robert Symonds, Nathanael Darnel, George Fleetwood, Henry Stephens, Robert Dorman, Francis Derham, Tobias Matthews, John Lawrence, Thomas Webb, and John Chapman, in the behalfe of themselves and above a thousand others that suffer by that great delay of Justice, in granting and allowing Writts of Error after Verdict and Judgement.

S H E W E T H,

THAT your Petitioners have been kept out of their just Possessions, many of them ten or twenty years together, and with the great expence of foure, five, or six hundred pound a peece, which their tedious and long Suits in Law have cost them, have at last obtained Verdict and Judgement, and are kept out of possession meerly by Writts of Error, that old abuse and delay of Justice, or that grand Deceit of the Lawyers of England; For a Curator makes them out of another Court, that knows nothing of the buhnesse but the name of Plaintiff and Defendant, and all the Errors that they usually assign are, that the Jury should have found for him that brings the Writ, meerly to keep possession of the Estate for another year; for under three Terms they cannot be argued, sometimes they stay three years; in the mean time new Suits are commenced for the same titles to the utter ruin of the oppressed, who are kept in Law with the profits of their own Lands, besides great spoils are committed, as pulling down their Houses, cutting up their Timber, plowing up their Pasture

Lands, to a very great dammage; and many persons, meeting with potent Enemies by reason of the said Writs of Error, have been enforced to unreasonable Compositions, to the ruine of them and their families.

This Commonwealth, being burthened with this great grievance, petitioned the late Parliament from all parts against them; upon which they passed an Act to continue but for three years to Null them, the prevalent party of Lawyers then in the House hoping their old delays at the end of the said three years would be in practice again, or else they would have made that Law perpetual, it being of so general a good to the people of England: which said Act expired the first day of May last 1653 and since that time there are near a thousand granted: And without the goodnesse of this Honourable house be extended to your Petitioners, to cause the said Act to be revived, that it may stand in force to all intents and purposes, as it was at the dissolution of the late Parliament: and to make all writs of Error, and Superfedeas allowed upon them Null, that have been granted since the dissolution of the late Parliament; or in your grave wisdoms find out some other ways to give your Petitioners possession of their Estates, that they may take out their executions; without which your Petitioners, with thousands of others, will be ruined and undone.

The Premises considered shall cause them to pray, &c. Amendments were this day reported to a Bill for Redresse of mischiefs and Delays in Writs of Error, which were read and debated, and some progresse made therein.

This day the four Dutch Deputies, *Vander Pau Boeding, Tongstal and Newperi*, had audience at the Council of State.

Monday 31 Octob. 1653.

Reports were made in severall Cases from the Committee of Petitions, whereupon the House passed severall Orders and Resolutions.

The time for which the present Council of State was appointed, being to end on Wednesday next, the House took the same into consideration and resolved to proceed in the Election of the Council, in the same manner as had been used by the late Parliament; and that there should be only fifteen of the present Council changed, and sixteen remain, and resolved to go to the Election to morrow morning.

The humble Petition of the Master and Overseers of the Company of Watermen; As also the Petition of the ancient Coachmen, Inhabitants of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, concerning the multitude and exorbitancy of Hackney Coaches was this day read, and an Act appointed to be brought in for redress thereof.

The House likewise passed severall Votes for renewing the Commissions for Administration of Justice in *Scotland*, in Civils and Criminals, and appointed Commissions to be brought in for that purpose.

Upon a Report made from the Council of State, the House appointed Dr. Cox to bee Master of the Hospitall of *Katherine London*.

This day the Spanish Ambassadour had audience by the Council of State.

The four Dutch Deputies, met at a conference at *Whitehall*, with Commissioners of the Council of State, appointed to treat with them.

The 3 Seamen were this day one hang'd, and the other whipt under the Gallows at *Tower-hill*. He that dyed was very penitent, and beseeched all others to take warning by him, that they never again attempt the like.

Tuesday 1 Novemb. 1653.

This day again the Sea Officers sat in a Council of war at *Whitehall*, and condemned a Souldier that had been at Sea, and was now one of the Mutiniers among the Sea men, to bee hang'd on Friday next at *Tower hill*.

Hague 23 (alias 13) Octob. This week came hither the Son of *Vander Par* from England; whether the two Deputies are returned from the States. Our fleet with de Witte lie still in *Norway*, expecting some ships laden with Cannon to come to them. Some of our *Herring* Busses are come in, who say they saw 18 men of war in a storm which lasted 24 boares, sinking under *Hetland*, which lost many men, they think they were English. A number of our Busses come in saith that they saw a ship that carried 56 peeces of Cannon and sink, and 20 more which had lost their masts, cast upon the coasts of *Norway*, where they were exceedingly shattered. But I believe that these were all Dutch ships, for they were much shattered and dispersed by a great storm.

Texel 20 (alias 30) Octob. There are many Merchant ships ready to go to Sea, two Adventurers are to go out presently, to convey 7 or 8 of them. There is a ship from the Straights come into the Fly; commanded by Cap. *Neshof*, and another Straights man with him, and some ships from the East Country we hear are in fight. A Muscovy Merchant saith he saw 6 great English Merchant ships upon the sands.

Hamburgh 22 Octob. On Sunday last the Dutchesse of Halstein, entred into the Town of Zell, her marriage is to be solemnized the next Sunday. In the Dukedome of Halstein there is to be a general meeting, and also in the Dukedome of Mecleburgh. The Holland fleet was driven by contrary winds into Norway. The K. of Denmark is still at Copenhagen. The Hollands Resident is not yet gone from thence.

Dalkeith in Scotland 25 Octob. *Kenmores* party is increasing in the Marquis of *Arguile* Country, at his first coming (it is related) he hang'd two of his men for plundering, carrying it very fairly, and saying, that those courses made the late Kings Army prosper no better, but that course would not hold long, for at his going out of *Canire* his men took all the horse and cattle they could light on, and the very cloathes off from the peoples backs; *Arguile* could not get his Country to oppose them, by reason that his Son *Lorne* was with them.

By Letters from *Newcastle* is certified that 300 ships laden with Coales are set out from thence for *London* and other places: There are divers persons that they call Quakers, apprehended at *Newcastle*, and other places.

The House appointed every Friday to consider of the businesse of the Law. And because the Courts in *Westminster-hall* sit not upon the days called Holy dayes; therefore a Bill is appointed to be brought in for taking away Holy days, and those days that are not Judiciall.

The Parliament Ordered Saturday next to meet at *St Margarets Westminster*, and Mr. *Marshal* to pray and preach before them that morning. The House sits not that day.

The House this day nominated the Members to be of the Council of State for six months.

The Commissioners of the Council of State, and the 4 Dutch Deputies met again at *Whitehal*. The Dutch pretend a great desire to Agreement, and to submit to all English flags every where;

to give the honour of the Seas to *England*; to pay for their Her
rings and Fishings (they have lost 700 ships since the wars). They
say in private, they will joyn with *England* Offensive and Defen-
sive, if agreement be had. The great business will be security,
which they more stick at then to make good damages: But what
will be done in the Treaty we must wait to see. The Parliament
of *England* and the Army would willingly close with a safe and
well-grounded Peace.

Wednesday 2 Novemb. 1653.

Letters from *Portsmouth* say, there were some small difference
between some seamen & land souldiers, of the Squadron with
the Speaker Frigot, but hearing of young *Trump* with his fleet,
passing through the channell, they were soon Friends, imbracing
each other in love, set out toward the Enemy, but they got by,
only the *Ellas* took one Prize, which was sent in by the Gray-
hound to *Portsmouth*, there are 3 more small Prizes taken in se-
verall places.

The Lord Comis. *Whitlock* L. Ambassador from the Parliam.
of *Engl.* to the Qu. of *Sweden* set out this day from White-hall
with his Retinue to *Gravesend*, and so to take shipping and away.

This day and so also the last weeke before, several Ministers
were treated with by his Excellency the L. Gen. *Cromwell*, so per-
swade them that hold Christ the Head, and so the same in fun-
damentals to agree in love, that there may be no such divisions
among people professing godlinesse, as hath been, nor railing
and reviling each other for difference in onely some Forms:
There were *Mr. Owen*, *Mr. Marshal*, *Mr. Nis*, *Mr. Jessy*, *Mr. Ha-
rison* and others, to whom the advice and Counsel of his Ex-
cellency was so sweet, so precious, and managed with such
Judgement, and graciousnesse, that it is hoped it will much tend
to perswade those that fear the Lord in Spirit and Truth, to la-
bor the union of all Gods people.

Upon the Report from a Committee touching the Petition
of Sir *Rich. Temple* Baronet, and the Creditors of Sir *Peter Tem-
ple* deceased, The Parliament Resolved, sharan Act be brought
in to satisfy the Creditors of Sir *Peter Temple*.

This day the Parl. Perfected the Commission and Instructions
for the new Council of State for six months, whose names are as
followeth.

The Life of the Names of the Council of State.

Of the old Council.

Lord Gen. Cromwel.

Lord Viscount Lisle

Maj. Gen. Desborow

Maj. Gen. Harison

Sir Gilbert Pickering

Sir Charles Wolley

Sir An. Ashley-Cooper

Col. Jones

Col. Sidnam

Col. Mountague

Cap. Howard

Alderman Titchburn

Mr. Strickland

Mr. Lawrence

Mr. Carew

Mr. Major

Of new Members

Lord Evre

Sir Robert King

Sir Wil. Brownlow

Sir Wil. Roberts

Col. Hen. Cromwel

Col. James

Col. George Fleetwood

Col. Roule

Col. Barton

Col. Anlaby

Col. Bingham

Capt. Stone

Doctor Sadard

Mr. Sadler

Mr. Jervas Benner.

The House late in the afternoon in a Grand Committee upon the Bill for Scotland's Union with the Commonwealth of England.

There is Extant

Anatomical Exercitation concerning the Generation of living Creatures, to which are added particular Discourses of Births and Conceptions, &c. By W. Harvey D. of Physick, and Professor of Anatomy, and Chyrurgery in the Colledge of Physicians, London. Also new Anatomical Experiments of John Pecquet of Dieppe. An Anatomical Dissertation of motion of the Blood, and Chyle, By Tho. Bartholinus Doctor, &c. Professor. By which the hitherto unknown receptacle of the Chyle, and transmission by the subclavial Veins, by the now discovered Lactal Channels of the Thorax, is plainly made appear in Man and Beast. Both sold by Octavian Pulkyndar the Rose in Pauls Church-yard.

The Ladies Cabinet enlarged, and opened, containing many rare secrets, under three general heads: 1. Of Preserving, Consering, &c. 2. Of Physick and Chyrurgery. 3. Of Cookery and Huswifery, to which are added, choice Extractions of Waxes, Oyles, &c. practised by the late Right Honorable, and learned Chymist, the Lord Ruthven, with a Table to each part.

The Court Keepers Guide, the third Edition, with many Additions, by the Author Wil. Shepp and Elq;

Callendarium pastorale, five Eglogæ quodecim, totidem Annis mensibus Accomodata, Anglice olim scripto, ab Edmundo Spencero Anglorum postarum principe, nunc autem Eleganti Latino, Carminibus donata, a Theodoro Bathurst, Aule Pembrokianæ, aliquando socio. With the same in English, against the Latine.

The Countess of Love and Friendship, A Comedy, presented formerly by the Gentlemen of Christ Church in Oxford. By R. Mead, sometime of the same Colledge.

Cabala, Mysteries of State, in Letters of the Great Ministers of K. James and K. Charles, wherein much of the publick manage of Affairs is related, Collected by a Noble hand, All which to be sold by Mat. G. Bedel, and T. Collins at their shop, at the middle Temple Gate, in Fleetstreet.

Stolen out of the Grounds of Mr. John Fredcroft of West Grinstead in the County of Sussex on Thursday night, Octob. 17. 1693. two Geldings, the one being coloured white, marked with a bit in the right ear, thorough pacer, about fifteen hands high, and about ten year old. The other Iron grey and trots altogether, full of mettle, wringed with his neck, and the Breast on both sides. A little swelled with a former strain in the pattern Joyn on the right Foot behind. About 14 hands and a half, and about five year old, a very stout Gelding. If any one can bring news of either Horse, or either of them, to Mr. Fredcroft at his house, or to Mr. Fredcroft at his shop, or to Mr. Fredcroft at the Kingshead in Southwark, or to Mr. Fredcroft at his shop, or to Mr. Fredcroft at his house, he shall have twenty shillings for each Horse.

F I N I S.

The Faithful

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising *N. P. London.*

The Preparation of the Hollanders to invest the English Coast: And the coming home of Young Trump with his Fleet of Merchants; the changing of him by the Speaker and Elias Frigots, and taking divers Prisoners from him; with the building of a very strange Ship at Rotterdam, that will run upon the water without Sails or Oars. Also a List of the Names of the New Council of State, and a copy of the Papers presented to the Parliament by the Dutch Ambassadors, shewing the Instructions given them by their Masters the States of Holland for to treat concerning the establishing of Peace between the two Nations, and on what terms they are to demand it. A difference between the Seamen and Land-soldiers at Portsmouth, the disarming of all the Irish in Dublin, and three hundred sail of Colliers come from Newcastle laden with coals, for London and other places.

From Friday the 28 of October, to Friday the 4 of September. 1655.

Beginning, Friday Octob. 28.



Arm News I am confident will be acceptable this cold season; therefore I shall begin this Weeks Occurrences with the glad tydings from Newcastle, from whence it is certified, that 300 Ships laden with Coales, are set out from thence for London and other places: and with Gods blessing will speedily arrive at their desired Port. Likewise to cheer up dejected spirits, Captain Blagge Commander of the Portland Frigot, hath taken a Dutch Vessel belonging to Essex of 500 Tun, laden

with French Wines of this years Vintage. Also the Elias Frigot hath taken a French ship come from Guinny of 20 pieces of Ordnance, laden with Teeth, Hides, and other rich Commodities.

Upon occasion of the rising of the Seamen, on Thursday and Friday last, the Council of State (being affectionately studious and vigilant for the preservation of the Peace and Tranquility of this Nation) caused this ensuing Proclamation to be forthwith proclaimed and published.

*By the Council of State appointed by Authority of
Parliament.*

W Hereas for the encouragement of Seamen, a considerable augmentation hath been made of their wages, and seasonable provision for such of them as have been sick or wounded, and due consideration had of the wives, children, and impotent Parents of all Officers and Seamen that have been slain in the present service, as also their moneths gratuity, and wages fully paid them up on coming in of the respective ships in which they have served; notwithstanding all which, and the extraordinary care that hath been taken by the State from time to time for their encouragement, divers Seamen and others did on the 26 and 27 daies of October 1653, in a mutinous and seditious manner, assemble together in numerous companies, with Pistols, Swords, and other weapons, on the Tower Hill, at Charing-Crosse, and other places in and about the Cities of London, and Westminster, to the disturbance of the publick Peace; Now to the end that such practices for the future may be prevented, which we have too much cause to believe hath been animated and fomented by discontented and ill-affected persons, and that others in time to come may not be seduced to their own ruine, We do hereby declare, that exemplary justice shall be inflicted upon the chief Authors or Ring-leaders in the mutiny and sedition, some of which are now under custody; and do straitly charge and command, That no Marriners, Seamen, or other persons whatsoever, upon pain of death, do presume to assemble together in a mutinous or seditious manner, or any way countenance or abet such mutiny or sedition. And we do further declare, That a speedy course shall be taken for the adjusting, and payment of the money due to Seamen, for their shares of Prizes, and that all due encouragement (which shall hereafter be particularly expressed) shall be given to such as shall voluntarily engage themselves in this present service.

Dated at White Hall this 27 of October, 1653.

Signed by the Command of the Council of State, John Thurloe, Secy.

The

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(1671)

The Parliament also taking the foresaid riotous demeanors of the Seamen into consideration, passed an Additional Article to the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea, and caused the same to be published as followeth.

THAT all Mariners and others employed, or which have been employed in the Service of this Commonwealth in their Fleets, or otherwise at Sea, shall after the time of their respective discharges, demean themselves with all duty and respect to the publick peace; and if any person who hath been, is or shall be so employed, hath committed or abetted, or shall commit or abet any mutinous or seditious Act, whereby the peace of this Commonwealth may be, or hath been endangered, every such person shall be proceeded against, and suffer pains of death, or otherwise, in the same sort and manner; as by the Laws of War and Ordinances of the Sea already established, he might have been proceeded against for any Act of that nature, in case of being in actual service.

Provided, That every person comprised within this Article, be proceeded against within three months after the offence committed, and not otherwise.

Saturday, Octob. 29.

From the Hague, Octob. 31. styl. nov.

The rich East India fleet is daily expected. Witte Wintens long stay hath been in attendance of the 3 Norway rich ships. William of Nassaw is made Prince of the Empire, and with his new honour hath quite changed his affections, being now wholly on that side Holland is, and accordingly Friezland hath out-gone Holland in their votes for peace. They would have given their Embassadors absolute power to agree to any thing, so it were to be the price of peace, and so (if you hold them to it) will all the rest of the Provinces too. The daily prizes you daily take, make these people so desperate, that the wiser sort (in their Cups) talk of nothing but yeelding, or trampling. They have great hopes of some great ones with you, who have promised to stand their friends in the businesse of Peace.

Newport and Yonistals instructions are positively not to treat upon the 3 English preliminary Propositions, nor that of a Coalition, but onely to offer a Treaty upon the 36 Articles, with a strict defensive League. But divers here are of opinion, that if you will not come to them, they will come to you.

7 M 2

Mun-

Saturday Octob. 29.

Produced a Letter from the Hague, dated Octob. 23. *file nove*, which take as followeth. This week came hither the son of Vander Par from England, whither the two Deputies are returned from the States. Our fleet with De Witte are still in Norway, expecting some ships laden with Cannon to come to them. Some of our Herring Busses are come in, who say they saw 18 men of war in a storm, which lasted 24 hours, sinking under Herland, which lost many men, they think they were English. Another of our Busses come in saith he saw a ship that carryed 56 peeces of Cannon also sink, and 20 more which had lost their masts, cast upon the Coasts of Norway, where they were exceedingly shattered. But I beleve that these were all Dutch ships, for that they were much shattered and dispersed by a great storm.

Here is news come from Scotland to Major Gen. Middleton, that the Highlanders are yet in rebellion, and that they had killed and carried away many of the English horse near Sterling, and that the garrison of that place durst not engage them, and withall, that they did not doubt but that they should be able to make their party good against them this winter: this is pleasing news to your enemies, who do hope to obtain some assistance from the States here, to send to the Highlanders, that so they may cut you out work at home, which may be a means as many suppose here, to bring you to yeeld to reasonable terms with this State. The Lord Lieutenant Admiral is at present at the Hague, it is said that he hath received his Commission from the States to go to sea with the first opportunity, which will be at the coming back of *de Wit* from the Sound with the Merchant men, who is not yet heard of, but hourly expected, and much wondring there is at his long stay, which must be through contrary winds, so that all their ships are not yet got together, your fleet not being at sea, nor in any likelihood of coming out as we hear, doth very much rejoice and comfort our spirits, and makes us to live without any fear of having them set upon in their way home by your ships. The 17 ships under the command of Captain Van Zanen that were sent to the Elbe to surprize your ships there, are also gone to meet with the said *de Wit*, as also 24 men of war more that went from the Texel the last week.

Vice-Admiral John Evertsen is also ready in Zealand to go to sea with some ships that lie full ready there. So that we have prepared all that we can to be in a readinesse to join with the fleet of *De Wit*, wherewith our new Admiral may chance to visit your Coasts for his first exploit, you having left visiting of ours, which we look upon as an insupportable argument that you are quite unprovided of a sufficient fleet at present to engage *de Wit* at his coming back with all his rich ships.

There hath been a ship built in Rotterdam by a Frenchman, and is now quite ready, which will run from hence to the East-Indies without any sails or oars, being onely moved through certain iron instruments within, and will sink the biggest ship that is, with one touch onely, and many other wonders he gives out it will do, you may believe what you please of it, thousands of people come to see it from all parts of the country.

Monday

Monday October 31.

The House appointed every Friday to consider of the business of the Law. And because the Court in Westminster-hall sits not upon the days called Holy days; therefore a Bill is appointed to be brought in for taking away Holy days, and those days that are not Judicial. The Parliament ordered Saturday next to meet at Margarets Westminster, and Mr. Marshall to pray and preach before them that morning. The house sits not that day. The House this day nominated the Members to be of the Council of State for six moneths. The Commissioners of the Council of State, and the 4 Dutch Deputies met again at Whitehall. The Dutch pretend a great desire to an agreement.

1. To sub. it to all English Flags every where.

2. To give the honour of the Seas to England.

3. To pay for their Herrings and Fishing.

They have lost 700 ships since the wars; they say in private they will joyn with England Offensive and Defensive, if agreement be had. The great business will be security, which they more sick at, than to make good damages. But what will be done in the Treaty we must wait to see. The Parliament of England and the army would willingly close with a safe and well-grounded Peace.

The Letters from Portsmouth say, there were some small difference between some Seamen and Land souldiers of the Squadron with the Speaker Frigor, but hearing of young Trump with his fleet, passing through the Channel, they were soon Friends, imbracing each other in love, set out toward the enemy, but they got by, only the Elias, took one prize, which was sent in by the Greyhound to Portsmouth, there are five more small prizes taken in several places.

This day and so also the last week before, several Ministers were treated with by his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, to persuade them that hold Christ the Head, and so the same in fundamentals to agree in love, that there may be no such divisions among people professing Godliness, as hath been, nor railing and reviling each other for difference in obely some forms: There were Mr. Owen, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Nic, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Harrison, and others, to whom the advice and counsel of his Excellency was so sweet, so precious, and managed with such Judgement, and graciousness, that it is hoped it will much tend to persuade those that fear the Lord in Spirit and Truth, to labour the union of all Gods people.

From Scotland came intelligence thus. Kennares party increases in the Marq. of Argiles country, at his first coming he had 200 of his men for plundering, dealing very fairly, and saying, that those counsellors made the late Army thrive no better, but at their going away, took all the horse and cattel they could light on,

This day

(1074)

Tuesday, November the first.

There was presented the humble Petition of the Master and Overseers of the Company of Watermen; As also the Petition of the ancient Coachmen, Inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, concerning the multitude and exorbitancy of Hackney Coaches, was this day read, and an Act appointed to be brought in for redresse thereof.

The House likewise passed several Votes for renewing the Commissions for renewing the Administration of Justice in Scotland, in Civils and Criminals, and appointed Commissions to be speedily brought in for that purpose.

Upon a Report made from the Council of State, the House appointed a Master of the Hospital of St. Katherins London.

It is also Enacted by the Parliament that an Act of Parliament, intituled. *An Act for transferring the Powers of the Commissioners for Indemnity*, be and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force until the first day of January, 1653, and that the said Commissioners or any four or more of them be empowered and authorized to put in execution the said last Act, and all and every the powers and authorities in and by the same act given, and every Clause, Article, and thing therein contained.

Reports were likewise made in several Cases from the Committee of Petitions, whereupon the House passed several Orders and Resolutions.

The time for which the present Council of State was appointed, being to end on Wednesday next, the House took the same into consideration, and resolved to proceed in the election of the Council in the same manner as had been used by the late Parliament; and that there should be onely Fifteen of the present Council changed, and sixteen remain, and resolved to go to the Election to morrow morning.

Wednesday, Octob. 2.

The Copy of a Letter from Stockholm, dated Octob. 21. 1653.

Two several vessels belonging to this City, laden with Pitch, Tar, and other of this Countreys commodities, being according to their received Passe from the Queens Majesty, designed for Dunkirk, but forced by strong weather to retire themselves to a harbour of Norway near Flecken, were pursued by a Hollands Caper, and not onely very unreasonably and rigorously dealt withal (they having pined and tormented the Masters and men of the said ships exceedingly; causing them thereby to say and confesse, although never such intention was their voyage to be intended for England) but also were taken by force out of the King of Denmarks dominions, and with very un-

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civil usage, much indiscretion and railing language, not onely against this whole Nation, but more especially against the Queens Majesty herself, brought up for Holland, where they are yet detained: But I believe they will repent of this foul act shortly, it being held, That her Majesty sets this affront very high, being resolved not to passe it by, but to require satisfaction of this and other their unjust and unreasonable dealings with her Subjects. From this Court no news at all for the present: the Spanish Ambassador doth now remain here as Ordinary Ambassadour or Resident for the King his Master, being much honoured and respected by the Queens Majesty.

A Letter from on board one of the States Frigats in the West.

Sir, the ship which came in at Falmouth with so much silver, is also laden with a good quantity of other goods and merchandize. Two new ships are on this coast, which came lately out of Brest, they are both men of War, being full of men of several Nations, and say that they have Commission from Prince Rupert. There came likewise into Portsmouth some private men of War, that brought into Harbor three French ships, which will all prove prize, laden with Salt, Stain, Honey, Brandy wine, Cheese, and other things of value.

By Letters from Hamburg, dated October 2. thus. This City now beginneth to undertake the protection of the Elbe, to free it from Pyrates and Capers, but not against the Commission of any State or Prince; had that been done a little sooner, the English had suffered less by the Dutch.

From Ireland it is certified, that the High Court of Justice is revived at Dublin and that they have lately condemned 8 persons for divers Murthers, Treasons, and Rebelions committed by them.

The Parliament having formerly Ordered, that the Widdows and Children of such Officers as were slain in the last Sea fight, should be considered by the Council of State, with the advice of the Committee of the Admiralty therein. The Council of State made their report in pursuance of the said Order, and the House confirmed several gratuities to be ferled upon the said widdows, and part thereof upon each of their children, whereby their portion are ascertained.

The number of ships, and the charge thereof for this winter Guard, was reported to the Parliament, and after some debate approved of. And the great charge of our Fleet encreasing by reason of the addition of ships, It was Ordered; That all the moneys arising upon the Composition, or sale of Recusants Estates, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for that purpose, shall be employed for the use of the Navy onely.

On Monday the 31 of the last Month, Justice was executed upon one of the numerous Sea-men, who was not onely one of the chief Actors, but a principal Instigator of that combustion; and that the example might be a terror unto others, he was hanged on the Tower Hill, where they kept their chief Rendezvous both the first and second day. So that at present all is quiet, and such as shew themselves such real servants to this Commonwealth, that they truly seek the peace and welfare thereof, will be really rewarded. Then will such as are haters of the prosperity and peace of the English Nation, say, This might have been with us, but now are wearisome and perplexed.

Thurs.

(1074)

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By Letters from Hamburgh, dated October 18. thus. This City now beginneth to undertake the protection of the Elbe, to free it from Pyrates and Capers, but not against the Commission of any State or Prince; had that been done a little sooner, the English had suffered less by the Dutch.

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The number of ships, and the charge thereof for this winter Guard, was reported to the Parliament, and after some debate approved of. And the great charge of our Fleet

was Ordered; That all the money's Estates, in pursuance of the late Act for the use of the Navy, should

be executed upon one of the chief Actors, but a principal Infringement might be a terror unto others, he was their chief Rendezvous both the first and such as threw themselves such only seek the peace and welfare thereof

will be really rewarded. Then will such as are haters of the prosperity and peace of the English Nation, say, (This might have been with us, but now are wretched and perplexed.

Thurs.

Printed by W. Stansfeld, at the Press of the University of Cambridge.

(1686)

Thursday, Octob. 3.

The Parliament having perfected the Commission and Instructions for the new Council of State for sixe moneths; for satisfaction of such as shall have occasion to make their addresses unto that Honourable Assembly, I have here inserted a Catalogue of their names.

Members of the Old Council.

Lord General Cromwel.

Lord Viscount Lisle.

Major General Desborow.

Major General Harrison.

Sir Gilbert Pickering.

Sir Charles Wolsey.

Sir Anthony Ashley-cooper.

Colonel Jones.

Colonel Sidnam.

colonel Admontague.

captain Howard.

Alderman Titchburn.

Master Strickland.

Master Lawrence.

Master Carey.

Master Major.

The New Members.

Lord Ewre.

Sir Robert King.

Sir William Brownlow.

Sir William Roberts.

Colonel Henry Cromwel.

colonel George Fleetwood.

colonel James.

colonel Ross.

Colonel Bingham.

colonel Burton.

captain Stone.

Doctor Goldard.

Master Sadler.

Master Anaby.

Master Bennet.

This day came certain Intelligence from Plymouth, assuring us That the New-found Land Fleet (praised be God for it) is all arrived safe in that Port. But as yet there is no news of the New England Mast-ships. The mouth of the Channel is very much infested with French Capers; and Prince Rupert is promised some Ships and a commission from the King of Scots to assist the Irish: But it is verily believed he intends not to trouble them, but will rather fall to his old trade of *Rob-Merchant*; And the rather because the Irish are not in a capacity to bring any considerable forces to joyn with him, all of them in *Dublin* and other chief Cities being disarmed, and proclamation made that no Irishman upon pain of death, shall keep Fire-arms or Ammunition.

The Sea-Officers have condemned another of the mutineers, who is to be hanged on Tower Hill to morrow, being the 4 of Novemb.

Licensed and Entred according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. Wood, 1653.

The Moderate Publisher
Every daies Intelligence
FROM THE
Army, under the Command of his Excellency

the Lord Generall CROMWELL.
With other remarkable Proceedings in England, Holland,
France, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts.

From Friday the 28 of October, to Friday the 4 of November, 1653.

LONDON, Printed by F. N. 1653.



As this year begins this year October
 the year begins with many
 things: scripples, and the general diffi-
 culties of a sower people, grown, and almost
 ready prepared to protest against the Addi-
 tions, or continuance of their Superstitions. The com-
 monality expecting private ease of their
 burdens. The Council of a prevalent peo-
 ple are dissatisfied, and now incensed by
 such as have strong hopes to disturb
 without discovery, the Soldiers are with
 their desires modest, yet they are the men
 Rampant. Love on a sower mens minds are elevated, and they believe all
 their misfortunes shall quickly determine, but alas! Heavens have decreed
 otherwise, yet still their Taxes shall be lessened, or Tithes in specie taken
 away, or the Law more undone, is now after much enquiry, the thing only
 spoken of, we find neither union amongst the great Officers, nor the desires
 of the vulgar rightly tempered. As yet have patience, the gaining of Eng-
 land soars high, and superlative confidence on foot, for benefit of us all.
 from the East, or North-east parts of the World, we have pleasing Intelli-
 gence.

It is Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority
 of the same, That an Act of Parliament, Entitled, A-
 Impowering several Commissioners to purchase Execution, shall
 every

From *Rensburgh* October 18 *chris*. Here it is no news at all for the present, saving only that we understand, the States of the United Provinces to be resolved to send an Embassage hither to this place, but to what purpose is not yet known. The Westphalish Crises day (as is thought) will end *re* *in* *the* Protestants, and Papists being very jealous one of another. Her Majesty the Emperere hath been somewhat sickly, but is now by Gods blessing very well recovered.

Saturday, Octob. 29.

THe Parliament having formerly Ordered, that the Widows, and Children of such Officers as were slain in the last Sea fight, should be considered by the Council of State, with the advice of the Committee of the Admiralty therein. The Council of State made their report in pursuance of the said Order, and the House confirmed severall gratuities to be settled upon the said Widdows, and part thereof upon each of their children, whereby their portions are ascertained.

The number of ships, and the charge thereof for this Winter Guard, was reported to the Parliament, and after some debate approved of. And the great charge of our Fleet increasing by reason of the addition of ships, it was Ordered, That all monies arising upon the Composition, or sale of Recumbent Estates, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for that purpose, shall be employed for the use of the Navy only.

This day the Lord Commissioner *Whitlock* who is goinge Lord Ambassador into *Swedeland*, according to former Order, attended the Parliament to receive his Commission, and Instructions. The Parliament having notice of his attendance at the door, his Lordship was called in, and the Speaker delivered him his Commission, and Instructions, by order, and in the name of the Parliament, whereupon his Lordship took his leave of the Parliament, and intendeth to set forward forthwith.

An Act for continuing the Powers of Commissioners for compounding, &c. Advance of money, And for Indempnity.

BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That an Act of Parliament, Entituled, An Act Impowring severall Commissioners to put in Execution, all and every

very the Powers and Authorities heretofore given to the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents, and for managing all Estates under sequestration, And to the Committee for advance of mony, formerly sitting at Haberdashers Hall, be and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force, untill the first day of January, 1653. And that *Samuel Moyer, Arthur Squib, Richard Moor, Josias Berners, Edward Cory, Rich Williams, and John Vpton* Esquires, or any four of them, be hereby Impowred, and Authorized to put in execution the said Act, and all, and every the Powers, and Authorities in and by the said Act given, and every Clause, Article, and thing therein contained.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That an Act of Parliament, Entituled, An Act for transferring the Powers of the Commissioners for Indemnity, be, it is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force, untill the first day of January, one thousand six hundred fifty and three. And that the said Commissioners, or any four, or more of them, be hereby Impowred and Authorized to put in execution the said last Act, and all, and every the Powers, and Authorities in, and by the same Act given, and every Clause, Article, and thing therein contained.

From *Civil in Spain* came Letters as followeth. Sir, the Kings Majesty hath sent unto *Licenciado don Francisco de Sabeuel*, of the formerly granted to the English Nation. The substance of the Grant is this.

DOn Phillip by the grace of God King of *Castile, Leon, Aragon*, of the two *Cities*, of *Jerusalem, Portugal, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Vallencia, Galicia, Majorca*, of *Civill, Cremona, Cadix, Cordoba*, of *Murcia*, &c. The *Algarves of Algezira, Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands*, of the *East and West Indies*, of the *Islands*, and continent of the *Ocean Sea*, Arch Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy, Brabant*, and *Millan*, Earl of *Alspsurg, Flanders, Tyrell*, and *Burcelona*, Lord of *Biscaya*, and *Molina*, &c.

For as much as relation hath been made to me, touching the Articles of peace agreed upon between us, and the Kingdom of *England*, and for, and on the behalf of such persons English, as shall recide in our Cities of *Sevill, San Lucar, Cadix, and Aradiga*. I do command that they shall be observed, and accomplished to all intents, and purposes without any limitation; signed at *Sevill*.

The *Licenciado Don Francisco de Vergara*, one of his Majesty's Councell, and Auditors in his Royal Chancery, in the City of *Granada*, having seen the Royal provision, the priviledges granted to the English Nation, which his Majesty was pleased to give them, his honour took it in his hand, and kissed it, and put it upon his head, and said that he would obey it with the respect, and honour due unto it, and signed it,

Licenciado don Francisco.

Monday, Novemb: 1.

AT a Councel of Sea-Officers, for the tryal of divers mutinous seamen, it appeared.

1. That they had caused a Drum to be beat up.
2. That one of them drew his sword upon General *Monk*.
3. One of them held his Pistoll up against him.

He that drew his sword was condemned to be hanged, and the other to be whipt with a halter about his neck, under the Gallows.

From Dublin, October 12.

WE have by private Orders disarmed all the Irish, and intend to publish a Proclamation upon pain of death, to any Irishman that shall keep fire-arms, or ammunition.

The transplanting work we are drudging on with, and tis hard work to put in practise, whatever you in England may imagine.

From Portsmouth, October 29.

Yesterday Captain *Blagge*, Commander of the *Portland Frigate* brought into this Port the *Saint Lawrence of Edam*, burden about 200 Tun, John *Clasen* Master, bound from *Saint Martins* to *Edam* aforesaid, the greatest part of her lading is sweet wine, the rest white wine, all of this years Vintage; we have advice likewise that the *Elias*, one of the *States ships*; had taken a Frenchman of about twenty peeces of Ordnance, the Prisoners are already brought into the Bay.

The last night came into the said Bay, the *Hound*, who brought news that young *Tromp* was seen off the *Lizard* with about eight Men of War, all our ships were being about seven Frigates, immediately weighed Anchor, and put out to Sea; but as yet we hear no news of any Engagement.

From Dartmouth, October 28.

THese may advise you of my safe return from the *New-Found-Land*, for which I bleis God: there were generally great voyages made this Year, and if it had pleased God that the ships had returned in safety, great benefit would have accrued to the Adven-
turers:

curers: We doubt that two or three of this place, and two of Plymouth, and one of Barnstable, being found from the Newfoundland Land to Azores in Portugal, were taken by a Silly man of War, which is not only a loss to the Merchant, but of the poor mens liberty.

From Plymouth October 28.

The East Ind ships, and others, set sail this day, towards the East, upwards of forty sail.

Yesterday there came in two Prizes, the one a great Dutch Fly-boat, light bound for France, taken by the Pearl Frigate, and a small Pink of Linnons near all rotten, taken by the Ruby.

Tuesday, November 1.

HAgus 23 (alias 13) Othob: This week came hither the Son of Vander Par from England, whither the two Deputies are returned from the States. Our Fleet with de Witte lye still in Norway, expecting some ships laden with Cannon to come to them. Some of our Herring Busses are come in, who say they saw 18 Men of War in a storm which lasted 24 hours, sinking under Hestland, which lost many men, they think they were English. Another of our Busses come in saith, that he saw a ship that carried 36 peeces of Cannon also sink, and 20 more which had lost their masts, cast upon the Coasts of Norway, where they were exceedingly shattered. But I believe that these were all Dutch ships, for they were much shattered and dispersed by a great storm.

A Bill is brought in Parliament for advance and regulating of the Trade in this Common wealth.

Divers Amendments were added to the Bill for prevention of d. w. y. in Writs of Error.

A Bill was brought in for prevention and regulating excessive Fees in Law, and some Observations were presented to the Parliament, setting forth many Inconveniencies in the Masters of the Registers Office, and Examiners Office, by reason the Masters of the same several Offices receive almost all the Fees due from the Clients, and leave their Clerks to receive Expedition Money, (and so is it with the Registers in other places) without which they could not subsist. And as for the Subpoena Office, and Affidavit Office being monopolized but in King James his time, there is no use at all of them, nor were they erected for any other end but to put the Clients to unnecessary expences, and delays, and the practizing Clerks to needless troubles. And it is very well known, that the Masters of the Court, although there be no Fee due to them from the Client, yet most of them are very guilty of taking unjust Fees and Rewards, tending very much to the wrong, and prejudice of Clients, and the Deputy Registers are likewise too much guilty of this crime.

Heddes.

Wednesday, October 26.

THe multitude of Hackney Coaches daily increasing, tending to the incumbering of the streets, and advancing the price of Hay, and Oats, in, and about the City, a Petition was Read in Parliament, in the name of an eminent Coachman, praying that there may be a Regulation of the exorbitancies hereof, that they may be reduced to a certain number, and certain prizes, &c. and it was ordered that an Act should be brought in accordingly.

Many poor prisoners that had no wayes wherewith to satisfie their Creditors, which were in the Upper Bench prison, are already discharged, by vertue of the late Act, and the Commissioners are proceeding to the examination of such as have Estates, and do not satisfie their just Debts.

Divers Witnesses have been examined, and Instructions put in against the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Foulk, *Covetousness is the root of all evil.*

This Day sixty sail of Colliers arrived safe in the River of Thames.

A sea man which was found a principall actor in the late mutiny, was executed on Monday last on Tower-Hill, he confessed that he was in the fact, but said that he acted not as an Enemy to his Country (in his understanding) and after some private prayers, he declared that he dyed in the old Protestant Religion, and so was turned off the Ladder.

The Parliament also passed an additional Article to the Laws of War, and Ordinances of the Sea, and caused the same to be published as followeth.

That all Mariners, and others imployed, or which have been imployed in the service of this Common-wealth, in their Fleets, or otherwise at Sea, shall after the time of their respective discharges, demean themselves with all duty, and respect to the publick peace: and if any person who hath been, or shall be so imployed, hath committed, or abetted, or shall commit, or abet any mutinous, or seditious act, whereby the peace of this Common-wealth may be, or hath been endangered: every such person shall be proceeded against, and suffer pains of death, or otherwise, in the same sort and manner: as by the Laws of War, and Ordinances of the Sea already established, he might have been proceeded against for any act of that nature, in case of being in actual service.

Provided

Provided that every person comprised within this Article, be proceeded against within three moneths after the offence committed, and not otherwise.

Stockholm, October 11. Two severall Vessels belonging to this City, laden with Pitch, Tar, and other of this Countreys commodities, being according to their received passe from the Queens Majesty, designed for Dunkirk, but forced by storme weather to retire themselves to a Harbor of Norway, near Fleckeno, were pursued by a Hollands Caper, and very unreasonably and vigorously dealt with all, they having pined, and tormented the Masters, and men of the said ships exceedingly, causing them thereby to say, and confesse, although never such intimation was, her Voyage to be intended for England, but also were taken by force out of the King of Denmarks Dominions, and with very uncivil usage, much indiscretion, and railing language, not only against this whole Nation, but more especially against the Queens Majesty her self, brought up for Holland, where they are yet detained: But I beleave they will repend of this soon, as shortly, it being said, That her Majesty resents this affront very high, being resolved not to passe it by, but to require a strict account of this, and other their unjust, and unreasonable dealings with her Majesties Subjects. From this Court no news at all for the present: the Spanish Ambassador doth now remain here, as ordinary Ambassador, or Resident for the King his Master, being much honoured, and respected by the Queens Majesty.

Thursd 18 October. Some Merchantmen which long continued there, are sailed towards London, the winds blew very hard two dayes after their going off, but they intended if they met with any difficulty, or danger, either by Tempells, or Pyrats, to strike in at the Isle of Wight, so that we hope that they are all safe, we hear of some Pack-boats that have been seen upon this Coast, and its said that they belong to Prince Rupert, but himself is not yet got out to sea: Sir George Carteret being lately with him at Newcastle.

From Paris (say the last Letters) the distractions at Burdeaux are not yet over, by reason of the non performance of the Articles of Surrender, and the Spanish Fleets abroad in the River, with whom the Duke of Vendosme is unable to encounter, yet he hath summoned all the seamen from several Ports, and is thought that when they come together, there will be a fight betwixt them, and the Spaniards.

and is now going to sea. Tns V gones backe on the 24th. Thurs.

Thursday, November 2.

The Treaty with the Dutch Agents, goes on here very fairly, and they proceed effectually in the granting of honour, satisfaction, and security to this Nation, and that a Snake be not found under the leaf, so likely there will be a sudden Peace, League, and Amity concluded; a little time will discover all this.

A List of the Names of the Council of State to continue for six months longer.

The Names of the old Members which stand:

Lord General Cromwell.
Lord Viscount Lisle.
Major Gen: Desborough.
Major Gen: Harrison.
Sir Gilbert Pickering.
Sir Charles Worsley.
Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.
Colonel Jones.

Colonel Sidnam.
Colonel Adomagus.
Captain Howard.
Alderman Tichburn.
Master Sirlinlow.
Master Lawrence.
Master Gwyn.
Master Major.

The Names of the new Members.

Lord Eyre.
Sir Robert King.
Sir William Brownloe.
Col: Geo: Fleetwood.
Col: Rouse.
Col: Barton.
Col: Aulaley.
Col: Bingham.

Sir William Roberts.
Col: Henry Cromwell.
Col: James.
Capt: Sturt.
D: Geo: Stoddard.
Mr. Saller.
Mr. Jervas Bennet.

By the last Letters from France its certified, that the Lord *Beagle* is come thither unto *Charles Stuart* with a Message from the *Highlanders* in Scotland, and moves that the Duke of York may come over to their assistance. An Ambassador is lately dispatched away from the French Court to the States of Holland. The Lord *Tongue* hath gotten up some money to employ for raising men and Ammunition for the *Highlanders*.

Portsmouth 30 Octob: Some differences were sowed here betwix the Sea-men and the Souldiers whilst they lay still in this Harbour but upon the sight of young *Trump* sayling by upon the Coast of France with some Merchantmen, they shook hands, and courageously went forth in seven Frigots after him; but he escaped quite away before they could come up to him.

Thus have you Passages concerning,

A Message from the *Highlanders* to the King of Scots, and the Duke of York, the Lord Taaffe, and others going to assist them. The *Scots* confession who are sentenced, and their bearing up a Drum, the drawing of a sword at General Monk, and presenting a Pistol at him. A Proclamation that upon pain of death, none shall fire Arms or Ammunition in their Houses. The fair hopes of concluding a Peace by the present Treaty with Holland. The privileges granted to the English by the King of Spaine. And young Van Trump being at Sea.

Number 204 4
The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME
PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

ARMIES

IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND;

Licensed according to the direction of the
late Act for Printing.

From Monday October 31. to Monday Nov. 7. 1653.

London, Printed by Francis Leach, And E. Griffin in
the Old-baily.

Beginning Monday October 31.



He humble Petition of the Master and
Overseers of the Company of Water-
men; As also the Petition of the anti-
ent Coachmen, Inhabitants of the Ci-
ties of London and Westminster, concer-
ning the multitude and exorbitancy of
Hackney Coaches, was this day read,
and an Act appointed to be brought
in for redress thereof.

The House likewise passed severall
Votes for renewing the Commissions for Administration of Ju-
stice in Scotland, in Civils and Criminals, and appointed Com-
missions to be brought in for that purpose.

Upon a Report made from the Council of State, the House
appointed Doctor Cox to be Master of the Hospital of Katherine
London.

This

This day the Spanish Ambassador had Audience by the Council of State.

The four Dutch Deputies, met at a conference at Whitehall, with Commissioners of the Council of State, appointed to treat with them.

Three Scamons condemn'd at a Council of Warre on Saturday last were this day one hang'd, and the other whip't under the Gallows at Tower-hill.

To the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England,

The humble Petition of Daniel Snow, Robert Underwood, Henry Craford, Daniel Guberson, Robert Symonds, Nathaniel Darnel, George Fleetwood, Henry Stephens, Robert Dorman, Francis Dorman, Tobias Matibens, John Lawrence, Thomas West, and John Chapman, in the behalf of themselves and above a thousand others that suffer by the great delay of Justice, in granting and allowing Writs of Error after Verdict and Judgement.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have been kept out of their just Possessions, many of them ten or twenty years together, and with the great expence of four, five, or six hundred pound a peece, which their tedious and long Sutes in Law have cost them, have at last obtained Verdict and Judgement, and are kept out of possession meerly by Writs of Error, that old abuse and delay of Justice, or that grand Deceit of the Lawyers of England. For a Curfitor makes them out of another Court, that knows nothing of the businesse but the name of Plaintiff and Defendant, and all the Errors that they usually assign are, that the Jury should have found for him that brings the Writ, meerly to keep possession of the Estate for another year; for under three Terms they cannot be argued, sometimes they stay three years; in the mean time new Sutes are commenced for the same titles to the utter ruin of the oppressed, who are kept in Law with the profits of their own Lands, besides great spoils are committed, as pulling down their Houses, cutting up their Timber, plowing up their Pasture Lands, to a very great damage; and many persons, meeting with potent Enemies by reason of the said Writs of Error, have been

1389
enforced to unreasonable Compositions, to the ruine of them and their families.

This Commonwealth, being burthened with this great grievance, petitioned the late Parliament from all parts against them; upon which they passed an Act to continue but for three years to Null them, the prevalent party of Lawiers then in the House, hoping their old delays at the end of the said three years would be in practice again, or else they would have made that Law perpetual, it being of so general a good to the people of England, which said Act expired the first day of May last 1653. and since that time there are near a thousand granted: And without the goodnesse of this Honourable House be extended to your Petitioners; to caule the Act to be revived, that it may stand in force to all intents and purposes, as it was at the dissolution of the late Parliament; and to make all Writs of Error and *Supersedas* allowed upon them Null, that have been granted since the dissolution of the late Parliament; or in your grave wisdoms find out some other ways to give your Petitioners possession of their Estates, that they may take out their executions; without which your Petitioners, with thousands of others, will be ruined and undone.

Amendments were reported to a Bill for redresse of mischiefs and Delays in Writs of Error.

An Act passed for continuing the powers of Commissioners for compounding, &c. Advance of Money; and Indempnity, as followeth.

BE it enacted by this Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That an Act of Parliament, entitled: An Act empowering severall Commissioners to put in execution all and every the Powers and Authorities heretofore given to the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents, and for managing all Estates under Sequestration; and to the Committee for advance of money, formerly sitting at *Haberdashers-Hall*, be, and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force, until the first day of January. One thousand six hundred fifty and three; And that *Samuel Moyer*, *Arthur Squibb*, *Richard Moor*, *Iosias Berners*, *Edward Cary*, *Rice Williams*, and

John Peyton, Esquires, or any four of them be hereby impowered and Authorized to put in execution the said Act, and all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by the said Act given, and every clause, Article and thing therein contained.

And be it further enacted by the Authority, aforesaid, that an Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the transferring the Powers of the Commissioners for indemnity, be, and is hereby continued, and shall stand, be, and continue in full force until the said first day of *January*, one thousand six hundred fifty and three: And that the said Commissioners, or any four or more of them, be hereby Impowered and Authorized to put in execution the said last Act, and all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by the same Act given, and every clause, Article, and thing therein contained.

The House Ordered a Bill to be brought in for vesting the Powers of the Committee for Indemnity, in persons within the several Counties.

A Bill to enable *Robert Peyton*, and *Algernon Peyton* Esqs; to make sale of part of their Lands for payment of debts, was twice read and committed.

From several parts thus. The Queen of *Sweden* is again returned to *Stockholm* from *Warenstein* together with the Prince *Palatin* heir apparent of this Crown and many others of the Nobilitie, among them is also returned the Lord *Pimentelli* Ambassador in Ordinary for *Spain* at the Court, after he hath been some daye hunting at *Brabourgh*: The Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Treasurer being retired during the Queens absence to their own Houses, have had especial order sent them from the Queen to return speedily to the Court. From *Warsovia*. The *Cesacks* are drawn back into the uttermost parts of *Vernia* where they have intrenched themselves in Woods, and Bogs, and the like inaccessible places, thereby to hinder the *Poland* Army from coming at them, they give out that there is a very strong supply of *Tartars* coming to them, and that the *Kam* himself intends to come with 40 thousand men for their assistance, but all this is found to be no other than lies, seeing that there is certain avise that

that the great Kings main Body is still at *Crim*, and maketh not any shew to stir. The Prince of *Transylvania* seemeth to be weary of the wars, and therefore would imploy himself to work (if he can) a reconciliation between the King of *Poland* and the *Cosacks*. The General of the *Cosacks* having sent an Agent to *Constantinople* to beg some speedie relief and assistance, he hath received but a cold answer, being to this effect, That they were come at a very unseasonable time, by reason that their publick affairs and the condition of the Empire required not only all their time and attendance, but also to find means for a speedie redresse, so that they have little hopes on that side.

The Diet is not yet concluded and many businesses are like to be left undone; We hear of new troubles in *Hungaria* which are said to be done by the motives of the Prince of *Transylvania* who is said to be chief stickler.

From *Italy* and parts adjacent. From *Turin*. The Marshal de *Grancey* being resolved to leave his Quarters of *Montemegno*: did therefore march away from thence with 2000 horse, and 800 foot, his design being to possesse himself of the Vale of *Grana*, which is a very spacious and fertile Countrey, and besides to hinder the Enemy from opposing his march, the next day the whole body of the Army followed after him, which advanced as far as within 3 miles of *Alexandria*, from whence they make Inroads even to the very gates of *Valentia*: this great march into that Country hath very much alarmed the State of *Genoa*, whose Territories being near, they are very fearfull lest their Country should any wayes suffer, and their Subjects be the least way damified in their persons or estates, which to prevent, they have sent a Gentleman to the French General, to desire him, That he will be pleased to take a special care that his Souldiers do not any way infringe the amity and alliance which is between his Master and the State of *Genoa*, and hath been for many years past, and it is credible it will be so done.

From *Naples*: Notwithstanding the execution made of many of the Banditti, yet are they again come into the Province of *Abruzzo*

bruzza, and that in greater numbers than ever they have been, and do begin afresh to spoil and waste the Country, in spight of all those that would oppose them. The Viceking had sent Troops of horse, and some foot souldiers, thinking that they would be able to stop the current of their insolencies, but they are too weak to do the work, the Banditi being masters of the field, and having a very strong body all lusty men, and well horsed and armed. The Duke of *Bracciano*, who was confined as a prisoner into his own house, is now transferred into the *Castle Noto*, where he is a close prisoner.

From *Venice* thus: We have little of news here at present, our Ambassador *Capello* is still at *Andrinopolis*, and hath more liberty than formerly, but for matter of businesles the Turks are perswaded to bring this State unto their own will, and compell them to accept such a peace as they shall be pleased to give them, and therefore as yet will not enter into any Treaty, for all this our Senate goeth on courageously, being not a whit danted at all their bravado's.

Tuesday November 1.

THE Parliament this day according to former Order, considered of the choice of a new *Council of State*, the time of the old Council's being expired. It being resolved that 16 of the old number should continue, they agreed upon these following:

The Lord General, Major Gen. *Desborough*, Mr. Major, Col. *Sydenham*, Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Alderman *Tichborn*, Sir *Charles Wolsley*, Sir *Gilbert Fickering*, Major Gen. *Harrison*, Mr. *Carew*, Col. *Jones*, Lord Viscount *Lisle*, Mr. *Laurence*, Col. *Montague*, Mr. *Strickland*, Capt. *Howard*. The number of new ones added to them, is 15. viz. these Gentlemen following: The L. *Eler*, Sr *W. Roberts*, M. *Sadler*, Sir *Rob. King*, Col. *Hen. Cromwell*, D. *Goddard*, Col. *Barton*, Sir *Wil. Brownloe*, Capt. *Stone*, Col. *George Fleetwood*, Col. *James*, Mr. *Anlaby*, Mr. *Bennet*, Col. *Raus*, Col. *Bingham*, they are to continue for the space of six months.

The House appointed every Friday to consider of the businesse of the Law. And because the Courts in *Westminster Hall* sit not upon the days called Holy dayes, therefore a Bill is appointed

to be brought in for taking away Holy days, and those days that are not Judicial.

The Parliament Ordered Saturday next, being the 5th of *Novemb.* to meet at *Margarets Westminster*, and Mr. *Marshall* to pray and preach before them that morning. The House sits not that day.

The House this day nominated the Members to be of the Council of State for six months.

The Commissioners of the Council of State, and the 4 Dutch Deputies met again at *Whitehall*.

This day again the Sea-Officers sat in a Council of War at *Whitehall*, and condemned a Souldier that had been at Sea, and was now one of the Mutiniers among the Sea-men, to be hang'd on Friday next at Tower-hill.

By Letters from *Newcastle* is certified, that 300 ships laden with Coals are set out from thence for *London*, and other places; There are divers persons that they call Quakers, apprehended at *Newcastle*, and other places.

From *Sterling* Octo. 7. Col. *Lilburn*, our Commander in chief, hearing that *Keamore* was some ten miles beyond *Dunbarton*, marched thither with two Regiments of foot, and some horse, thinking to place a small Garrison; but not finding it convenient is returned with his Forces, and himself is gon to visit the County of *Air*. We hear that the Lord *Kenmore* was the 10. instant of *Inverara* with his Forces, if not in *Inverara* in *Argiles* Country. Also, that on Friday the Marquis of *Argile* summoned the Gentlemen of his Country to meet him Eight miles above *Inverara*, to oppose *Kenmore*. A little time will make appear what is the Marquess's Intention.

From *Dublin* October 12. We have by private Orders disarmed all the Irish, and intend to publish a Proclamation upon pain of death, to any Irishman that shall keep Fire-arms, or ammunition. The Transplanting work we are drudging on with; and tis hard work to put in practise, whatsoever you in *England* may imagine.

By Letters from *Holland* Octob. the last thus. The Lord Lieutenant Admiral is at present at the *Hague*, it is said that he hath received

received his Commission from the States to go to Sea with the first opportunity, which will be at the coming back off *De Witt* from the *Sound* with the Merchant-men, who is not yet heard of but hourly expected, and much wondring ther is at his long stay, which must be through contrary winds, or that all their ships are not yet got together; your Fleet not being at Sea, nor in any likelihood of coming out, as we hear, doth very much rejoyce and comfort our spirits, and makes us to live without any fear of having them set upon in their way home by your ships.

The 17 ships under the command of Captain *Van Zaxen* that were sent to the *Elbe* to surprize your ships there, are also gone to meet with the said *de Witt*, as also 14 men of War more that went from the *Tenel* the last week.

Vice-admiral *John Evertson* is also ready in *Zealand* to go to Sea with some ships, that lie sail ready there. So that we have prepared all that we can to be in a readinesse to joyn with the Fleet of *de Witt*, wherewith our new Admiral may chance to visit your Coasts for his first exploit, you having left Visiting of ours, which we look upon as an infallible argument that you are quite unprovided of a sufficient Fleet at present to engage *de Witt* at his coming back with all his rich ships.

From *Copenhagen* October 19. Some wonder why *de Witt*, having so great a strength, and after so much boasting of the *Englsh* weaknesse at Sea, doth not go directly home, but remains upon the coast of *Norway*. The ships which were said to be ordered to conduct them home, are come back to the *Sound*, though (as some say) not all, but that some of them were plying yet a little farther off. However, tis certain they are to go no further than the *Danish* coast.

The Nobility is to meet shortly for continuance of their late Contribution to their King, toward the maintenance of such strength and Forces as are necessary for the defence of the Kingdom. The *Dutch* Resident *Keyser*, hath made a new Contract with the King and Council, concerning the Customs in the *Sound*, leaving the same wholly to the King, who is to pay 210000 *Ducats* which he is owing to the States-general, within the space of Ten years, together with 5 per Cent yearly interest for the whole summe.

Wednesday

The Parliament this day perfected the instructions for the Council of State for the six months following, upon report touching the Petition of Sir Richard Temple, and the Creditors of Sir Peter Temple deceased, the Parliament resolved, that an Act be brought in to satisfy the Creditors of Sir Peter Temple.

This day the Lord Commissioner Whitlock, Lord Ambassador from the Parliament of England to the Queen of Sweden, set forwards with a gallant retinue from London to Gravesend, and so to take shipping away.

From Portsmouth Octob. 29. Yesterday Captain Blagge, Commander of the *New England* Frigate brought into this Port the *Saint Lawrence* of Edam, burden about 200 Tun, John Clasen Master, bound from St. Martin to Edam aforesaid, the greatest part of her lading is sweet wine, the rest white wine, all of this years Vintage, we have advice likewise, that the *Elizabeth* one of the States ships, hath taken a *Frenchman* of about 20 pieces of Ordinance, the prisoners are already brought into the Bay.

The last night came into the said Bay, the *Holland*, who brought news that young Tromp was seen of the *Lizard* with about 8 men of War, all our Ships here being about 7 Frigats, immediately weighed Anchor, and put out to Sea; but as yet we hear no news of any Engagement.

From Plymouth Octob. 28. The two *East India* ships and others, set sail this day towards the West, upwards of forty sail.

Yesterday here came in two Prizes, the one a great Dutch Fly-boat, light bound for France, taken by the *Pearl* Frigate, and a small *Bark* of Lincolne, not all rotten, taken by the *Reliance*.

The *Newfoundland* Fleet is not yet arrived, only three of them are come in here.

No news yet of the *New England* Mail-ships. There are several *Drift*, and other *Men of War* toward the Land end, and the mouth of the *Solent*, which I hope our Ships have cleared.

ed by this time. The New-found-land Fleet is all arrived safe in that Port, for which God be blessed.

From Portsmouth Octob. 29. The *Eliar* is this afternoon come in to the Road; the Captain and Master having been wounded in Fight with a *Frenchman* of 22 Guns that came from *Guinea*; but what she hath in her they know not, save some Teeth and some Hides. She had one hundred men and more in her, but is now brought in.

All things are in speedy preparation for the putting forth of our Winter-guard to Sea.

Thursday Novemb. 3.

Scrubhampton Octob. 29.

Four Merchants ships (belonging to this Town) laden with wine and fruit from *Maligoe* arrived here this day: there were in their Company three London ships that stayed at *Com*, and one *Bristol* ship that is gone for *Bristol*, all laden with the like Commodities: they came from thence about 14 dayes since. Our Merchants that went last from hence, were not arrived there, then they say they left 3 or 4 Dutch Merchants in *Maligoe*, and heard of 5 or 4 Dutch men of War which were in the Straits, but met with no enemy.

From Brussels November 1. Since that the French Army hath invested *St. Menchold*, it is thought that the Spanish Army under the Prince of Conde will have a sling at *Bapanne*, and not returne to their Winter quarters, as I advised you in my last; His Highness the Archduke is still at *Stury* not far from *Beaumont*; being also resolved to accompany the said Prince of Conde in his designe either to the siege of *Bapanne*, or the reliefe of *St. Menchold*, which place is well provided, and rendered tenable for a long time, so that the said Prince will hardly hazard his Army in going to the reliefe thereof, which must be done if attempted, by giving battle to the French; but will sooner resolve for the besieging of *Bapanne*, though it be but for fashion sake, rather then for still, and not as well as the French. But according to the opinion of wise men, neither side is like to doe any good.

good against either place, the season of the year requisite for
such design, being too far spent, and both Armies much
weakened through their former sieges.

To 12th of October I Came Off, 30. 1642.

These are to give you notice, that I wrote you from Callis
by a Convoyance; but my last to you was from Mallegoe, where I
toucht with a contrary wind, but stayd but 12 hours, and af-
ter our departure some two dayes, seven Leagues to the west-
ward of Capesalle, in the morning we met with four Frenchmen
of Warre, very great Ships, and perceiving them to give us
chase, we could by no means shun them; but we were con-
strained to run our ship a shore, so they sent away all their
boats full of men to come aboard of us; but it pleased God
we kept them off, yet one of their Ships of 40 pieces at least,
askered so near us, as he durst come for the shore, he was near
musket shot of us, and fir'd at least 10 great Guns upon us, and
we answered him again with the like, to the utmost of our
power: he shot the head of our main Mast, more then half
through, and cut off three of our mrouds, and the head of our
main top mast; and shot us two shots through our main top
sail, which I think God was all the wrong he did us, and the
same night they went off to Sea; so we used all the means pos-
sible to get off our ship that night, but could not by no means;
for there was litle water without us, then it was where we
was, so the next day it pleased God that there came by three
Boats of Carpenters, and hired them to lighten the Ship; but
we could not get her off that day: also the Spaniard that
came down, fought by all possible means to come aboard us;
but we resisted them also, and would not suffer none of them
to come aboard, yet there were at least a hundred of them
with small shot, threatening to fire at us if we would not let
some of them come aboard; but I told them if they came a-
board, they must come by force, or else not: so it pleased God
that same night we got her off, and the next day being the
12th of September, we took in our kee out of the Boats, and the
next day we were all met with Capesalle: so the wind took us
easily,

castrly, and we put into ~~Carrageat~~ to mend our mist; for we durst not venture to bear scarce any sale on him, so we stayed there some four dayes, and fitted our ship, and the first fair wind we came out. The 19 we put in here, I do not hear of any men of War that are hereabouts.

From Dublin Octob. 12.

We have by private Orders disarmed all the Irish, and intend to publish a Proclamation upon pain of death, to any Irishman that shall keep Fire arms, or Ammunition.

The transplanting work we are drudging on with; and tis hard work to put in practice, whatever you in England may imagine.

From Dartmouth Octob. 28.

These may advise you of my safe return from the New-found Land, for which I blesse God; there were generally great Voyages made this year, and if it had pleased God that Ships had returned in safety, great benefit would have accrued to the Adventurers: We have a doubt that two or three of this place, and two of Plymouth, and one of Barnstable, being bound from the New found Land to Avero in Portugal, were taken by a Sally nian of Warre, which is not onely a losse to the Merchant, but of the poor mens Liberty.

The Parliament considered of the choice of a new Councell of State, the time of the old Councell being expired. It being resolved that ten of the old number

number should continue, they agreed upon these following.

The Lord Generall.

Maj. Gen. Desborough.

Mr. Major.

col. Sydenham

Sir A. Ashley Cooper

Alder. Tychbourn

Sir Charles Wolsley

Sir Gilbert Pickering

Maj. Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Carew

Col. Jones

Lord Vis. Lisle.

Mr. Lawrence

col. Montague

Mr. Strickland

cap. Howard

The number of new ones added to them is 15. viz. these Gentlemen following.

The Lord Ever

Sir William Roberts

Mr. Sadder

Sir Robert King

Col. Hen. Cromwell

Dr. Goddard

Col. Barton

Sir V. William Brownloe.

Cap. Stone

Col. Geor. Fleetwood

Col. James

Mr. Anlaby

Mr. Bennet

Col. Rous

Col. Bingham

Which make in all 31. and they are to continue for the space of six moneths.

Westminster November 9. The House considered of instructions for the New Council of State.

Friday, Saturday, November 4. 5.

The Souldier condemned (as before) for the Mutiny with the seamen, was this day hanged upon Tower hill.

Edinburgh Octob. 25.

I have little to report since my last part of the Highlanders, under the Command of the Lord Long, and Kenmore, fell into the

the

the Island of *Kintyre*, which is inhabited by honest and civill people, within the Marqueso of *Argyles* bounds, they abused many persons, and took away their goods, and so retreated. Their abuses and plunderings draw deep upon those that inhabit near them. It is given out in these parts, that the second part of the *Holland* Fleets are abroad, also we hope ours will not be far from them.

Kenmores party were got into the Marquesse of *Argiles* Cnuntrey, before we reacht *Dunbarton*; so that it is thought an impossible worke to follow them. upon their coming into the Countrey, the Marquesse finding his people would not oppose them, in regard the Lord *Lorne* his sonne is with them, was forced to leave his Countrey, and is now come hither, yet Lieutenant Colonell *Ralston*, formerly Lieutenant Colonell to *Strangham*, and some other Low-land Planters in *Cautier*, not onely refuse their demands of 80 Horse, with all their Armes and Ammunition, but when they were going away, having plundered the Countrey of all the cattle and horses; they then took and stript the cloths from off some peoples backs: *Ralston* with a party of horse pursued and tooke *Macnanghan*, who was the chiefe Ring-leader of them, and some others; and with them hoped to redeeme their horses and cattle. *Seafort* and *Glengary* is with a party of three hundred horse and foot gone towards *Loquhaber*, they hope to get a good party together, and then they will fall upon the North, and secure that for their quarters, and if they can fall upon *Inverness*, and so have a retreating place, is that which they desire; but I hope all those designes will be prevented.

From the *Hague* the 7. of *October*. 1653 *new stile*

Since my last *Dewit* conveyed home to the *Texell* upon Sunday last) the *East Indy* ships that were in the *Sound*, with three hundred twenty five other Merchant men. Those of *Norway* were not with him, but found the way thence alone within two dayes after the others, they are of all sorts about 90 sail. *Witson* his Fleet plyed too and again 2 or 3 dayes, but now

are all gone into the *Texel*, to victuall and Cleare, and then to Sea to visit the *English* Coasts.

A thousand commanded men, and the Conduct of *Horn*, and five Troops of Horses are marched to *Mastrick* and the *Buffe*, to save those frontiers from the *Lottingers*.

The *Orange* party here is quite down, and they only in power who seek peace.

Friesland is wholly gained, and *Olders* and *Zealand* will now take Eggs for their money.

Monneur Chevure the French Ambassador sets forth from Paris the last of *Octob.* and is expected to arrive here upon Thursday.

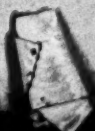
Great art is used to make you apprehend that these people will joya with France, Denmark, and the King of the Scots in an offensive League, if this Treaty break; but there is no grounds for either, nor more to be feared then the vain talking of their going to block up the Thames, and both alike true. With France they neither will nor can joyn, Denmark cannot help them, nor indeed it self against Sweed, and for the King of Scots, they have not the least thoughts in any case to help him, though the Treaty should break to morrow.

Further by Letters we understand that young *Trump* is got home with his Merchant men, and passed through the Channell. At the same time also our East India Ships, and Merchant men (whom was mentioned before) came safe out of the Western parts with their Convoy, which was onely two men of warre, and in sight of *Tromp*, who was eight men of warre, but durst not venture a blow at them, and are now all safely arrived in the River of Thames, very richly laden.

The great Fleet of Colliers we mentioncd, are also all come safe home, and part of them in the Thames, and more come up dayly, which must necessarily abate the great price of Coales in the City, if fairly carried.

The Parliament hath further considered of the great incon-

veni-



veniences so much complained of by very many goodly people of this Nation in pleading the Engagement, upon tryall at Law; which to remedy for the future, an Act is passed for repealing that part of the Act that enjoynes the subscription of the Engagement, before they can recover the benefit of the Lawes of this Nation, and ordered to be printed and published.

A Bill for taking away the High Court of Chancery, and constituting Judges and Commissioners for hearing Causes now depending in Chancery, as likewise future matters of Equity, and for reforming very many abuses in the Courts of Common Law, with other powers, read the first time, and upon the question committed.

Some debate also had concerning another of the Courts in Westminster Hall, which the House thought fit to refer to the consideration of a Committee.

The business of nomination of the Sheriffe by the Parliament for the year ensuing, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

There is newly printed Mr. *Holer Grammar* in Latin and English (for teaching the Latin tongue) short, easie, and plain, for the ease both of Master and Schollar, as any yet published. Also *Terminæ rones et Exempla declinationum, et conjugationum*, and *Propriæ quæ Maribus, quæ Genis*, and *As in personis*, Englished and explained, for the use of young Grammaticians, intended for the first forme, &c. Are to be sold by *John Saitball* at the sign of the Greyhound in Little Britain without Aldersgate, London.

The holy lives of Gods Prophets, by *Jo. Hudsonson*. Also, The bridgemen of the holy of Divinity, of that famous and reverend Divine, *Mr. Will. Perkins*, both of them sold by *Will. Hays* at the Blew Anchor on the North side of the Royal Exchange.

MILPOKUZMOZ A description of the little world, being a discovery of the body of man, from head to foot, the manner of reducing, and curing dislocated, and fractured bones, the Cure of wounds made with Gun-shots, Gun-powder, and Splinters, select receipts for all diseases; the sicknesses attributed to the twelve Signes and Planets, with their natures, by *Robert Turner*. Printed for *John Harrison*, and are to be sold at the Holy Lamb, at the East end of Pauls.

Novemb. 1. 1653. There were two suspected persons taken in the County of Warwick, with three Nags, two whereof are black ones, without hind white live under the saddle, and the bigger Nag is neer fourteen hands high, paces and more; the lesser black Nag is about thirteen hands high, paces all the age is uncertain; the third is a bay Gelding nine or ten years old, fourteen hands high, with a star in the fore-head, and a white foot on the near leg behind, the persons are in Warwick Gaole; if any person is concerned in them, let them enquire at the Printers hereof, and they shall hear further.

This is licensed and entred according to Order.

FINIS.

(1697)
Great Britain's

POST,

Impartially communicating

The Treaty between the Lord General Cromwell, and the Presbyterian Ministers, and their uniting to have one Head; the Parliaments Act touching the Engagement, and the regulating of the Law; and a Bill for the reducing of the Gaolers Fees at Ludgate, Newgate, the Gatehouse, and all other prisons in general both in city and country. The new Order concerning coales, and none to exceed the price of nine pence a bushel. The Royal Message sent from the King of Spain, and the Queen of Sweden, to his Majesty the King of Denmark; and the Agreement concluded of. The setting forth another fleet by the States of Holland, and their Resolution to advance up to the coast of England. The hanging of an Excize-man in Wales, for lying with a committee-mans wife; and other strange news from several parts.

From Wednesday Novemb. 2. to Wednesday Novemb. 9. 1653.



Now to our Gentlemen, and give me leave to thrust my impartial Mercury (once more) upon Great Britain's Stage, to act His Scene from all Parts; in this Hypocritical Age, and Change of Times: In order whereunto, the first thing that presents its self to publike view, is The proceedings of the Parliament, and the Bill for taking away the High Court of Chancery, and appointing Commissioners and Judges to hear and determine as well Causes now depending, as also future matters

matters of Equity, and putting in order other matters of Law which were within the Jurisdiction of that Court; and regulating divers Abuses in the Courts of *Common-Law*; as also the taking off the unlimited, intollerable, cruel, and unbounded Fees of Goalers, both at the

Gate-House,		Poultry Compter,
Ludgate,		Woodstreet Compter,
Newgate,		Fleet,
Clink,		Lock,

And other prisons in general, both in city and countrey; And amongst the rest of their *Gracious Acts*, and *Holy Orders*, they are pleased further to Ordain and Decree, That an Act for Repealing of a Branch of a certain Act of the late Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for subscribing the Engagement*, to be printed and published.

A Bill for an Assesment towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this *Common-wealth*, was read, and will suddenly be presented to publike view.

The Parliament having perfected the Commission and Instructions for the new Council of State for fixe moneths; for satisfaction of such as shall have occasion to make their addresses unto that Honourable Assembly, I have here inserted a Catalogue of their names.

Members of the Old Council.

Lord General Cromwel.

Lord Viscount Lisle.

Major General Desborow.

Major General Harison.

Sir Gilbert Pickering.

Sir Charles Wolsey.

Sir Anthony Ashley-cooper.

Colonel Jones.

Colonel Sidnam.

Colonel Montague.

Captain Howard.

Alderman Titchburn.

Master Strickland.

Master Lawrence.

Master Carey.

Master Major.

The New Members.

Lord Ewre.

Sir Robert King.

Sir William Brownlow.

Colonel Bingham.

Colonel Barton.

Captain Stone.

(1671)
Sir William Roberts,
Colonel Henry Cromwell,
Colonel George Fleetwood,
Colonel James.
Colonel Roue.

Doctor Gooddard,
Master Sadler,
Master Zulaby,
Master Benner,

November the 3.

This day came certain Intelligence from Plimouth, assuring us That the New-found Land Fleet (praised be God for it) is all arrived safe in that Port. But as yet there is no news of the New England Mast-ships. The mouth of the Channel is very much infested with French Capers; and Prince Rupert is promised some Ships and a commission from the King of Scots to assist the Irish: But it is very much believed he intends not to trouble them, but will rather fall to his old trade of Rob. Merchant; And the rather because the Irish are not in a capacity to bring any considerable forces to joyn with him, all of them in Dublin and other chief Cities being disarmed, and proclamation made that no Irishman upon pain of death, shall keep Fire-arms or Ammunition.

Mr. Nich. Culpepper hath lately published an Ephemeris for the ensuing year 1654. wherein he hath inserted several excellent Observations worthy to be taken special notice of, viz.

Honest Actions (saith he) are towards, is not that a wonder? And our long-lost Liberties begin to appear in splendor, Let us therefore weigh diligently the beginning of things, and suspend judgment till we see the end. Yet the Princes of Europe are all in a maze, and all the World in a wonder what God determines to do. For strange and supernatural sights will be seen in the Ayr, to the great amazement of all that shall behold them.

Great and sad Disasters are like to befall many eminent Officers, and the influence of the Conjunction of Saturn and Mars may in all probability do England the greatest good, that ever was done to it since William the Bastard conquered it, I mean, restore it to its desired Liberty, and take off all Burdens, Oppressions, and Taxes, from the weary shoulders of the people. To which, let all true English men say, Amen.

The Kings of France, Denmark, and Spain, agree unanimously in apprehending the people, but a dismal time is coming, and great suffering will there be to maintain Monarchs, but the Commonwealth will not

matters of Equity, and putting in order other matters of Law which were within the Jurisdiction of that Court; and regulating divers Abuses in the Courts of *Common-Law*; as also the taking off the unlimited, intollerable, cruel, and unbounded Fees of Goalers both at the

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Lord Viscount Lisle.

Major General Desborow.

Major General Harison.

Sir Gilbert Pickering.

Sir Charles Wolsey.

Sir Anthony Ashley-cooper.

Colonel Jones.

Colonel Sidnam.

colonel Montague.

captain Howard.

Alderman Titchburn.

Master Strickland.

Master Lawrence.

Master Carew.

Master Major.

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Lord Esre.

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 Master Lawrence.
 Master Carew.
 Master Major.

The New Members.

Lord Escre.
 Sir Robert King.
 Sir William Brownlow.

Colonel Bingham.
 colonel Barton.
 captain Stone.

(101)
Sir William Roberts,
Colonel Henry Brownell,
Colonel George Fleetwood,
Colonel James,
Colonel Ross.

Doctor Gooddard,
Master Sayer,
Master Audley,
Master Kemner,

Novemb. the 3.

This day came certain Intelligence from Plymouth, assuring us That the New-found Land Fleet (praised be God for it) is all arriv-
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bravadoing the people; but a dismal time is coming, and great suffer-
ing will there be to maintain Monarchy, but the Commonwealth will

not be content with bread and water, so long as they know where to get roast-meat at a cheaper rate.

An Act for Redress of Delays and Mischiefs arising by Writs of Error, and Writs of false Judgment in several Cases.

FOrasmuch as very great delays, vexations, and oppressions, have been, and still are occasioned to the people of this Nation, by staying Executions by Writs of Error, and Writs of false Judgment, after Verdict and Judgment thereupon obtained: For Remedy thereof, Be it enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 7 day of Novemb. 1653. no Execution shalbe superseded or staid in any Court or courts of Record, or other court, by any Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, after Verdict and Judgment thereupon obtained. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Superseas granted before the 7 day of Novemb. 1653. upon any such Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgment now depending, shall from and after the 7 day of Novemb. 1653. be discontinued and void: And every person or persons shall have liberty to proceed upon his or their Judgment or Judgments, and to take forth Execution thereupon, any Writ or Writs of Error, false Judgment, or Superseas not withstanding. And be it further enacted, That no such Judgment or Judgments, nor any other Judgment or Judgments whatsoever, shall at any time or times after the said 7 day of Novemb. 1653. be arrested, stayed, or reversed in any court of Record, or other court, for want of any matter of Form or other defect whatsoever; except onely for want of matter of substance, which shall be found or shewed publickly to the Judge or Judges sitting in the court or courts of Record, or other court where the said Judgment or Judgments shall be depending, to be in the Declaration, Plea, Replication, or other proceedings after Appearance. And be it also enacted, That what person or persons soever shall prosecute any Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgment to reverse a Judgment after Verdict, which Judgment shall be afterwards affirmed; That every such person or persons shall pay unto the Defendant in the said Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, double costs, to be assessed by the same Court where the said Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, were depending.

Provided

Provided always, That this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Action popular, or other Action which now is, or hereafter shall be brought upon any penal Statute, nor to any Indictment, Presentment, Inquisition, Information, or Appeal.

Hen. Scobel, Cler. Parl.

The last Post from *Denmark* advertiseth, That the Kings ships that conducted the Dutch fleet out of his Majesties Territories, are returned back, being confident, that the English could not make opposition against them. The King of *Spain*, and the Queen of *Sweden* hath sent a Message to the said KING, desiring his Majesty to grant unto the ships of their respective Subjects, a free Pass through the *Sound*, like unto those of the *States of Holland*; Unto which, his Majesty gave his Royal Condescensions; and it will doubtless much advance the splendor of that Crown, and the mutual benefit of all his Majesties Loyal Subjects.

The last Post from *Sweden* advertiseth, That there has been a great Duel fought between two of her Majesties chief Nobles, and great Favourites, who going privately on horseback two miles from the city of *Stockholm*, set spurs to their horses, and charged each other (in a full career) with drawn Rapiers, making a desperate Pass, and wounding one another very lamentably; so that they were constrained to leave the field, and betake themselves to the Spanish Ambassadors for Sanctuary, expecting her Majesties pardon.

The Citizens of *Bremen* have entered into a mutual League, with the Swedish crown, and have set up a Proclamation at the chief Gates, with this inscription,

For { RELIGION,
CROWN,
And KINGDOM.

There is some talk of a Marriage between the Royal Princess, and the King of *Heats*; but I have not faith enough to believe it.

November

(1694)
November the 15th, 1694

Produced a Letter from the Hague, dated Octob. 23, this morn, which taketh as followeth. This week came hither the son of Vander Par from England, whither the two Deputies are returned from the States. Our fleet with De Witte are still in Norway, expecting some ships laden with Cannon to come to them. Some of our Herring Busses are come in, who say they saw 18 men of war in a storm, which lasted 24 hours, sinking under Hetland, which lost many men, they think they were English. Another of our Busses come in saith he saw a ship that carryed 56 peeces of Cannon also sink, and 20 more which had lost their masts, cast upon the Coast of Norway, where they were exceedingly shattered. But I believe that these were all Dutch ships; for that they were much shattered and dispersed by a great storm.

Here it news come from Scotland to Major Gen. Middleton, that the Highlanders are yet in rebellion, and that they had killed and carried away many of the English horse near Sterling, and that the garrison of that place durst not engage them, and withall, that they did not doubt but that they should be able to make their party good against them this winter: this is pleasing news to your enemies, who do hope to obtain some assistance from the States here, to send to the Highlanders, that so they may cut you out work at home, which may be a means as many suppose here, to bring you to yeeld to reasonable terms with this State. The Lord Lieutenant Admiral is at present at the Hague, it is said that he hath received his Commission from the States to go to sea with the first opportunity, which will be at the coming back of de Witt from the Sound with the Merchant men, who is not yet heard of, but hourly expected, and much wondering there is at his long stay, which must be through contrary winds, so that all their ships are not yet got together, your fleet not being at sea, nor in any likelihood of coming out as we hear, doth very much resolve and comfort our spirits, and makes us to live without any fear of having them sit upon in their way home by your ships. The 17 ships under the command of Captain Van Zanen that were sent to the Elbe to surprise your ships there, are also gone to meet with the said de Witt, as also 14 men of war more that went from the Texel the last week.

Vice-Admiral John Everfon is also ready in Zealand to go to sea with some ships that lie full ready there. So that we have prepared all that we can to be in a readinesse to join with the fleet of De Witt, wherewith our new Admiral may chauce to visit your Coasts for his first exploit, you having left nothing of ours, which we look upon as an infallible argument that you are quite unprovided of a sufficient fleet at present to engage de Witt at his coming back with all his rich ships.

There hath been a ship built in Rotterdam by a Frenchman, and is now quite ready, which will run from hence to the East Indies without any sail or mast, being only moved by a certain fire in the mainmast, and will sink the biggest ship that is with one touch only, and many other wonders he

live out it will do you may believe what your please of it, thousands of people come to see it from all parts of the country.

The House appointed every Friday to consider of the business of the Law. And because the Court in Westminster shall sit not upon the days called Holy days; therefore a Bill is appointed to be brought in for taking away Holy days, and those days that are not Judicial. The Parliament ordered Saturday next to meet at Margarets Westminster, and Mr. Marshall to pray and preach before them that morning. The house sits not that day. The House this day nominated the Members to be of the Council of State for six moneths. The Commissioners of the Council of State, and the 4 Dutch Deputies met again at Whitehall. The Dutch pretend a great desire to an agreement.

1. To submit to all English Flags every where.
2. To give the honour of the Sea to England.
3. To pay for their Herrings and Fishing.

They have lost 700 ships since the wars; they say in private they will joyn with England Offensive and Defensive, if agreement be had. The great business will be security, which they more stick at, then to make good damages. But what will be done in the Treaty we must wait to see. The Parliament of England and the army would willingly close with a safe and well-grounded Peace.

The Letters from Portsmouth say, there were some small difference between some Seamen and Land souldiers, of the Squadron with the Speaker Frigot, but hearing of young Trump with his fleet, passing through the Channel, they were soon Friends, imbracing each other in love, set out toward the enemy, but they got by, onely the Elias, took one prize, which was sent in by the Grey-hound to Portsmouth, there are five more small prizes taken in several places.

This day and so also the last week before, several Ministers were treated with by his Excellency the Lord General Cromwel, to perswade them that hold Christ the Head, and so the same in fundamentals to agree in love, that there may be no such divisions among people professing Godliness, as hath been, nor railing and reviling each other for difference in onely some forms: There were Mr. Owen, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Nie, Mr. Jessy, Mr. Harrison, and others, to whom the advice and counsel of his Excellency was so sweet, so precious, and managed with such Judgement, and graciousness, that it is hoped it will much tend to perswade those that fear the Lord in Spirit and Truth, to labour the union of all Gods people.

From Scotland came intelligence thus, Kenmores party increases

The

(1674)

November the fifth 1674

Produced a Letter from the Hague, dated October 23. *His news*, which take as followeth. This week came hither the son of Vander Par from England, whither the two Deputies are returned from the States. Our fleet with De Witte are still in Norway, expecting some ships laden with Cannon to come to them. Some of our Herring Busses are come in, who say they saw 18 men of war in a storm, which lasted 24 hours, sinking under Heland, which lost many men, they think they were English. Another of our Busses come in saith he saw a ship that carryed 56 peeces of Cannon also sink, and 20 more which had lost their masts, cast upon the Coasts of Norway, where they were exceedingly shattered. But I believe that these were all Dutch ships; for that they were much shattered and dispersed by a great storm.

Here it news come from Scotland to Major Gen. Middleton, that the Highlanders are yet in rebellion, and that they had killed and carried away many of the English borse near Sterling, and that the garrison of that place durst not engage them; and withall, that they did not doubt but that they should be able to make their party good against them this winter: this is pleasing news to your enemies, who do hope to obtain some assistance from the States here, to send to the Highlanders, that so they may cut you out with ease, which may be a means as many suppose here.

this State. The Lord that he hath received opportunity, which with the Merchant minding there is at that all their ships are any likelihood of comfort our spirits, and on in their way home Captain Van Zanen the also gone to meet with from the Fxel the last

Vice-Admiral John ships that he shall ready a eagerness to join with where with one new Admiral may chance to visit your Coasts for his first exploit, you having left visiting of ours, which we look upon as an infallible argument that you are quite unprovided of a sufficient fleet at present to engage de Witt at his coming back with all his rich ships.

There hath been a ship built in Rotterdam by a Frenchman, and is now quite ready, which will run from hence to the East Indies without any sail as yet, being only moved forward by certain iron instruments within, and will sink the biggest ship that is with one touch only, and many other wonders.

ORIGINAL

DEFECTIVE

give out it will do you may believe what you please of it, thousands of people come to see it from all parts of the country.

The House appointed every Friday to consider of the business of the Law. And because the Court in Westminster-hall sit not upon the days called Holy days, therefore a Bill is appointed to be brought in for taking away Holy days, and those days that are not Judicial. The Parliament ordered Saturday next to meet at Margarets Westminster, and Mr. Marshall to pray and preach before them that morning. The house sits not that day. The House this day nominated the Members to be of the Council of State for six moneths. The Commissioners of the Council of State, and the Dutch Deputies met again at Whitehall. The Dutch pretend a great desire to an agreement.

1. To submit to all English Flags every where.
2. To give the honour of the Seas to England.
3. To pay for their Herrings and Fishing.

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From Scotland came intelligence thus, Kenmores party increases

The

in the Marq. of Argiles country, at his first coming he hang'd 2 of
men for plundring, dealing very fairly, and saying, that they
made the late K. army thrive no better; but at their going away, took
all the horse and attel they could light on,

The great fleet of Colliers, consisting of about 300 sail, have come
up into the River of Thames, and divers more are dayly expected;
but to the end, that the poor of the city may no longer be exposed
to the Will and cruelty of the Rich men, it is thought meet and con-
venient, that the price of coals exceed not above 9 d. a bushel.

It is advertised from *Westminster*, That there has been a large De-
bate about the easing of the people of their heavy burdens; *To
time; but fair words butter no parsnips.*

It is likewise promised, that all Taxes shall be taken off the poor,
and imposed on the Rich; *but when the Lord knows.*

It is further advertised from *Holland*, That *Dewit* has convoyed
home the East-Indy ships, with 375 Merchant men, and is gone into
the *Tekel* to victual and tallow, and then to play his Game upon
the English coast. Young *Trump* is joyned with him, and esteemed
to be the best card in the pack; having honoured all his captaines
with most delicate Swords; at the presenting whereof, he used these
words,

Take this Sword, and if I command well use it for me;
but if I do amiss, imploy it against me.

The English fleet are hastening to lanch forth amongst the curled
Waves, and to dispute the power of Neptune's Dominions; *May the
justness of the Cause carry it.*

It is advertised from *Wales*, That on the 1 instant, an Excize-man
was executed at *Pembroke* for committing of Adultery with a Com-
mittee-mans Wife, and afterwards in a most barbarous, inhumane,
and uncivil manner, hanging a padlock upon her privie parts.

Mrs. *Lilburn* has importuned her husband to petition the Parlia-
ment for his liberty; but he thinks it below his honour so to do.

Licensed and Entered according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. Wood, 1653.

(392) **Nov. 21**
Severall Proceedings

OF STATE AFFAIRES

**In England, Ireland and Scotland. VVith the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.**

**From Thursday the 3rd of Novemb. to Thursday
the 10th day of November. 1653. PP**

**Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the law
AG for PRINTING.**

**Printed at London for Robert Ibbisfon dwelling
in Smithfield near Hoffer Lane. 1653.**

Beginning on Thursday 3. November. 1653.

**Letters from Hamburg 14 Octob. 1653. Some Eng-
lish ships that went from hence by *Gluck flack* the K.
of *St. Marks* Block-house, because they did not strike
were shot at and had some harme.**

**A List of Professors the Pope makes Cardinals
at Rome.**

The Son of the Duke Prince Thomas.

The Son of the Duke of Parma. Don Nicholo Barbarino.

**Rotterdam 10 (alias 30) Octob. There are some ships from Norway, arri-
ved in the Fb, who speak of great stormes, some have suffered great
losses.**

Naples 30 Septemb. Five Gallies from Bilerti, and five Capers from St.

Maure, say, people on land plunder ~~the~~ houses, carry away divers for slaves, and as they returned back, attempted the like at the Island of Moron, belonging to the Venetians, but were beaten off by the Soldiers. There is a new Galle called the *Infanta*, made at Vinnamo in Sicilly, which had like to have been carried away by a plot of some seamen with the French, but it was discovered, and some of the chief actors executed.

Venice 29 Septemb. There was great joy in Constantinople for the arrivall of the Turks fleet in Canca. The Turks took Erim in Dalmatia. The ten new Gallies here preparing will be suddenly ready. Here is one great Gallias with 43 brasse peeces ready to go to Sea.

Leighorn 29 Septemb. Some Turkish ships from Tripola fought with an Hollander, who saved himself in Malina.

Bresla 13 Octob. The young Chitilinsky besieged Soro, where the Garison sallied out upon him, but with a great deal of losse.

Tholoni 13 Octob. They of the Protestant Religion are yet in their armies, but endeavour is used for an accomodation.

Rome 12 Octob. The Cardinall Orivetto being 75 years of age, dyed the 7 of this month.

Venice 17 Octob. The Turk hath taken from Selano 1700 prisoners, and carryed them to Constantinople.

Ratisbon 13 Octob. The Commissaries concerning the grievances of the Empire, met together but have done little: The dispute giving session to the new Princes of the Empire, hath brought forth this resolution. That the Princes Picolonimi, Di-drakstini, and Aversburgh, shall be admitted for their great deserts.

Allatia 24 Octob. The troubles of Switzerland between the Borens and Birne, are again quieted, but there is fear there will be troubles in Allatia, because Count Harcourt Governour of Brisac, hath had conference with the Count of Saxe, who is a great friend to the Prince of Conde.

Culen 28 Octob. Thole of the Protestant Religion refusing to pay the Magistrate, their goods are seized on, which will be of very bad consequence.

Naples 7 Octob. A few days since arrived here a ship from Spain with the baggage of the Earl of Castillo who is Steward brought

brought letters of Exchange for a good crown. The Earle of Onslow's goods are all gone for Spainids, who buy them of strangers.

Rome 28 Octob. Don Nicholas Barbazino took possession of the Possess of Rome; which his Uncle Don Antonio the Cardinal resigned unto him. The Pope goes every day to take the Ayre; and Princes Palestine & his great Fortunes, and chiefly with accompaniment.

Nov. 17 Octob. Here is a Gally of 2000 men come from Zara to fetch money for pay of the Souldiers. The Turks are seen every day before the Ports of Malta. They write from Maline that the Spanish and French Generals had conference upon the Heath before Casal, above an houre together.

Germany 4 Novemb. The Elector of Cullen is a little darpe. The Elector of Prussia is a little darpe. The Swedes have taken the island of Lifland. The Lovers came before Metz with 300 men, and drove away 300 horse and 3000 men.

Germany 13 Octob. The Arch Duke Leopold went the 19 of Octob. to Cambray, and the Army is near the Castle. The Enemy stand some time before Cambray, and brought some ammunition into Guise. St. Malin is yet beleagured.

PROPOSALS tendered to the Parliament, for the Regulation or taking away of the Court of Chancery, and setting business of Equity according to the original and primitive constitution of it: and for taking away all unnecessary Fees, Officers and Officers, and formalities not used, and for the speedy dispatch of business.

1. That the Court as it is now used (or rather abused) be wholly taken away; And that some of the most able and honest men may be appointed for keeping of the Great Seal; and authorized to examine, hear, and determine all causes of Equity, and empowered to put in execution their Judgements and Decrees, in the same manner, and with the same expedition as Judgements at Common Law are: For as long as the Bar is more able than the Bench (as of late it hath been) the business of the Court can never be well dispatched. And former times have thought the most able men but fit for this employment. And that the Judges of the Court, may have power likewise to punish perjury committed in the same Court.

2 That instead of the six Clerks, their Register and two Examiners, so many godly, able, honest and experienced Clerks may be admitted in their rooms, as may be able with their own hands to write, and doe the business of the Court, and which may be working Attorneys and Clerks, and not overseeing Officers, that is to say, six Clerks in the Registers Office, eight Clerks in the Examiners Office, and sixty Attorneys or Clerks for doing the business now done in the six Clerks Office, and that all these Clerks may receive a Moyety of the Fees now taken and no more, save onely the three shillings four pence for the Attorneys termly Fee, which may continue as formerly.

3 That the sixty Attorneys do elect one or two of the most able and experienced men in the business of the Court, and to be approved of by the Commissioners for the Great Seal to be their Clerks, to attend daily in Court, to satisfy the Court in any thing touching the practise of the Court, and so doe such other service as the Court shall direct, as also to look to the due ordering and filing of the Records, and to receive for their paines a termly allowance from the practising Clerks, not exceeding two hundred pounds *per annum* a peece, and not to receive any Fees from the Clients, for if so, then the same mischeife will follow, as formerly hath done.

4 That a certain number of godly and able men be appointed instead of Masters of the Court, to take Oaths, and so hear and determine matters of Accomplish, and such other things as the Court shall refer unto them, who shall sit, examine and certify the same in order as they are brought before them, and shall have a constant Register to attend them, and no Report to be made but by two of them at least.

5 That the Attorneys of the Court be not onely permitted, but enjoyned to make Motions for their Clients for any thing concerning the practise & course of the Court, as is now used in other Courts of Justice (as hath bin formerly used in the Chancery) for which they are to receive no Fee, but content themselves with their termly Fee, of three shillings four pence, and the Court to appoint convenient times for hearing such Motions.

6 That

(1677)
That a certain number of able and godly men be appointed to peruse and allow of all Bills before they be filed, for which they shall receive for every Bill for prevention of many vexatious Suits, and Suits altogether improper for the Jurisdiction of the Court, and that no Attorney make out any Summons until the Bill be so perused, allowed of and filed.

That upon every hearing of a Cause, or other Order touching the merits of a cause, after the Court hath pronounced their Order, the Registrar to read the same with an audible voice, not only the substance but the very words of the Order for avoiding all mistakes in drawing Orders.

These are humbly conceived to be fit Proposals in relation to the constitution of a Court of Equity, whereby to bring it to its original purity.

And as for the practical part of the Court, It is conceived very requisite that rules of fit practice should be framed by the Attorneys of the Court, to be allowed of as aforesaid, and the same presented to the cheife Clerk, and they to peruse and amend the same, and then present them to the Keepers of the Great Seal for their approbation thereof, whereby all vexatious Plaintiffs and wilfull contemnners may receive condign punishment by payment of Costs, as also by Fines, Sequestrations, and otherwise, according to their Demerits: and whereby all needless formalities and delays in the proceeding of Causes may be taken away, and all expeditious waies and means used for the expediting of Causes, and the ease of Clients: And it is not to be doubted but such Rules of practice may be framed, as that no cause shall depend above a year (but generally not so long) before it be ready for hearing: and the whole charge of the proceedings not to exceed ordinarily above 40 or 50 s.

But the particular Rules of practice are not herein expressed, for that it is conceived impossible to prescribe and limit all Rules of practice by Act of Parliament, but the same will be very prejudicial to the people: For if the Rules of practice should be insisted upon cannot the Judges of the Court dispense with the letter of the same Rule, though it be in a case of sickness, death, or other like cases of the greatest extremity.

Yet as to the Judicial part of the Court, it were to be wished, that a certain time were limited for Mortgages to Redeem their Lands: And if likewise some limitation of time were put to other Suits, whereby things might be brought to as great a certainty as could be possible.

It is conceived very fit likewise that a Table of Fees should be allowed of by the Commissioners or Keepers of the Great Seal, and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, and a penalty imposed upon every man that shall exceed them.

A Bill for taking away the High Court of Chancery, and appointing Commissioners and Judges to hear and determine as well causes now depending, as also future matters of Equity, and putting in order other matters of Law, which were within the Jurisdiction of that Court, and regulating divers abuses in the Courts of Common Law, was this day read the first and second time, and upon the Question committed to the Committee for the Law.

The House appointed Tuesday next for the nomination of Sheriffs, and the Members of the House then to present the names of fit persons to be Sheriffs for the severall Counties.

Ordered, That the Bill for the Assesment be read to morrow morning the first business.

Friday 4 November 1653.

A Bill for an Assesment, towards the maintenance of the Army and Navies of this Commonwealth, was this day read the first time, and Ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

An Act for redresse of Delays and mischief arising by Writs of Error, and Writs of false Judgement in several cases.

Forasmuch as very great delays, vexations and oppressions have been, and still are occasioned to the People of this Commonwealth, by staying Executions by Writs of Error and Writs of false Judgement, after Verdict and Judgement thereupon obtained: For remedy thereof, Be it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the seventh day of November, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1653, no Execution shall bee stayed or superseded in any Court or Courts of Record, or other Court, by any Writ or

Writs

Writs of Error or false Judgement, after Verdict and Judgement thereupon obtained.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every Superedeas granted and awarded before the said seventh day of November 1553, upon any such Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgement now depending, shall from and after the said seventh day of November 1553, be discontinued and void: And every person or persons shall have liberty to proceed upon his or their Judgement or Judgements, and to take forth Execution thereupon, any Writ or Writs of Error, false Judgement or Superedeas notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted, that no such judgement or judgements, nor any other judgement or judgements whatsoever, shall at any time or times after the said seventh of November 1553, be arrested, stayed or reversed in any Court or Courts of Record, or other Court, for want of any matter of Form or other defect whatsoever: Except only for want of matter of substance, which shall be found or shewed publicly to the Judge or Judges sitting in the court or courts of Record, or other court where the said judgement or judgements, writ or writs of Error or false judgement shall be depending, to be in the Declaration, Plea, Replication, or other proceedings after appearance.

And be it also Enacted, that what person or persons soever shall prosecute any writ or writs of Error or false judgement, to reverse a judgement after Verdict, which judgement shall be afterwards affirmed, that every such person or persons shall pay unto the Defendant in the said writ or writs of Error or false judgement, double costs, to be assessed by the same Court where the said Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgement were depending.

Provided always, that this Act nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Action popular, or other Action which now is, or hereafter shall be brought upon any penal Statute, nor to any Indictment, Presentment, Inquisition, Information or Appeal.

An Act for Repelling of a Branch of a certain Act of the late Parliament, Entituled,

An Act for Subscribing the Engagement.

BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and the Authority thereof, That one Branch of a certain Act of the late Parliament, entituled, An Act for subscribing the Engagement, in these words following; That is to say,

And it is further Enacted and Declared, That all and every person or persons that expects benefit from the Courts of Justice of this Commonwealth, and that either now are, or hereafter shall be Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Demandant or Demandants, in any Suit, Plaint, Bill, Action, Information, Writ, Demand, Execution, or any other Proceſs whatsoever, in any of the Courts of Chancery, the Upper Bench, Common Pleas, Publique Exchequer, Dutchy Court, or in any other Court of Record, or in any Court in the County, City, Town Corporate, or in any place of Priviledge, or any other place whatsoever within the Commonwealth of England; or before any Judge or Judges, or other person or persons that have, or claime to have cognizance of any manner of Pleas; or before any Commissioner or Commissioners under the Great Seale of England, or by any other lawfull Authority; or before any person or persons, as, Committees or Commissioners, or otherwise Authorized by Authority of Parliament, shall take and subscribe, and are hereby required to take and subscribe the aforesaid Engagement, as in this present Act is directed and appointed: And that it shall and may bee lawfull for all and every person or persons that are and shall be Defendant or Defendants, or that are or shall be sued, impleaded, attached, arrested, molested or complained against in any such Courts as aforesaid; or before any the said Judges, Commissioners or persons aforesaid, by themselves or by some others on his or their behalf, from and after the twentieth day of April, in the year 1650. to plead, aver, or to move in arrest of Judgement, or to move for a Superedeas, or stopping further Proceedings in such Suits, Plaints, Bills, Actions, Informations, Writs, Demands or Executions, or any other Proceſs whatsoever as aforesaid; that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Demandant or Demandants, person or persons complaining, or any of them, in such Suit, Plaint, Bill, Action, Information, Writ, Demand, Execution, or other Proceſs whatsoever as aforesaid, have not taken and subscribed the

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the

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title or Interest in or unto any the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the said Act intended or mentioned to be put to sale; or that hath any Statute, Judgement, Recognizance, or Rent had, made or acknowledged before any Auction respectively committed by any of the persons in the said Act named, were to deliver in writing unto the Commissioners (appointed by an

Act, Entitled *the Powers of the Commissioners of the said Act*, a particular of his or her Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Demand, Charge, Incumbrance or Estate, in Law or Equity: And if they should obtain an allowance thereof by the said Commissioners, before the respective times therein limited should be expired; that then the same should be good and effectual to such person or persons.

And whereas several such claims were duly lodged with, and delivered to the said Commissioners, which they could not within the said time (nor in any time since limited) determine; Be it therefore Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, That the said Commissioners or any four or more of them, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required at any time before the first day of February, 1653, to hear and determine all such claims and causes aforesaid, which were duly lodged and delivered unto the said Commissioners, and are depending before them.

And that all persons or persons shall not get or obtain any of their respective Interests from the said Commissioners for removing Obstructions, by or before the said first day of February, shall be and are hereby barred and concluded for and in respect of their said claims and interests, whereof all persons concerned are to take notice, and conform themselves thereto.

A Bill for continuing a Committee for the Rump, and for Repealing the Powers formerly given to the former Committee concerning the same, was this day read the first time.

The House debated touching the dissolving of any House of Burgesses, and the matter up to the House of Burgesses, and the House of Burgesses.

The House according to former Order adjourned till Monday Morning next.

Stockholm 18 October. The Hollanders had a strong Convoy of sixteen of the King of Denmark's best and well provided ships, through the Sound. Yesterday in the afternoon a Duel was fought between two great Favourites of the Queen on horse back, they rode a full Gallop with drawn Rapiers very furiously against each other, and at the first meeting both were sore wounded, and went to the Spanish Ambassadors House and desired her Majesties pardon.

Copenhagen 26 October. The King's ships which have conducted the Hollands Fleet out of his Majesties Territories, are come back into this River. The King of Spain and Queen of Sweden have both desired our King by their Ministers, to grant unto the ships of their respective Subjects, a free passe through the Sound, like unto those of the Commonwealth of Holland; which being already granted them, it will double the much advantage, and be for the mutual benefit of the commerce in those Seas.

Saturday 5 November.
M^r. Stephen Marshall Prayed and Preached this day before the Parliament at *Margarets Westminster*, where were also the Dutch Deputies, who speak well of it.

The Dutch Deputies doe not at present goe on in the Treaty, But they speak fair, onely say that there must be some time to beget a right understanding of each other, so that it is supposed they have sent into *Holland* to advertise the States of their opinion of things, and upon the returne of the Answer, something perhaps will be done.

If there be an agreement, it cannot probably be this Winter. Both the English and the Dutch are making great preparations.

Hague 22 October (alias 2 November) 1653.

Admirall *Opdam* prepares himselfe to goe to Sea with the new Fleet, which they say will be near 100 saile. There are five ships from *Seeburg* arrived in the Rye, and from *Masco* the *Ulaicon*.

Also 100 ships of the Fleet which were in *Norway*, with four East India ships, and one other, which because of leakidge was faine to unlade in the four other, and some ships from *Spain* are

(1404)
come in sight of Land, but the three East India ships which we
expected from Bergen in Norway, are not yet come, but we hope
for their safe arrivall.

Hague 26 Octob. (alias 6 Novemb.)
The Fleet under Vice Admirall *Willelms* arrived four
days agoe about 400 strong, but the three East India ships which
were accompanied with some men of war, that stayed in Nor-
way, with some Merchant ships out of the Straits were not with
them.

30 Men of warre are gone towards them, to convoy them
home. There are about 70 of our men of war are to stay at sea,
and we have taken in fresh Victuals for that purpose. Our Lieut-
enant Admirall *Opdam* went from hence yesterday to the Texel
to goe to Sea.

Vice Admirall *Everson* is yet here, but is suddenly to follow.
We long here very much to hear what our Deputies will doe in
England, of which there are severall opinions.

They work hard at Rotterdam upon the new ship that was pre-
pared for Admirall *Tromp*, which will be suddenly ready, with
many other new ones.

Monday, 7 November, 1653.
A Bill for an Assessment towards the maintenance of the Ar-
mies and Navies of this Commonwealth, was this day read
the second time.

A Petition from the City of London, in behalf of the City was
also read.

Resolved upon the Question,

That the Debate upon the Bill for Assessment be adjourned till
tomorrow morning.

Resolved, &c.

That the business touching the Nomination of Sheriffes, be
put off till Thursday next.

Excuse 5 Novemb. 1653.

As our New-found land fleet came into these Harbours here in
the West, some of our States Erigots prest about 100 Seamen
out of them, and presently sent them to Portsmouth: Severall
ships are this week brought prizes into Portsmouth, who pretend
to bee *Hamburgers*, their Merchants are rid post to London.

Some:

Some French Prizes are brought into *Wimbor*, and others into *Torbay*, about twelve Prizes in all into several Ports, one of those brought into *Torbay* is from *Canada*, of a good value, in rich Furres, and Beaver skin.

The Parliament of *Almer*, we hear, have continued the seizure of English goods by those of *St. Mallo's*, which we hear are of a great value.

Some ships well laden are come from *Barbadoes*, and this week passed the Channel, and are come to *Barnstable*, who say, that since the last great Flood (wherein some fourteen ships were cast away) some more hurt hath been done by Gulls of wind there.

Tuesday Novemb. 1653.

THe House this day again took in Debate the Bill for the Assesment, towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Commonwealth. Touching which a Petition was presented from the Sheriffe and other Inhabitants of the County of *Pembroke*, and other motions in behalf of other Counties, so that the alteration of the Rates had like to have taken up much time: And therefore the House Ordered, that the Rates shall bee as formerly, and to proceed therein on the morrow.

Wednesday Novemb. 1653.

We have had lately in these parts several horrible murders, and Man-slaughters committed.

A poore man that had received some money at a Market Town about 14 daies since, as he was returning home, was set upon by three and miserably butchered, one of them is taken, the other two are fled.

A couple of Friends going lovingly forth together a Fowling, he that carried the Gun (by accident) flew the other, which doth so much distress him, that it is thought he will die also.

Two Sea Captains that had received some monie, going between *Penny-come-Quick* and *Peris* (hard by *Pendennis*) were set upon by two others, who ran one of the Captaines through, that he died the next morning, and knocked down the other, but he got away by the favour of some bullocks that passed neer that place, (it being night) which the murderers thought had

been horse-men, whereupon they durst not stay, but fled without their prize, but are not discovered.

A Gentlemans Servant in Cornwall having been at a Market Town came home, and set up his horse, was stabbed between the Stable and his Masters house, and it cannot be discovered by whom,

Letters from *Chester* say, a V. fel was cast away going from the Isle of *Man* towards *Liverpoole*, in which was drowned that faithful Servant of the Army *Mr. Cadwell*, but his packet from the Lord *Fairfax* is since taken up. *Mr. Potter* also is missing who went in another ship elsewhere.

Wednesday 9 November.

BY Letters from *Scotland* came this day as followeth;

viz.
SIR,

There are gathered together an idle, loose, and desperate Generation of men under the Lord *Kenmore* in the Highlands; they were lately in *Cambray*, where some honest and godly Lowlanders had lately planted themselves; who (not approving their courses) opposed them; and at their going thence took one of their Ringleaders, which so enraged the Lord *Kenmore* that he returned back, and bringing the Wives and Children of the Gentlemen before the House which the Gentlemen defended (to prevent their shooting) at last got possession thereof, and now keeps one Lieu. Col. *Rasson* (who commanded in chief) in *Loons*.

They have many parties abroad throughout the Country, stealing horses which they doe with much success: yet the Governor of the *Bray* of *Marte* lately met with some of them, as you will perceive by the inclosed; and we hope in time the other will be lessened, though yet they increase lying in inaccessible Mountains and Rocks, from whence they fall into the Lowlands in the night time.

Dalkeith 11 November 1653.

A Copy of one of the Warrants sent out by Major Melcor
of the Lord Kenmores party in Scotland.

These are shewing you, That the Parish of
Foules is to put out fifteen sufficient Troop-
horses, with Riders and Arms for the Service of the
King and Kingdome: These are requiring you im-
mediately after sight hereof to Convene the Heritors
of the Parish, and to List the same proportionably
upon the Heritors, and Leaders to have their horse
at Comrie upon the last of October, where there shall
be an Officer to receive them, and grant Discharges;
Fail not herein saye will be Answerable, And fail
not to have the names of the Leaders ready if any
be deficient.

The like were sent to other Parishes.

A List of persons taken (by a party of Dragoons and Foot)
sent from the Garrison of the Bray of Mar in Scotland as
they were going to the Lord Kenmore 7 Octob. 1663.

Charles Erskine Cosen German (once captured) is the
Earl of Mar, formerly a Captain of Horse in the Lord
Belcarres Regiment.

Pat Forbes (brother to Sir John Forbes new with the
Lord Kenmore) formerly Cornet to the Lord Belcarres
Troop.

Alex. Scott second brother to the L. Balnainmont in Fife,
formerly Cornet to the aforesaid Charles Erskine.

James Forbes formerly an Ensign in Belcarres Re-
giment.

Alex. Gordon in Sir George Forbes Regiment.

At

All these are at present Listed as Volunteers, under Sir Arthur Forbes.

Arthur Forbs, Laird of Bricks in Kildmore, not yet listed, but going to be listed a Souldier, and servant under Sir Arthur Forbs.

Adam Drasson Souldier to the afore-named Charles Erskine skelliers Corporall of the watch, who was with them, and fought against our Souldiers with the rest.

16 Horles with swords and pistols, very good.

The first three of these prisoners were sent from Sir Arthur Forbs in June last to raise men, and have been lately in Strath Spay, and now going again to Sir Arthur Forbs, had they not been thus prevented, they intended to go to Lough Tay, where they say the Lord Kenmore is.

The Parliament were this day upon two Bills, one for the Assesments for the Army, and the Navy, and the other Bill, for sale of Forrest Lands, both which are committed.

This afternoon the Committee sate about the business of Alderman Foulke late Lord Mayor of the City of London. And the Depositions of the Witnesses were this day taken by the Committee, many things are in general and some things in particular. He hath liberty to put in his Answer.

The Protestants in Longuedock in France have accepted of termes from the King, and laid down their Armes, but the King hath not performed such reparations as was promised, and they are resolved, if they have not satisfaction, to rise again, which they are in a capacity to do.

There were 6 Dutch Ships call'd away by Somers, on the North of Scotland.

There is Extant a Treatise of the Power of the Lord Jesus in the Fifth Monarchy. By John Baptist Tappan. Sold by Giles Calvert in the Strand near the West end of Pauls Church. And by Thomas Hucklefoot at the Gunpowder Church.

The House of Commons have resolved to send a Committee to the meanest Capacity the way to dispose well, and to refuse all Villanous offers. By Zachary Coke of Grays Inn, Gent. Sold by George Calvert at the Hall in the Church yard near the little North door.

E. N. S.

The Faithful

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising

J. P. London.

¶ The proceedings of the Treaty between the Parliament and the Dutch Ambassadors for peace; And their Lordships Message to the States of Holland concerning the same. The advancing of the Lord Admiral Opdam to the Texel with 100 men of War, and the command of the Van Squadron by young Trump to lie before Dover, and block up the River of Thames. The issuing out of divers Warrants, to raise forces for the King of Scots, and the taking of Lieut. Col. Ralston and binding him in Irons. The sending of a Letter from the christian Kings and Princes to the Council of state; and the proceedings of the titular Duke of York. The sinking of divers English ships; and the safe arrival (in the West) of the Newfoundland fleet, and Barbado Merchants. The taking of the Lord Fairfax's Packet of Letters; and the new Orders concerning Presbyterian Ministers.

From Friday the 4th November, to Friday the 11th of November. 1653.

Beginning, Friday Novemb. 4.



THE first thing that presents its self to publike view, whereon we must now center, is the desire of many well affected persons, both in city and countrey, to have Mr. John Lilburn acquitted of His captivity, and to be empower'd and commission'd as Solicitor General for the Commonwealth of England, against the late members of Parliament, who have most injuriously betrayed their Trust reposed in them by the people, and enrich'd them.

inrich'd themselves by the sweat of other mens brows; so that it is conceiv'd expedient at the court of *Common Reason, Equity, and Justice*, that all such *Judas-like* creatures be forthwith called to the Bar of *Common-Right*, and there to restore four-fold for every penny ill-gotten, or unjustly seized and taken. Which may then cause them to cry out with *Philip the 3. King of Spain*, in these words,

Oh would to God we had never reigned! Oh that we had lived a solitary life with the eternal Lord God, and not oppress the People! Oh how much did we promise, and how little have We perform'd? What doth all our honour now profit Us, miserable sinners? but that vve have so much the more torment in Our death, and Our day of Account is neer at hand, ô merciless Offenders.

A fair president to those who now sit at the stem in the highest Judicature of Justice; and we desire that their present Actings may so far suit with their holy Protestations, that God may be glorified, his people comforted, and all Abuses (in general) redressed. In order whereunto the *Parliament* have made some progress into the Bill for taking away the *High Court of Chancery*, and appointing *Commissioners* and *Judges* to hear and determine as well Causes now depending as also future matters of Equity, and putting in order other matters of Law which were within the Jurisdiction of that Court; and regulating divers Abuses in the Courts of *Common-Law*; as also the taking off the unlimited, intollerable, cruel, and unbouded Fees of Goalers, both at the Gatehouse, Ludgate, Newgate, Fleet, Lock, And other prisons in general, both in city and countrey; And amongst the rest of their *Gracious Acts*, and *Holy Orders*, they are pleased

sed further to Ordain and Decree. That an Act for Repealing of a Branch of a certain Act of the late Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for subscribing the Engagement*, to be printed and published.

A Bill for an Assesment towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this *Common-wealth*, was read, and will suddenly be presented to publike view.

It is advertised from Wales, That on the 1 instant, an Exceize man, was executed at Pembroke for committing of Adultery with a Committee-mans Wife, and afterwards in a most barbarous, inhumane, and uncivil manner, hanging a padlock upon her privie parts.

Mrs. *Liburn* has importuned her husband to petition the Parliament for his liberty; but he thinks it below his honour so to do.

Saturday Novem. 5.

The great fleet of Colliers (consisting of about 300 sail) are come up into the River of Thames, and divers more are dayly expected; but to the end, that the poor of the city may no longer be exposed to the Will and cruelty of the Rich men, it is thought meet and convenient, that the price of coals exceed not above 9 d. a bushel.

It is advertised from *Westminster*, That there has been a large Debate about the easing of the people of their heavy burdens; *'Tis time; but fair words butter no parsnips.*

It is likewise promised, that all Taxes shalbe taken off the poor, and imposed on the Rich; *but when the Lord knows.*

It is further advertised from *Holland*, That *Duwit* has convoyed home the East-Indy ships, with 37 Merchant men, and is gone into the Texel to victual and tallow; and then to play his Game upon the English coast. Young *Trump* is joyned with him, and esteemed to be the best card in the pack; having honoured all his captaines with most delicate Swords; at the presenting whereof, he used these words,

Take this Sword, and if I command well use it for me; but if I do amiss, imploy it against me.

The English fleet are hatching England forth amongst the curled Waves, and to dispute the power of Neptune's Dominions; *May the Justice of the Cause carry it.*

(1686)

Munday Novem. 7.

Presents Us with singular Intelligence from forreign Princes, intimating, That the Princes of Europe are addressing themselves to the great Assembly at Westminster, for a mutual League and Amity against the enemies of Christendom; but the Emperor of Turkey having notice thereof endeavors to intervene, as some English Factors write from *Constantinople* and *Scanderoon*; and that his high & mighty *Heathen Majesty* has under debate with his *Bashaws* and *Janisaries* several Proposals to be tendered to the English *Conservators*, touching the setting free of all christian captives, and maintaining of a fair and unmolested way of Traffique and commerce. *But from the the Atheistical practices of Pope, Turk, and Devil,*

Good Lord deliver all true English men.

The English New-found Land fleet are safe arrived in the *Western Harbors*; but many of the poor Sea men (after a toylsome Voyage) are prest out for the States service, and sent to *Portsmouth*. *Some say 'tis hard measure; but we must not dispute Authority, for fear we lie by the Lees.*

Divers French prizes are brought into *Dartmouth* and *Torbay*, laden with *Furres* and *Beaver Skins*. And many of the *Barbado ships* are passed the channel and come to *Barnstable*; but some have received great prejudice by the *Turbulent Waves*, and merciless winds, and 2 or 3 are everwhelmed by the curled Billows.

Some of the *Parliaments sea captains* going from *Penny-come Quick* towards *Pendennis*, heavy laden with the silver Trash of the Times, were eased of their Burthens by some of the late Kings friends; but one of them being taken, and convicted, was carryed to the place of execution; and when he was upon the Ladder, after a great Reluctancy of spirit, he uttered these impertinent words,

Behold dear friends! I here die a Martyr, for seizing and redeeming of ill-gotten Treasure; and so God blesse the King.

Tuesday

Tuesday Novem. 3.

From *Chester* we have received the sad Tydings of the Sinking of an English Vessel going from the *Isle of Man* towards *Liverpool*, in which was drowned that faithful servant of the Army *M. Cadman*; but his packet from the right valiant and truly honorable the Lord *Fairfax* is since taken up; the contents whereof, expect in my next, where I hope to have *Elbow Room* and *Liberty* to represent you with a Transcript thereof.

The Dutch Deputies do not at present go on in the Treaty; but they speak fair, onely say, that *there must be some time to get a right Understanding of each other*: so that it is supposed they have sent to their high and mighty *Masters*, to advertize them of the great Things now negotiating: Upon return of which Answer, something probably will be done; but when the two States will accord in Unity, the Lord knows, for I do not.

In the mean time, the Lord Admiral *Opdam* prepares himself to go to sea with the new fleet, consisting of 100 stout men of War, and is already come into the *Texel* (prepared for the English, if we can catch it) where young *Trump* lies ready to play his Game with the Van Squadron, and to lie before *Dover*, and block up the River of *Thames* (as they say) this Winter, in revenge of the affront the English did 'em upon their coasts.

Indeed, the famous enterprise of Vice Admiral *Dewit*, in conducting home their rich and numerous fleet from the Sound, doth exceedingly exasperate them; for, to speak truth (which is a rarity in this Age, by many) they are sufficiently provided of all Necessaries, having a great quantity of Corn; besides, abundance of Wealth in all sorts of Merchandizes of mighty value; plenty of Gold, and as much of Silver, both from *Guinny*, and *Cadix* in Spain. They give out likewise, that 18 English men of War are cast away upon the coast of *Shetland* in a storm; I have not faith enough to believe it, but shall make further inquiry into the truth thereof.

The Parliament have received a Petition from the citizens of *London*. And the committee have debated the business of Alderman *Fouke*, late Lord Mayor of the city of *London*; who having taken the Depositions of the Witnesses, both of the business in general, and some things in particular, were admitted to put in his Answer.

Wednesday

(1651)
(1082)
Wednesday November 9.

The last Post from Sweden advertiseth, That there has been a great Duel fought between two of her Majesties chief Nobles, and great Favourites, who going privately on horseback two miles from the city of Stockholm, set spurs to their horses, and charged each other (in a full career) with drawn Rapiers, making a desperate Pass, and wounding one another very lamentably; so that they were constrained to leave the field, and betake themselves to the Spanish Ambassadors for Sanctuary, expecting her Majesties pardon.

The Citizens of Bremen have entered into a mutual League with the Swedish crown, and have set up a Proclamation at the chief Gate.

There is some talk of a Marriage between the Royal Princess, and the King of Scots; but I have not faith enough to believe it.

The last Post from Denmark advertiseth, That the Kings ships that conducted the Dutch fleet out of his Majesties Territories, are returned back, being confident, that the English could not make opposition against them. The King of Spain, and the Queen of Sweden hath sent a Message to the said KING, desiring his Majesty to grant unto the ships of their respective Subjects, a free Pass through the Sound, like unto those of the States of Holland; Unto which, his Majesty gave his Royal Condescensions; and it will doubtless much advance the splendor of that Crown, and the mutual benefit of all his Majesties Loyal Subjects.

An Act for Redress of Delays and Mischief arising by Writs of Error, and Writs of false Judgment in several Cases.

Forasmuch as very great delays, vexations, and oppressions, have been, and still are occasioned to the people of this Nation, by staying Execution: by Writs of Error, and Writs of false Judgment, after Verdict and Judgment thereupon obtained: For Remedy thereof, Be it enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 7 day of November. 1653. no Execution shall be superseded or staid in any Court or courts of Record, or on the Court by any Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, after Verdict and Judgment thereupon obtained. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Superseas granted

(1653)

granted before the 7 day of *Novemb.* 1653. upon any such Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgment now depending, shall from and after the 7 day of *Novemb.* 1653. be discontinued and void: And every person or persons shall have liberty to proceed upon his or their Judgment or Judgments, and to take forth Execution thereupon, any Writ or Writs of Error, false Judgment, or Superfedas notwithstanding. And be it further enacted, That no such Judgment or Judgments, nor any other Judgment or Judgments whatsoever, shall at any time or times after the said 7 day of *Novemb.* 1653. be arrested, stayed, or reversed in any court of Record, or other court, for want of any matter of Form or other defect whatsoever; except onely for want of matter of substance, which shall be found or shewed publickly to the Judge or Judges sitting in the court or courts of Record, or other court where the said Judgment or Judgments shall be depending, to be in the Declaration, Plea, Replication, or other proceedings after Appearance. And be it also enacted, That what person or persons soever shall prosecute any Writ or Writs of Error or false Judgment to reverse a Judgment after Verdict, which Judgment shall be afterwards affirmed; That every such person or persons shall pay unto the Defendant in the said Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, double costs, to be assessed by the same Court where the said Writ or Writs of Error, or false Judgment, were depending.

Provided always, That this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Action popular, or other Action which now is, or hereafter shall be brought upon any penal Statute, nor to any Indictment, Presentment, Inquisition, Information, or Appeal.

Hen. Scobel, Cler. Parl.

We have received very sad Tydings from the *Streights*, of sundry English ships that have been seized by the *French*, who grow as numerous as insolent in those parts.

But again, we have received comfortable intelligence from the coast of *France*, signifying, That the *Pearl* Frigate has truss'd up some Pickroons, even as a Falcon useth to do Wild-Ducks, and has secured them for the States of England. Yet notwithstanding the Butter boxes do a little trouble and infect Us,

Thursday

Thursday Novem. 10.

The next Thing that presents it self to publike view, is, the pious and holy Order of our present *Conservators*, to preserve the *Ministry* of the Nation, in their blessed and glorious Ordinances; inciting all learned and Orthodox Divines whatsoever, to walk mutually according to the Rules and Precepts of Jesus Christ, to acknowledge one Head, and to accord unanimously in the sacred Bonds of Unity.

From Scotland we have received intelligence, That the Highlanders still continue playing Rex upon the Lowlands, and brings the wives and children of those that adhere to the Parliament along with them, setting them in the Van to prevent the shooting of their enemy. They have stormed one of our Garrisons in Cantire, and have bound Lieut. Col. Ralston (the Governour) in Irons. They have as great success in stealing horses, as they have increase from inaccessible Mountains and Rocks; having sent Warrants abroad for the raising of more forces; amongst the rest, Major Mercer of the Lord Kenmore's party, is upon the spur with all might and main; as appears by his Warrants with this inscription, FEAR GOD, Honour the KING.

These are shewing you, That the Parish of Foulis is to put out 15 sufficient Troop-horses, with Riders and Armes for the service of the King and Kingdom: These are requiring you immediately after sight hereof to convene the Heritors of the Parish, and to list the same proportionably upon the Heritors and Leaders, to have their horse at Comry upon the last of October, where there shall be an Officer to receive them, and grant Discharges. Fail not herein as ye will be answerable; and fail not to have the Names of the Leaders ready if any be deficient.

JAMES MERCER.

From France it is certified, That the K. of Scots is at Chantilly, but his brother James very successful in the Kings Army; whose Majesty riding a hunting with some of his Nobles, shot a Partridge flying; and riding a full career to take it up, his great horse ran a little way with him, and had like to have flung him into a deep precipice, had he not suddenly saved himself by leaping off.

Lost on Monday night the 24 of Octob. 1653.

From Cu'verton in the Parish of Princes Risborow in the county of Bucks, by Ralph Baldwin Gent. out of his stable there, a sandy gray Gelding, with the string-belt on the far leg behind, about 14 hands high, and between 6 or 7 years old, and hath all his paces. Whosoever shall seize the said Gelding, and send or bring word to Mr. Travers, dwelling at Hosier-lane end in Smith-field, shall have 20 s. for his pains, besides his charges.

London, Printed by R. Wood, 1653.

The Perfect Diurnall
OF SOME
PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS
Of and in relation to the
ARMIES
IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND

Licenced according to the direction of the
 late Act for Printing.

From *Monday* Novemb. 7. to *Monday* Novemb. 14. 1653.

London, Printed by *P. Iesch*, and *E. Griffis* in the Old-baily.

Monday, Novemb. 7.



His day from *Dalkeith* in *Scotland* came as followeth. My last told you of the gathering together of that idle, loose and desperate, generation of men, under the *Lord Kenmore* in the *Highlands*; they were lately in *Canteir*, where some honest and godly *Lowlanders* had lately planted themselves, who (not approving their courses) opposed them, and at their going thence took one of their *Ringleaders*; which so enraged *Kenmore*, that he returned back, and bringing the *Wives* and *children* of the *Gentleman*, before the house which the

Gentleman defended (to prevent their shooting) and now keeps one Lieutenant Colonel Raleton (who commanded in chafe) in Irons. They have many parties abroad throughout the Countries stealing Horses, which they do with much success; yet the Governour of the Bray of Marre lately met with some of them, as you will perceive by the inclosed, and we hope in time the rest will be lessened, though yet they increase, lying in inaccessible Mountaines and Rocks, from whence they doe fall into the Lowlands in the night time.

A List of the person taken (by a party of Dragoones and Foot, sent from the Garrison of the Bray of Marre) as they were going to the Lord Kenmore, as followeth.

Charles Erskin, Cozen German (once removed) to the Earl of Marre, formerly a Captaine of Horse in the Lord Balcaners Regiment.

Patrick Forbes, Brother to Sir Arthur Forbes, now with the Lord Kenmore, formerly Cornet to the Lord Balcaners Troope.

Alexander Scot, second brother to the Lord Balisimont in Fife, formerly a Cornet to the aforesaid Charles Erskin.

James Forbes, formerly an Ensigne in Babegnes Regiment.

Alex: Gordon, in Sir Geo: Keythes Regiment.

All these are at present listed as Volunteers under Sir Arthur Forbes.

Arthur Forbes, Laird of Bricks in Kildromore, not yet listed but going to be listed a souldier, and served under Sir Arthur Forbes.

Adam Draffon, souldier to the aforesaid C. Erskin.

Skellitors corporall of the Watch, who was with them and fought against our souldiers, with the rest.

Ten

Ten horses with swords and pistols very good; The first thereof these prisoners were sent from sir Arthur Forbes in June last, to raise men; and hath been lately in Strathspay, and now going again to sir Arthur Forbes, had they not been thus prevented; they intended to goe to Lough-stay, where they say the Lord Kenmore is.

By Letters from Italy and parts adjacent thus; The Pope upon some Designe, whither of his particular, or for the publick, is gone from hence to Viterle, where we hear he is safely arrived; being feasted by the way in severall places belonging to his sister Don^a Olimpia, the Cardinall Antony, & others; The French Embassadour is also gone to Tivoli, to passe some time during the Popes absence; but the Earle of Widuan, who being used to goe and attend upon the Pope wheresoever he goeth from hence, is now confined to his house, and not to stirre from thence, upon a penalty; some of his servants being laid up close prisoners.

From Naples: All things are here to be made ready for the reception of the Earle of Castiglion our new Vice King, who by the last Letters we receive from Madrid, was gone from thence, and making all diligence to repaire hither, and our Vice King is now making ready to depart, and it is said that he will passe the winter at S. Pietro d'Arenu, near Genoa, and not goe to Madrid till it be spring time.

From Venice thus; The newes from our Generall Foscolo are, that being come to Maluasia, he got possession of that place and kept it six houres, but the Turks having sprung up two Mines, many of our men were slaine and wounded, and so forced to leave the place; but first they had plundered it, and among other Booty had twenty peeces of Ordnance, and of them are two peeces of 90 pound shot a peece. The Gallies of Malta are now gone from our Fleet, and intend to be at home suddenly. The Turks are very busie in making attempts often against the City of Candia, and likewise have had ill successe in their late inroad to the gates of Zara, being

met withall in their retreat by the Morlackes and others that joyned with them, who lying in an Ambuscado, did cut off many of them, and made them come short home.

From Genoa thus; There is lately arrived here four Gallies commanded by the Generall Raggi, which came from Spaine and brought a good summe of money for the Merchants of this City; we heare also from Madrid that the place of President of the Indias which the Earle of Castriglio (now Vice-king of Naples had, is given to the Earl of Pignerandor, who is also to leave to the Earle of Ognate his place of Lord High Steward; There is nothing considerable from Savoy or Unlan, but that both Armies are quartered one near the other, each observing his enemies designe.

By Letters from *Holland Novemb. 7.* thus; The safe arrivall of De Witte with the 400 rich Merchant men, hath caused much rejoycing amongst all the people of this Countrey; for by meanes thereof, they doe hope it will revive their Trade and Commerce, which hath lyen drooping thus long together; and now they do begin to scorne and speake lightly of the English fleet, saying publiquely, that they will go and lye this winter before Dover, and block up the River of Thames, in revenge of the affronts the English did give to them when they lay upon their Coasts.

Five of their East Indies Ships are come home with this Fleet.

The Fleet that lay at Bergen with the other three East Indy Ships, and severall Merchant men, is not yet arrived, but hourly expected: they have a convoy likewise to conduct them safe home.

The Lieut. Admiral, the Lord of Opdam, is gone to the Texel, to take possession of the winter Fleet, and to give order for the victualling and speedy setting forth of such things as do stand in need. He himself is not to go to Sea, till the whole Fleet be ready, which will consist (as they say) of 100 men of warre.

John Everden lies still ready with some men of War.

A Bill for an Assesment towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Common-wealth, was this day read the second time.

A petition from the City of London, in behalf of the City was also read.

Resolved upon the question, That the Debate upon the Bill for Assesment be adjourned till to morrow morning.

That the business touching the Nomination of Sheriffs, be put off till Thursday next.

Tuesday November 8. 1653.

THE House this day again took in Debate the Bill for the Assesment, towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Common-wealth. Touching which a petition was presented from the Sheriff, and other Inhabitants of the County of Pembroke, and other motions in behalf of other Counties. So that the alteration of the Rates had like to have taken up much time: And therefore the House ordered, that the Rates shall be as formerly, and to proceed therein on the morrow.

An Act concerning the determination of severall claims now depending before the Commissioners for removing of

Obstructions, passed as followeth.

VV Hereas by an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for sale of severall Lands and Estates forfeited to the Common-wealth for Treason*, and published the 18 of December, 1652. All persons, bodies politick or corporate, their Heirs, Successors or Assigns, who were to have the benefit therein expressed; and that had any Estate, Right, Title, or interest in or unto any the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, by the said Act intended or mentioned to be put to sale, or that hath any Statute, Judgement, Recognizance or Rent had, made or acknowledged before any Treason respectively committed by any of the persons in the said Act named, were to deli-

deliver in writing unto the Commissioners (appointed by an Act, entituled, An Act for transferring the Powers of the Committee for Obstructions) or any four or more of them, a particular of his or their right, Title, Interest, Claim, Demand, Charge, Incumbrance or Estate, in Law or equity; And if they should obtain an allowance thereof by the said Commissioners, before the respective times therein limited should be expired, that then the same should be good and effectual to such person or persons.

And whereas severall such claims were duly lodged with, and delivered to the said Commissioners, which they could not within the said time (nor in any time since limited) determine; Be it therefore Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners, or any four or more of them, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required at any time before the first day of February, 1653. to hear and determine all such claims and causes aforesaid, which were duly lodged and delivered unto the said Commissioners, and are depending before them: And that all persons who shall not get an allowance of their respective Interests from the said Commissioners for removing obstructions, by or before the said first day of February, shall be, and are hereby barred and concluded, for, and in respect of their said claims and interests, whereof all persons concern'd are to take notice, and conform themselves thereunto.

The Act mentioned in our last, and is now published, for Repealing one branch of the Act for subscribing the Engagement, and is to this effect.

That all and every person or persons that expects benefit from the Courts of Justice of this Commonwealth; and that either now are, or hereafter shall be Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Defendant or Defendants, in any Suit, plaint, Bill, Action, Information, Writ, Demand, Execution, or any other Procees whatsoever, &c. shall take and subscribe the aforesaid Engagement,

ment, &c. from and after the 20 day of April 1650 to plead, aver, or to move in arrest of Judgement, or to move for a Superseas, or stopping further proceedings in such suits, plaints, Bills, Actions, Informations, Writs, demands, or Executions, or any other Process whatsoever as aforesaid; that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Defendant or defendants, person or persons complaining, or any of them, in such suit, plaint, bill, action, information, writ, demand, execution, or other process whatsoever as above said, have not taken and subscribed the said Engagement as above is directed and appointed: And thereupon all and every the Judges of such Courts, and persons as above said, before whom such suits, plaints, bills, actions, complaints, informations, writs, demands, executions, or other process is or shall be depending, shall and may, and are hereby authorized and required to admit such Plea or Averment, in stop of all or any such suits, plaints, bills, actions, informations, writs, demands, or other process as above said: And all such pleas, averment, or such motions in arrest of Judgement, or in superseeding or stopping further proceedings as above said, and to hear and determine the same, and to stop all further proceedings in all such suits, plaints, bills, actions, informations, writs, demands, executions, or other process aforesaid, untill it shall duly appear to the said Judges, commissioners and persons above said respectively; That the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, or persons complaining, have or shall subscribe the said Engagement.

And all and every clause, sentence, matter and thing in the said recited branch, and every in any part thereof contained, shall from and after the 15 day of Nov. 1653, be repealed, made null and void to all intents and purposes, any thing in the aforesaid act for subscribing the Engagement contained, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Paris 14 Nov. The Court of Justice newly set up is not so violent as formerly in their proceedings, which have chiefly been stopped or superseded against the *standards* and *uniformity*, yet there are many accused to have correspondency with the *Pr. of Conscience* and to gain the King and his Council.

and therefore will be tryed out of hand, the Cardinall having sent speciall Orders to the Commissioners in that behalf. The Popes Nuntio doth stir much for the obtaining the liberty of the Cardinall *de Retz*, but all in vain; for the Cardinall hath so posselt the Kings mind, of the great dangers which will ensue upon his enlargement, that therefore it will not be granted, unless the Cardinall *de Retz* yields to such termes as they are sure he will never condescend unto; and thus he is like to remain long a close prisoner: we have been here expecting our Ambassador at *Rome*; who had made long sutes to be called home again, and when all was done, then came another Order to continue him some moneths longer. The Court continueth still at Caalons, where they are like to be untill they see what success they will have of their design against St. Menchoules: The Duke of Orleans is still at Blois with his Family, the Duke of Beaufort who had kept him company since he went from this city is now gone from him, and is now with his Mother to take his leave of her, and so (as it is said) to depart shortly out of the Kingdom; the occasion, or ground for this going thus is variously reported, some will have it to be only upon a discontent hapned between him and the Duke of Orleans, others are of contrary opinion, and attribute it unto greater matters, which we shall know in a very short time. The pretended King of Scots and his party are very merry, he is still at Chantilli: the ground of their mirth is caused by some letters, which they say to have received from Nantes, which certifie of a great victory they have had in Ireland by the Irish party, against the Parliaments forces, and that the same may be the more credited, therefore they have caused it to be printed at large in our Gazette; but this coming from the mouth of Irish Friers, lately landed by a French Ship at Nantes, maketh the same to be of little account among judicious men: they have also the last week by an expresse, received a packet from the Highlanders, wherein they declare what gallant posture they are in, what Army they are to have in a short time, and what progress they have made upon the Parliaments forces, and finally inviting their gude King to come to them.

Wednesday,

Wednesday November 24. On 12th Dec^r 1657

The Parliament were this day upon two Bills, one for the Affessments for the Army, and the Navy, and the other Bill, for sale of Forrest Lands, both which are committed.

This afternoon the Committee sat about the businesse of Alderman *Foulke* late Lord Mayor of the City of *London*. And the Depositions of the Witnesses were this day taken by the Committee, many things are in general, and some things in particular; He having liberty to put in his answer.

From *Frankfort*, October 24. The sickness being now well asswaged at *Stockholm*, therefore the Queen of *Sweden* hath altered her design to go to *Gottenburgh* that so the report thereof may not be spread in Forreign Counties, and thereby the trade be much impaired. The City of *Suckzana* was stormed the last week on all sides, in the very quarters of the *Cosacks* who have intrenched themselves under the walls for shelter, having taken upon them the charge of keeping the outworks, who being first set upon by the *Polacks* and *Polish* found a brave resistance by the *Cosacks* who fought in a desperate manner, so that the besiegers were forced to withdraw, and leave a great number of their men in the trenches dead and wounded, but to assuage the great grief of the besiegers, *Timothy* the Son of the General *Kimelniskie* was sorely wounded, whom, we hear by Letters received 15 dayes since from the Army is dead of his wounds: His death hath so terrified the *Cosacks*, that they have sent an expresse to his Majesty to desire a Treaty, and in case it be denied that they will force their passage through the *Polish* Army: and thereupon his Majesty hath sent them the Lord *Makouskie*. The Prince of *Transylvania* hath sent to desire his Majesty to be excused, by reason he cannot come in person to joyn with his forces, by reason that the Bashaw of *Silistria* being now in Armes he is bound to be watchfull and observe his motion. From *Regensburgh*, The Emperour hath at last declared himself upon the 19 points of the 3 Article of the treaty at *Munster*, and hath given consent that an equal number of Commissioners, who shall be present from the time to come at all

the Diets: That no new imposts shall be raised in the Empire; until the States of the Empire have first met and sate thereupon. And that the golden Bull shall be in full force and vigour, as at the beginning, so that there be no occasion of complaint given: the Emperour hath also sent expresse Orders to all the Circles and Imperial Cities of the Empire, that they fail not to provide their several assessments towards the payment which is due by the late agreement to the Duke of *Lorraine*, and in case that any fail therein that they shall be constrained thereunto. From *Colen*. The Town of *Waser* being somewhat affrighted by the crawling near them of the *Lorrainers*, hath therefore sent to the *Hague* to desire the States General to send them more forces for their security, whereupon it was ordered that part of those forces which are about *Maestricke* should forthwith march thither.

Thursday October 10.

Paris the 15 of November, 1653. By Letters from *Bordeaux* thus. The Duke of *Vendosme* being come to the Fleet which was then at the Isle of *Cas* did weigh anchor the first of this instant to fight the Spanish Army, but they were gone ere he could come, thereby loosing that honour which he hoped to gain in forcing them out of the River; yet not contented with that, he sent three small Frigors to see what course the Enemy took, they brought news to the Duke, who was then gone to *Royan* in one of the Gallies, that being come to the main Sea they had divided themselves into two Squadrons, whereof one was gone towards *Dunkirk*, and the other gone back to *St. Sebastians* he hath sent back all the Ships and Gallies to *Roche* and *Brouage*, having only kept one with some small Frigors

to oppose the Biscaners in case they come to trouble our trade with their small vessels. The Duke d'Engoulesme dyed at his House this week, thereby leaving the command of the County of Provence to the Duke of Mercoeur whose competitor he was, there is also dead here the Sheriff of this City aged 70 years. The trench being opened before St. Menebould, as you have heard, the sledge goeth on with much resolution, the Count being still at Chaalons, the Cardinal taketh extraordinary care that nothing be wanting for the accomplishing of his design; By the last news come from the League we hear that ours have taken all their outworks, and are now lodged upon the Counterscarp, that there be several Regiments of horse and foot lately come to the besiegers; as first, those who are come from Guyenna, besides the Governour of Verdun come with a Regiment of horse, and three pieces of Ordnance, and then the Duke d'Espernon, who cometh with three Regiments of horse and foot, and is to be Commander in chief of that work. The 9th. instant those of the Town made a sally upon one of our quarters but could do no good of it, but were forced to retire with some losse, the besieged have had lately a great losse by fire which took at their Magazine. The Prince of Conde doth what he can, and intends to attempt the relieving of that place, the which to prevent the Earl de Grandpre is commanded with a strong party to observe his march, and hinder it if possible; Marshal Turenne having secured the

Towns upon the Borders, is now on one side of the River of *Lis*, and the Spanish Army is on the other side, there being daily skirmishes between them, but to small purpose. The differences are now something appeased in *Languedoc*, but nothing so sure but that they may again be up in *Armes* upon the least distaste.

Friday November 11.

and Saturday 12.

From *Edenburgh* Nov. 7. thus: The Synod for the Province of *Lothian* sat down at *Edenburgh* this week, made up of several Ministers of several judgements and opinions, which occasioned many tedious Disputes, some being of the Assembly, and others of the Remonstrating party, each labouring to maintain their own assertions, and to oppose the Contrary, in their accustomed manner of Protestation. The Highlanders continue still in small parties doing Mischief, by plundering Horses, which is a difficult business to take any effectual course to effect this Winter season.

Plymouth Fort November 7. thus. On Friday last the *Akisslanoe* Frigor brought into this Harbour two French prizes, the one a small Banker, the other a vessel richly laden with Beaver skin which came from *Canady*, they have both of them Guns mounted, but how many I know not; that afternoon the *Nonfuch* Frigor brought in two Vessels of great burthen, the one of them richly laden, having in her much Silver, and other rich Commodities, they both pretend to be *Hamburgers*, so whether they will be made prize, or not, is not yet known: Here is going out of this Harbour of the States ships, besides those which came in on Friday, the *Golden Cock*, the *Wiskom*, the *Little President*, and the *Hector*.

Weymouth Novemb. 9. The *Little President* is gone over to *Jersey*, to fetch away 24 Brasse Guns, 24 Moric, and 2 Companies of Foot, and we are lading of the Iron Ordinance of this

Gary.

Garrison in the *Heller*, in lieu of the Brasse ones for Jersey.

By Letters from *Bordeaux* of the 10th instant, new stile, we hear that the Spanish Fleet being gone from their River, the French fleet followed them, to try if they could fall upon their Rear, or engage them to a fight, but all was in vain, the Spaniards being out of their reach, but their labour was not utterly lost, for in their return as they were at the mouth of the River, it being near night, came from *St. Sebastians* two Spanish ships, the one being a Man of War of 40 Guns, the other his convoy who was laden with ammunitions, and some souldiers to land, and being dark, thinking they had been friends, went unawares and fell in among the French fleet, thereby becoming a prey to them.

From *Harwich* the 10 instant. Here are come into this Harbour a great number of Cole Ships from *Newcastle*, whereof a great part are bound for *London*, some for this place and *Ipswich*, the rest are gone to diverse other Ports; some are gone up into the river, and others tarry here (upon pretence of foul weather) that so they may keep up the Market with you: No news of any warlike affairs, only that one of our Frigots hath brought in two Dutch prizes into *Ailesborough*, which its said are laden with French wine and Salt.

From *Rye* the same day. There is little news here, only that one *William Keys* of this Town laden and bound for *Diepe* in *France*, being come in hither to take in some more goods and some passengers, was in his way to *Diepe* surpris'd by one of our private men of war, who hath carried him into *Dover*; The occasion of this surprisal is thought to have happened by reason that there being many Frenchmen in the Barke, therefore he would willfully mistake, and think to make it thereby passe for a French Ship.

The Names of the Sheriffs nominated and appointed for the several Counties of *England* and *Wales* for the year ensuing, as followeth:

For

(316)
For the County of Berkes,
Dowse Fuller, Esquire.

For the County of Bucking-
ham, *Thomas Haupton*, Esq;

For the County of Bedford,
Henry Piggot, Esq;

For the County Palatine of
Chester, *George Warburton*, Esq;

For the County of Cornwall,
John Ellyot, Esq;

For the County of Cambridge
and Huntington, Sir *William*
Sydley.

For the County of Cumber-
land, Sir *Wilfrid Lamson*.

For the County of Darby,
William Leech, Esq;

For the County of Devon, *Pe-
ter Bevice*, Esq;

For the County of Dorchester,
Arthur Randford, Esq;

For the County of Durham,
Rowland Place, Esq;

For the County of York, Sir
William Constable.

For the County of Essex, Sir
William Martin.

For the County of Gloucester,
Rich: Talboys, Esq;

For the County of Hereford,
William Bridges of Tiberton, Esq;

For the County of Hertford,
Hen: Shalcroft, Esq;

For Hampshire, *Andrew Hen-
ley*, Esq;

For the County of Kent,
John Earl of Thanet.

For the County of Lancaster,
Peter Bould, Esq;

For the County of Leiceſter,
John Prettyman, Esq;

For the County of Lincoln,
Jo: Christopher, Esq;

For the County of Northamp-
ton, *Moses Tryan*, Esq;

For the County of Notting-
ham, *Symon Bennet*, Esq;

For the County of Norfolk,
Erasmus Earl, Serjeant at Law.

For the County of Northum-
berland, *Tho: Sterlom*, Esq;

For the County of Oxford,
Sam: Petty, Esq;

For the County of Rutland,
Bennet Sherwood Esq; late Lord
Sherwood.

For the County of Salop, *Tho:
Kennersley* Esq;

For the County of Stafford,
Bryan Harwood, Esq;

For the County of Somerset,
William Cole, Esq;

For the County of Suffolk,
Robert Cordell, Esq;

For the County of Surrey,
George Smith, of Brackburſt, Esq;

For the County of Suſſex,
James Butler, Esq;

For the County of Warwick,
John Dancers, Esq;

For the County of Worcester,
John Barker, Esq;

For the County of Wilts,
Hugh Awdley, Esquire.

For the severall Counties in *Wales*, as followeth :

Anglesey, *Hugh Owen*, Esquire.

Brecknockshire, *John Williams*, Esquire.

Carmarthenshire, *Sir William Williams*.

Denbighshire, *William Edwards*, Esquire.

Flintshire, *Jo: Berry*, Esquire.

Glamorganshire, *Edward Dorrington*, Esquire.

Merionethshire, *Morris Lewis*, Esquire.

Mongomeryshire, *Hugh Price*, Esquire.

Munmouthshire, *Edward Kemish*, Esquire.

Pembrookshire, *Sir Hugh Owen*.

Radnorshire, *John Walton*, Esquire.

From *Scarborough* Nov. the 7. There is at present in *Burlington* bay a private man of war who hath brought in two Dutch prizes, but of no great value, being a sort of Fisherboats; they relate, that upon the 2. instant, being Wednesday, there hapned a violent storm at the *Texel*, the wind being at Northwest, whereby the Sea being extraordinarily high, near twenty saile of ships were sunk in that place, most of them being men of war, that besides at the same time the Sea had broke in through the Banks, and done very much harm.

This by a speciall hand from the *Hague*, the 14 of November, 1653. *stilo novo*, came as followeth. The Report (mentioned in my last) of the Arrivall of the *Norway* Fleet proves false, and what followeth makes their Return very dangerous (if they shall adventure to put to Sea this Winter) for from this day leaventh at night, untill Wednesday last, there was here a continued violent storm, (the Wind Norwest) which hath certainly destroyed 15 *Holland* and *Zealand* men of War, (the whole Fleet returned with *De Witt* was at Sea, contrary to what was reported here the last week) and we know not as yet how many more be lost.

I have seen the List of those fifteen, with the severall places and Circumstances, where and how they parted, (all sent the last night to the States.) There were in them above 2000 men, (the greatest part whereof drowned) and above 470 peeces of Cannon. One of them was loaden with Ammunition, the rest all Men of Warre. What is become of the others (above 100

in all) we yet know not, but it is believed here that wee shall quickly hear that many have run the same fortune.

And besides this losse at Sea, there are in several places of this Country 15 Breaches made by the storm in the Sea-banks, whereby many parts of the Country (with some Castles, and whole Villages) are drowned. This makes the greatest sadnesse here that can be imagined, and if a Peace with *England* can be obtained, you need not doubt they will purchase it upon any Conditions. And if the English will venture for it, that Fleet of *Normay* (valued at 40 Tun of Gold at least) if they pur to Sea, will be very good prize.

To adde to their sad Condition, the *Lorrainers* are come (1500, as fore-runners) to take up their Quarters in the Land beyond the *Maze*, the rest of the *Lorrain* Army are with the Prince of *Conde*, upon an Accompt to raise the siege of *Mantbold*.

There is newly published the History of the wars of *Flanders* written in Italian by the Cardinal *Bentivoglio*; englished by *Henry Earl of Monmouth*: The whole work illustrated with a Map of the 17 Provinces and 24 Figures of the chief personages mentioned in this History. Printed for *Humphrey Moseley* at the Princes armes in *St. Paul's Churchyard*, and *Thomas Dring* at the *George* in *Fleetstreet* near *St. Dunstan's Church*.

A Continuation of the New Romance *Cloria and Narcissus*, Imbellished with Political Notions and Remarks of Modern Transaction: also the Grand Privilege of Humane Nature: both sold by *An. b. Williamson* at the *Queens Arms* in *St. Pauls Churchyard* near the West end.

Two books more written by *Mr. Robert Pemel* of *Cranebrook* in *Kent*; one being a Treatise of the Diseases of Children; with their Causes, Signs, Prognosticks, and Cures. The other being the second part of his Treatise of the nature of Physical Simples, frequently used in Medicines, with direction for Medicines to be made of the same. Sold by *Philemon Stephens* at the gilded Lion in *Pauls Church-yard*.

A brief discourse of Ceremonies used in Christian Churches; written by *Lancelot Andrews*, late Bishop of *Winchester*, a little before his death, printed by the original copy, written with his own hand, never before published; sold by *Charles Adams* at the *Talbot* neer *St. Dunstons Church* in *Fleetstreet*.

Vindicia Justificationis Gratuita, wherein the doctrine of true Justification, and the obsoleting of the N. Covenant is defended against the assertors of a conditional Covenant of Grace; in Answer to three eminent Divines, *Mr. Woodbridge* of *Nabury*, *Mr. Cranford*, *Mr. Baxter*; By *will. Eyre* Pastor of a Church in *N. Sarum*. The Resurrection of the Witnesses, and *Englands* fall from the mystical *Babylon*, *Rome*, clearly demonstrated to be accomplished, upon which account, the States of *Holland*, the Kings of *France* and *Denmark*, and all the Princes of *Europe* are cautioned to beware how they maintain any War against *Englands* Commonwealth: By *M. Cox*, both sold by *T. Brouncker*, at the 3 Bibles in *Pauls Church-yard*, near the West end.

This is licensed and entered according to Order.

FINIS.

An Iron gray Mare, about 5 years old, foal from *Rochampton* on Thursday night the Tenth of November; she trots all, between 13 and 14 hands high: If any can give notice to Mr. *Henry Seale* over-against *Salut Dunstan's Church* in *Fleetstreet*, they shall have 20 lb. for their pains.

Several Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

*in England, Ireland and Scotland. With the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.
From Thursday the 10 of Novemb. to Thursday
the 17 day of November. 1653.* R.P.P. London

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for Robert Ibbisfon dwelling
in Smithfield near Hoffer Lane. 1653.

Beginning on Thursday 10. November. 1653.

Letter from *Holland* certifies, That an Agent is come
thither from *Charles Stewart*, (tituler King of the
Scots) with news to Gen. *Middleton* of a promise to
his Master from the Assembly of the States at *Ratis-
bone*, of raising a subsidy for him, which he hopes will
amount to ten thousand pound; And his Agents are
very busie with the *Orange* party at the *Hague*, to hin-
der the peace with *England* as much as may be; where they boast of
great matters in *Scotland*: and printed a pretended Letter from the Lord
Kenners to his Excellency the Lord Gen. *Cromwel* very high; when there
are Letters come from the Deputies in *England*, the States pulses will
be felt, what they intend to do touching *England*.

From

From the Leaguer of the King of Poland, by Kamminick the 29 of Septemb. 1653. came thus.

On the 11 instant our men stormed Sopron, but were beaten off with the losse of 600 pikes and High Dutch, and 20 eminent Officers. The Cossacks lost 2000 men, that most of them in the night time ranne away, but few of them had quarters: Those that are taken say, that they cannot hold out above ten days for want of provisions.

The son of young Kimilinskey was shot dead with a Cannon as he was in the Town. Two Regiments of Cossacks coming to relieve the Town heard of his death, and retreated back, our Generall Poluskey that was taken prisoner by old Kimilinskey, relates that Kimilinskey hath given him commission to relate to the King his Master, that he was ready now to submit, the reason is for his weaknes through want of the Tartars conjunction; In the interim they continually threw granado's into Sopron. The 20 instant the King came into the Leaguer and Salvos were shot by the cannon and Muskets.

Milane 22 Octob. There were five ships of Barbary have taken a ship of Genua, with 600 chests of sugar, valued at 300000 crownes, which is brought into Argier.

Venice 25 Octob. In Candia the Christians and Turks have exchanged their prisoners, and the Turkish fleet is returned to Constantinople there to stay this Winter.

Regensburgh 27 Octob. Though the Imperiall consultations of the Electors, and the States, touching the collection of Taxes, are not yet agreed, yet the Duke of Lorraine is to be paid out of the Exchequer of the Empire, and a voluntary subsidy out of the same, is to be given to Ch. Stewart (titular King of Scotland) which, if received, will amount to some 5 or 6000 li. and not above.

Ostend, 1 Novemb. There is brought up hither a Portugal prize of 150 chests of Sugar, 200 Roles of Tobacco, and other Merchandize to the value of 8000 li. From Dunkirk are gone towards Spain 35 Merchant ships, with men of war for convoy, richly laden, and at Mardike Fort they shot off the Cannon, when they set saile, by reason that for many years before so many have not gone our together. There is a Spanish ship also come hither, richly laden with silver plate, and other rich commodities worth

worth many tuns of gold. The Leaguers of the Arch Duke Leopold is at Cambray.

Stockholme 18 Octob. The Queens journey to Gottenburgh is now put off, it is thought there will be here a Parliament suddenly, where the Prince of Sweden will be present. Count Magnus who is treasurer, takes a speedy journey towards his Majesty. This day the Rix Chancellor came hither, there are seven persons put into the Council of State, viz.

Gabriel Oxenstjerne

Count de la Garr

Count Hendrick Fontenay

Baron Foubus

Baron Laurence Fonlind

Baron Paul Kessenboller,

Baron Taub.

Cambrick 2 Novemb. The Arch Duke passed to Maubugre, and came hither the 20. leaving his leaguers at the Castle of Cambray, which he visited and mustered.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament

That the Commissioners for the Admiralty bee authorized to give Order for payment unto the Widdows or Children of such persons as have been slain in the service of the State, such sum and sums of money as are due to such persons not exceeding twenty pound; and that the same shall be good and effectual, and as sufficiently discharged to those who shall pay the same, as if the Will of such person had been proved, or Administration granted to such Wife or Children.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament. That the general words in the Act for taking away Fines upon Bills, Declarations and Original Writs, do extend to take away the Fines upon Writs of Covenant and Writs of Entry.

The House passed a Bill for enabling Ferdinando Earl of Huntingdon to sell some Lands for payment of his own Debts and his Fathers, and to restrain him from making Leases of other Lands to the prejudice of his Issue.

Another Bill was also passed to enable Robert Peyton, Esq. and Algernon Peyton his Brother to make sale of part of their Lands to pay their Debts.

A Bill, Entituled, *An Act for regulating the making of Stuffs in Norfolk and Norwich*, was this day read the first time.

The House this day according to former Order proceeded to the nominating of Sheriffs

Ordered by the Parliament,

That *Henry Piggot Esq;* be and is hereby nominated and appointed to be Sheriff of the County of *Bedford*, and that the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seale of *England*, be authorized and required to issue a Commission under the said great Seale unto the said *Henry Piggot*, to be Sheriff of the said County of *Bedford* accordingly.

The like were made for the rest of the Sheriffs then appointed.

A List of the Sheriffe.

FOR the County of *Bedford*

Henry Piggot, Esq;

For the County of *Berks*, *Douglas Fuller.*

Buckingham, *Thomas Hampson.*

Cambridge, *Sir William Sidley,*

Chester, *George Warburton.*

Cornewal, *John Elliot.*

Cumberland, *Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

Derby, *William Leech.*

Devon, *Peter Bevis.*

Dorset, *Arthur Radford.*

Durham, *Rowland Place.*

York, *Sir Wil. Constable.*

Essex, *Sir William Martin.*

Glocester, *Richard Talboys.*

Hereford, *William Bridges.*

Hertford, *Humphrey Shalerosse.*

Kent, *John Earl of Thanet.*

Lancaster, *Peter Bold.*

Leicester, *John Pettiman.*

Lincoln, *Robert Christopher.*

Monmouth, *Edward Keyms.*

Northampton, *Master Tryan.*

Notingham, *Simon Banner.*

Norfolk, *Serjeant East.*

Northumberland, *Robert Shofie.*

Oxon, *Charnwel Petty.*

Rutland, *Bennet Lord Shervard.*

Salop, *Thomas Kinnerley.*

Stafford, *Brome Whorward.*

Somerfet, *William Cole.*

Southampton, *Henry.*

Suffolk, *Robert Cordel.*

Surrey, *Smith of Brackhouse.*

Suffex, *James Butler.*

Warwick, *John Danvers.*

Worcester, *John Barker of Worcester.*

Wiltz, *Hugh Audley.*

Anglesey, *Hugh Owen.*

Brecon, *John Williams.*

Cardigan.

Carmarthen, *Lewis Lloyd.*

Carnarvan, *Sir William Williams.*

Denbigh, *William Edwards.*

Flint, *John Parry.*

Glamorgan, *Edw. Daddington.*

Merioneth, *Morris Lewis.*

Montgomery, *Hugh Price.*

Pembroke, *Sir Hugh Owen.*

Radnor, *Sir John Walfam Bonner.*

Friday

(1685)

This day the House received some Reports from the Committee for Inspection of the Treasuries, and regulating Officers and their Salaries, and passed several Orders and Votes in reference thereunto.

The House this day received from the Committee the names of persons to be inserted as Officers in the Bill for sale of the Forrefts, and proceeded in the debate of that Bil, which was Ordered to be Ingrossed.

Hamburg 25 October (alias 4. Novemb.) There are three *Holland* ships from *Sweden* come into the Sound laden with Pitch, Tar, Iron, and Guns. An Ambassador from the King of *Denmark* went to *Hamburg*, who passed by here, and is expected suddenly to return. The *Greenland* Eker is arrived safe in *Denmark*, and the King stays at *Copenhagen*. At *Rechel* there are Deputies raising Contributions. The four *Swedish* ships are gone out of the Sound to the West.

Flushing 26 October (alias 5 November) Here is arrived a vessell from *Barbadoes* laden with Tobacco, which relates that the English took two Dutch ships near *Heland* laden with Tobacco.

Tuxel 26 October (5 alias Novemb.) An Adventurer of *Enchuyssen* is come in hither that had fought with an English man of War with six guns; the Dutch lost divers men, and hardly escaped. The ship the *Halfe Moon* is arrived out of the Straights, and four French ships richly laden: the men of War that came with the great Fleet with *Wille Witsen* were commanded to stay at Sea without the *Tuxel* pretending to look to the other ships that staid behind in *Norway*, but indeed to keep their men from running away, of which ships they have had a very great losse.

Hague 27 October (alias 6 Novemb.) Yesterday Lieut. Admirall *Opdam* came from the *Tuxel* hither to get to Sea from *Gravesend*, and they say the *Randervoze* shall be at *Dogger* lands. Yesternight Prince *William* of *Freealand* came hither, The third came the Merchants fleet into the *Tuxel*, they relate that a rich Merchant straight man of *Holland* at Sea, with store of Silver and rich Merchants Wares. The Equipage of the new ships is every day hastened, and Vice Admirall *Van Somer* is

here, but to goe with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~only~~ ^{only} who went again yesterday to the
 Texell to ~~Witte~~ ^{Witte} ~~Wharfe~~ ^{Wharfe} fleet to forbid them to come into the
 Texell, that so the ~~Scamen~~ ^{Scamen} may be kept on board, lest coming
 in they run home, and cannot be got together again to go to Sea
 when the fleet is ready.

A List of the loading of the ~~for~~ ^{for} Dutch East India Ships come in
 with Witte Waterseij, which was the Pearl, the Princess
 Royall, the ~~Whale~~ ^{Whale} fish, the Malacha for Amsterdam
 and the Count of Zealand for the Chamber of

2318 Dicksals of Pepper	30 packs of Salom Porlos
6076 li. of Cloves	13 packs of white broad Bi-
192008 li. of Nutmegs	stair.
506 Suckals of Mace	6 of Blow ones
5678 Chests of powdered Su-	8 of Black
gar	6 Small Batta's
890 Ginny sacken of powder	1 of a broad lorr
Sugar.	19 packs of whited Hamans
9 Chests of Sugar Candy	25 packs of Sann
12010 Fardels of Silon Sine-	43 packs of Aditha
mond.	14 packs of Manodie
18757 l. of Sapanwood	17 packs of Molins
3 Kinderkins of Oyle of Syra-	26 packs of Tiars
mond.	27 Packs of whind Gin-
1369 Sacks of Salt pater	gons.
230 bales of Indico	20 packs of Padillon
14 bales of Cardiumm	3 packs of Otalories
10 Chests of Benjamin	2 packs of Bid ticks
16 Vessels of confected Gin-	8 packs of Quils
ger	28 packs of Sale cloth
130 Pass of gaten Ginger	8 Packs of Negroes cloth
303 bales of Persian Silk	29 packs of Alcorin
32 Bales of Bangila silk	125 packs of Cotton yarn
5 Bales of Chins silk	303 packs of divers sorts of
140 Packs of Ginny Linnen	cloth, and much other
38 Packs of Brilk linn	ding in the Prince ^{Prince} Royal ^{Royal}
50 Packs of Oyl of Anglaffe	and the Count ^{Count} of Zealand ^{of Zealand}
30 Packs of Morissen	

An Act for regulating the making of Stuffs in Norfolk

and Norwich

WHERAS divers Abuses and Deceits have of late years been had and used in the making of Worsteads and other Stuffs, commonly called *Worsteads*, and in the Reeling of the Yarns, whereof the said Stuffs are either wholly or in part made; y^e which tends to the debasing of the said Manufacture, unto the prejudice of the publique: For prevention of all which Abuses and Deceits, It is Enacted by this present Parliament, That from henceforth there be and shal be a Corporation within in the said City and County of Norwich and County of Norfolk, consisting of two Presidents, twelve Wardens, and forty Assistants; all which are to be Master Weavers within the places aforesaid: And one of the said Presidents, and six of the said Wardens, and twenty of the said Assistants, shall yearly cholen upon the last Wednesday in the Month of November at some publick place, by the Master Weavers or the greater part of them present of the said City and County of Norwich; & the other of the said Presidents, six Wardens, and so Assistants, shall be chosen on the same day in some publick place, by the Master Weavers, or the greater part of them present of the County of Norfolk: And the said twelve Wardens respectively, shall within fourteen daies after they shall bee so chosen or elected, before the Mayor of Norwich for the time being, or his Deputy, or any one Justice of the Peace of the County of Norfolk for the time being (if he be present) otherwise before the said Mayor, or his Deputy only, declare as followeth:

I, A. B. doe promise, That I will, under the Penalties and Forfeitures contained in this Act, well and truly performe and discharge the Office of a Warden of the Corporation of the Worstead Weavers, according to this Act; and the Rules and Orders made, and to be made by the said Corporation by virtue of the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Presidents, Wardens and Assistants for the time being shall for ever hereafter in Name and Feile be one Body Politicke and Corporate in Law, &c.

or should be one Body Politicke and Corporate in Law, &c.

To the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Parliament of the
Commonwealth of England.

The Humble Petition of the Major, Burgeses, Commons, and other
the inhabitants of the Town of Thetford in Norfolk.

Sheweth,

That for many yeers together, your Petitioners have enjoy-
ed the liberty of sending to, and receiving from London
Letters and Parcels by a Messenger of our own Countrey, who
hath hitherto so faithfully discharged his trust, as that we com-
monly make use of him for such Dispatches, as wherein we can-
not with confidence employ a Stranger, as bringing down Com-
missions, making Affidavits, returning of Moneys, taking and
giving Receipts. That the present obstructions of this course
by forbidding our Messenger, doth not onely tend to the ruine
of him and others that depend upon him, but to the general de-
struction and damage of all such, whose employments and trade
relate to London, besides the evil resentment wherewith it is
entertained, because appearing in the form of a Monopoly.

Your Petitioners therefore do humbly pray, That no alteration may
be made of this our ancient course; it being never as yet a grie-
vance to us, and that the party heretofore employed from Nor-
wich to London, by name Nicholas Reeder, might proceed as
formerly, without any farther trouble or molestation.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Monday, 14 Novemb. 1653.

Ordere*d* by the Parliament, That the same Powers which
were heretofore granted to the late Committee of the Na-
vy, and lately transferred by Order of Parliament of the fifth
of September last, upon the Council of State, in reference to the
Redemption of English Captives, and disposal of moneys raised
by Act of Parliament for that use, as also the power of the dis-
posal of Moneys arising by the Collection of the New Import
upon Coals, between the twelfth of October, and the first of Ap-
ril, in each year successively for the relief of the poor, granted
to the late Committee of the Navy, by Act of Parliament of
the twenty eighth of March, 1651, be forthwith and verily in the
Committee for regulating of Customs, to proceed therein as
the said Committee of the Navy were enabled to do.

The

The House this day received several Reports from the Committee of Petitions.

A Bill, Entituled, *A further additionall Act for sale of the Goods belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince,* was this day read the first and second time, and committed.

Several Letters from the Burgamasters and Senators of the free Imperiall City of *Lubeck* and the Senate of *Hambrough*, were this day read.

The Answer of William Lenthall Esq; Master of the Rolles, in Answer to the Charge against him in the Case of Edmond Child of London Merchant, as it lies now before the Committee of Parliament for Prisons and Prisoners.

Gentlemen,

IT is too great a difficulty for a Judge that heares counsel on both sides, and ought to judge upon the matters and circumstances then alleadged and proved, to give an account a year after, why such or such an Order and Proceedings were.

This difficulty is fallen upon, to my share, but I am very confident will not slip either out of your memory or observation in any thing that may concern the businesse in hand.

For the matter it selfe, I shall ingenuously confesse, that the insufficiency of an answer, or that not reported, or such inferior circumstances should not have been sufficient only to have granted this Injunction.

But when I heard the Debate pleaded on both sides, with all the Allegations alleadged before me, I did ground my Judgement principally upon the merits of the Cause in these two points:

1 First, Upon the common Rule of Equiry, that a Sheriffe, a Gaoler, or any other Ministeriall Officer upon an escape involuntary, may have the Equity as the Debtor might have had, he being in judgement of the Law (as I conceive) in the case of a Surety; this is my judgement and opinion.

2 The second motive or ground was, upon another common and usuall point of Equiry, which consists upon these grounds,

First, From some Proceedings at Law in case of a Defendant;

dant, for in this & such case and other Actions as these, the Plaintiff may several times bring new Actions for one and the same thing, if the verdict goe for the Defendant, and the Plaintiff is not bound by a single verdict: And therefore the Rule of Equity and courte of Chancery hath frequently and justly upon the examination of the busines directed another Tryal in the case of the Defendant, that there may be some proportion of equity in a case of such rigor of the Law, and in the mean time staied the former proceedings. This also being my judgment, I did upon the whole grant the Injunction truly and sincerely according to my Oath and Conscience.

The Objection made in the way by the Judge, that it was after Verdict and Judgement, did not sway with me, being a constant guide of precedents for 160 years by all the proceedings of the Chancery for the time which I did then shew, & shal be ready to produce many more precedents of the like nature if need require.

2 And besides the precedents, the reason of the things, and the marvellous inconveniencies that would happen to all conditions of people, hath given approbation thereof in all former Parliaments or Councils of men in this Nation, as being the only shelter against frauds and deceits, the corruption of consciences, and the oppressions and deceitfulness of men that cannot receive redresse by the strict rule of the Law, which the Judges by their Oath are bound to.

I doe not (Gentlemen) conceive my selfe infallible, an error in judgement was never yet accounted a crime; But in this business I did proceed according to the usuall and accustomed Rules and Precedents of the Courts, and am still of the same opinion and judgement. If Mr. Childe had not so conceived it, he might have had a present remedy before the Commissioners in an ordinary way upon a motion; but his flying to an extraordinary way by solicitation of the Souldiery part, as he then confessed, hath delayed himself, which I know you consider of.

This trouble to you (Gentlemen) now, and your great civilities on Wednesday last, assures me that if I be so unfortunate as to fall under the rule of Prisons and Prisoners, yet I shall have the presentation made as it comes from me, which is the desire and expectation of, *Honorable Sirs*

Your most humble Servant,

WIL. LENTHAL.

Alderman

Alderman ~~Stuke~~ having at severall meetings heard the proofes of the charge brought into the Committee against him proved, doth alledge, that those things which hee did, hee had right to doe, and that they were perquisites belonging to his place. And desired this day time to bring in his answer to the whole, which the Committee Ordered to bee in writing, and by himself signed, and therein to declare by what right hee did those things alledged, And he hath time to bring it in, untill Monday next.

Tuesday 15 Novemb. 1653.

THe Parliament this day nominated and appointed Thomas Evans Esq; to be Sheriffe of the County of Cardigan.

Also that the Lord sherard bee excused from being Sheriffe for the County of Rutland, and the House nominated and appointed Thomas Phanco Esq; to bee Sheriffe for the County of Rutland.

The House spent the rest of the day upon the Act for Assesments for the Armies and Navies, and altered divers of the names, the House made a large progresse therein.

Plimouth 8 Novemb. 1653.

There are severall Dutch prizes brought in, to the number of 13 sail, being most of them from Maligo, and three from Levant, which did pretend to bee Hamburgers, for it seems the Hollander had designed to drive his commerce through this channel, under the notton of Hamburgers.

This night also is brought in by the Hampshire Frigate, a man of warre, pretended of Offend, which if hee had not been taken, would have proved one of those men of war belonging to Brest in France, and might have much troubled these parts.

Wee have also severall prizes of fish taken from the French, brought into this Harbour.

Our prayers in these parts are, that Providence may so order, that an happy accommodation may wth honor and safety bee concluded.

Exon 12 Novemb. 1653.

This week some ships came in hither from Morlins in France; and one came from thence a few days since to Dartmouth, which brought 60 souldiers, that had been lately taken in two vessels coming from New found land, by some Brest men of warre, where these men report are six Dutch ships, of from 14 to 30 guns apiece, with 14 French

(besides one Captain Beach, whose Frigate hath 38 guns) ready to set sail to infest our channell; and they say there lye at the key neere thirty great and small vessels that have been lately taken from us.

It seems it is like to prove another Argier, where all the Rogues of severall Nations keep their rendezvous, and where the Dutch have their warehouses and Factors, and men sent out of Holland on purpose to make the most of their prizes, and set out more cap-rs and men of war. And they use our poore men badly, taking away all they have, giving no allowance, nor is there any from the publike, whereupon many a stout man through necessity takes on with them, and serves those Rogues, who prove our worst enemies. Wee have here a report of our taking a very rich ship of France, coming from Guinrey.

Letters from severall Counties speak of the sitting of the new Judges for Creditors and Prisoners, and in some Counties begin to make good progresse in the affaires before them.

Wednesday 16 Novemb.

THe Parliament this day Ordered that Sir Will. Sidley be excused from being Sheriffe for the County of Cambridge, and that William Fisher Esq; bee Sheriffe for the County of Cambridge.

Reports were made to the House touching the Island of Guernsey, and severall Votes passed therein.

The House this day finished the Bill for Assesment of one hundred and twenty thousand pound a month, for six months, for the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Commonwealth, according to the proportions in the last Act, and Ordered the Bill to be ingrossed.

A Letter from Scotland Dated at Dalkeith, 7 Novemb. 1653.

That though Kenmore hath so hardly dealt with those Lowland Kirkmen that had taken Mac Naughton, and put the Laird Ralstone into the same Irons hee was laid in, yet they are so stubborn toward the English, that they chuse rather to suffer by the Tories then to call to the English for assistance cordially against them.

There are some are reall to us, and are very conscientious, but they are for the generallity friends to Kenmore against us; and doe not pity the sufferings of their Neighbours at all, but wee have parties riding up and downe day and night, to clear the

Coun-

Country of the Highlanders, and since the List sent by the last, we have prisoners three eminent Tories, which were taken by Col. Daniel.

Kenmore continues still about *Argyles* Country; *Glencarne* and *Glengary* are together, but come not with such great Speed as *Kenmore* doth. They intend their winter quarters in the North of Scotland.

A List of prizes lately taken by the English.

A Pinck laden with pitch and Rozen, taken by Cap. Cadman near the coasts of Britany.

The Golden heart of *Amsterdam*, taken by Capt. Cadman.

10 *Malaga* ships Dutch prizes brought into *Plimouth* and other Ports in the West.

3 ships from the *Legborne* of the Dutch; brought to *Plimouth*.

A *Brest* man of war brought into *Plimouth* by the *Hampshire* Frigot.

11 French prizes laden with fish brought into *Plimouth*, and other Ports in the west.

A rich ship of *France* taken coming from *Gwynney*.

4 Dutch prizes laden with brandie wine, salt and Fish brought into *Burlington*, and other Harbours in the North.

Paris 15 alias 5 Novemb. 1653. *Monsieur de Runigny*, the general Commissioners from the Protestants that have laid down their armes in *Longuedock*, brought also a promise of the Kings re-establishing the preaching of the Gospell among the Protestants, with all their former priviledges, and the peoples Liberties, which began to bee highly cryed up, and some of eminency that would not joyne with *Conde*, were about closing with them, and some had closed. The Kings party are much enraged against them; and there is to bee a general assembly of the Estates of *France* about that business. The people of God in *England* had need to unite and love together, in a strict union, and put away all discords and jealousies, for the rage of the enemy is great, and the Papists every where enraged against the Protestants. But these Protestants are resolved to rise again, if they have not the Kings promise made good, and they are able to make some 14000. and have formed their Regiments.

Their Officers are, The *Monsieurs*, *Callagne*, Cap. General.

De Villanox Lieutenant General.

De Ville Franke Monbrun Major General.

The Mounseurs,

De Castelnau, Vefrye, Vignoley, Forques, Vandrom, Pajman of Barlac, Varandal, La Calmess of Sumiers, Cavlac, The Baron of Fons, Combes, Aubesargues, Frissac, The Baron of Agremons, the Baron of Anbias, the Count of Avignon, Carlos of St. Jean, Berdis, St. Andre of Walorgue, Labanme, St. Peram, Roque Tailade Disports, Cadoule, Cardes, Frissac Dertis Demonstier, Cabriers, Monntaren, Decurriers, St. Efern, &c.

I hope you heard by my last, how basely the Spanish Fleet hath abandoned the River of *Garon* upon the first advertisement of the Duke of *Vandosmes* preparing to come towards them; What the occasion may be of their so groundlesse terror wee cannot tell, they being very much stronger both in ships and men then we were.

Their Vice Admirall, a ship of near 50 peece of Ordnance, which had carried the Princess of *Conde* into Flanders, not knowing of their retreat, and coming confidently into the said River, with a Merchants ship in his company, after some resistance were both taken by the French, but with losse on both sides. What way the Spanish Fleet is gone wee doe not yet know.

* The siege of *St. Minehold* goes on still very vigorously on both sides; the besieged defend themselves very stoutly, and still make furious Sallies upon the Kings forces. They have lately retaken a halfe Moon, which the Kings forces had taken, where *Condes* men made a great slaughter.

The businesse is not like to be suddenly over. And yet the Prince doth not appear for their releife, though he hath marched with a considerable part of his Army towards *Stenay* for that purpose.

This week the Duke of *Angolesme* died here suddenly, in his bed of an Apoplexy.

Charles Stuart (the Titular Scots King) is still at *Chantilly*, he hath received Letters from his Agents in Germany, that the Pope hath interceded for him to the Emperor, which is promised him, but some think he will not have any great benefit of it,

it, for all that, because of the poverty of that so greatly ruined Country,

SIR,

A Letter from Plimouth.

Here is come in the *Nonfuch Frigate*, who had met with a Dutchman of War of 46 guns, and had a hot dispute, she hath lost her Boatswain, and one of her gun pilers, the Lieu. is wounded, the Dutch Frigate much shattered is got over to the coasts of *France*. Here is a small ship arrived from the *Barbados* which was in great danger of sinking, had not our Frigates relieved her.

Plimouth 13 Novemb. 1653.

Gen. Monk is going to the Hope, and is to go away to Sea, the English Fleet being near ready.

Some Papers have passed between the Councell and the Dutch Deputies. There is nothing yet, but that there may be a peace concluded.

A List of the particulars of the losse of the Dutch fleet of warre, that were kept without the Texell, after they returned from the Zound with Witte Wittenfe, by a great storm, as they were rid at Anchor.

17 Ships of warre sunck, Viz.

- 1 The *Gaude of Amsterdam*, commanded by Capt. Goms.
- 2 The *Liberty of Amsterdam*, commanded by Capt. Goms.
- 3 *Prince William of Amsterdam* commanded by Cap. Bourman.
- 4 The *Amsterdam of Zealand* commanded by Cap. Kempen.
- 5 The *True Love of Zealand* commanded by Captain Hartman.
- 6 A *Flute of Zealand*.
- 7 The *golden Lion of Zealand*, commanded by Cap. Pence.
- 8 The *Moor of Amsterdam*, commanded by Cap. Foll.
- 9 The *King David of Amsterdam*, commanded by Cap. Eglesanke.
- 10 The *Whalefish of Amsterdam*.
- 11 The *St. Vincent of Friesland*, commanded by Cap. Kleni.
- 12 The *Love of Friesland*, commanded by Cap. Waggoner.
- 13 A man of war of *Enchusen* commanded by Captain John Rotters.
- 14 The *Rightcousnesse*, a ship belonging to the East India

Com-

Company, commanded by Capt. Swart.

Three men of war more lunk.

Some ten ships more broken and made unserviceable.

Few of all their fleet but are made unserviceable, without reparations.

About 2000 Dutch men drowned.

There is Extant

Veritas Justificationis Gratia: Wherein the Doctrine of true Justification, and the absolving of the New Covenant is defended against the Assertors of a Conditional Covenant of Grace, in answer to three eminent Divines, Mr. Woolbridge of Newbury, Mr. Granford, and Mr. Baxter; By W. Eyre Pastor of a Church in New Sarum.

And, The Confutation of the Quakers, being an Answer to 19 Queries sent by them to the Elders of the Church of Duckenfield in Cheshire. Wherein their pleading for Revelations, and immediate Voices and Quakings. As also their Tenents against the Holy Scriptures, Christs Ministry, Churches, and Ordinances are confuted. By Sam. Eaton.

As also, Refractoria Disputatio, or the Thwarting Conference, in a Dispute between one of the late Kings Colonels, a Sojourner in the City, a Chaplaine to the late King, and a well-willer to the Parliamēt: All of them differently affected, and disputing on the dissolution of the late Parliamēt, and other changes of State. All three to be sold by T. Brewster at the three Bibles in Pauls Church-yard near the West end.

Mr. Hooles Grammar in Latine and English (for attaining the Latine tongue) the shortest, orderliest, and plainest for the ease both of Master and Schollar, of any yet published.

Also, his Terminationes, & exempla declinationum, & conjugationum. And Præputia Maribus, Quæ Genus, and As in præfenti, Englished and explained for the use of young Gramarians, intended for the first Form, &c. Sold by J. Saywell at the Greyhound in Little Britain without Aldersgate, London.

The Modern Statesman, fore-telling the fate of this Commonwealth, written by G. W. Esq; And are to be sold at the sign of Sir John Oldcastle in Pye-Corner.

A briefe and Scholasticall debate of this perplexing Question, Whether or no, The Sacrament of the Lords Supper may (according to Presbyteriall Principles) be lawfully administered in an un-Prebyteriated Church, that is, a Church destitute of ruling Elders? Wherein the affirmative is confirmed by many Arguments, and cleared from the most material Objections. Together with a Reply unto Mr. Fulwood his pretended Examination of the aforesaid Discourse. By Hen. Feanes Minister of Gods Word at Chedzoy in Summer-setshire. Printed at Oxford for Tho. Robinson.

There straid from Pilton in Northamptonshire the 19 of October last a dusky Dun Colt somewhat above three years old, and about 14 hands and a halfe high, in his Forehead is a raw place, about the bignesse of halfe a Crown. If any one can bring news of such a one either to Mr. Tresham in Pilton near Oundle in Northamptonshire, or to Mr. Nevel at the Greyhound in Smithfield London, he shall be well rewarded.

A motted dapple Grey Gelding about 13 hands high, eight years old, something flat ribbed, broad buttocked, with a small part of his Mane near the point of his Shoulder much whiter then the rest, stolne or strayed from Stamford in Lincolshire: If any can give notice of him, let it be done to Justice Cole in Stamford aforesaid, or to Hen. Chandler, Sadler, next door to Ram-Alley in Fleetstreet London, and he shall have twenty shillings for his pains.

F I N I S.

The Faithful

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising *N. P. London.*

From Friday the 11 of November, to Friday the 18 of November. 1653.

The King of Scots Letter to the Highlanders, their falling upon Col. Ashfields Regiment, with the number of men killed and wounded; And two hundred thousand Ryxdollers presented him by the Princes of Germany, on condition he shall expect no further help or assistance from thence. The particulars of the great loss sustained by the Hollanders in the late Storm, the overflowing of divers places in Flanders, the casting up a great Whale near Ostend, with a List of the names of the Ships and the number of men that perished in the Tempest. Also the coming in of the East-India Fleet, and an exact Cargo of the Lading & rich Commodities that they brought from thence. Together with the safe arrival of above two hundred sail of Coal-ships at Harwich

Beginning, Friday Novemb. 11.



He King of Scots (saith the French Letters) is very jocond and merry, and is perswaded that the Native Irish have defeated a great party of the Parliaments forces, and that the Highlanders have obtained a great victory against the English, which hath caused this rejoycing; but let them laugh that wins, 'tis well known he hath small cause. The Prince of Conde hath had very ill success of late, which hath brought his body as well as his purse into a consumption. The King of France as he rode a hunting had like to have bin spoild by his horse,

but by his extraordinary agency he miraculously escaped: His Majesties forces have taken *St Menchold* from the prince of *Conde*, and the *Duke of Vandoom* hath forced the Spaniard to flye out of the River before *Bourdeaux*. Also the *Protestants* in *Languedoc* have accepted of terms from the *King*, and disbanded their forces.

Saturday, Novemb. 13.

Take here a List of the names of the Sheriffs nominated and appointed for the severall Counties of England and Wales for the year ensuing.

For the County of Berks,

Fuller Esq.

For the County of Buck Dowle

Thomas Hampson Esq.

For the County of Bedford, Henry Piggot Esq.

For the County Palatine of Chester, George Warburton Esq.

For the County of Cornwall, John Ellyot Esq.

For the County of Cambridge & Huntingdon, Sir William Sydley.

For the County of Cumberland, Sir Wilfrid Lawton.

For the County of Darby, William Leech Esq.

For the County of Devon, Peter Bevice Esq.

For the County of Dorchester, Arthur Randford Esq.

For the County of Durham, Rowland Place Esq.

For the County of York, Sir William Constable.

For the County of Essex, Sir William Martin.

For the County of Gloucester, Rich. Talboys Esq.

For the County of Hereford, William Bridges of Tiberton, Esq.

For the County of Hereford, Hen. Shillcock Esq.

For Hampshire, And. Henly Esq.

For the County of Lancaster,

Peter Bould Esq.

For the County of Leicester,

John Brettiman Esq.

For the County of Lincoln, Jo. Christopher Esq.

For the County of Northampton, Moses Tryan Esq.

For the County of Nottingham, Simon Bennet Esq.

For the County of Norfolk, Rasmus Earl, Serjeant at Law.

For the County of Northumberland, Tho. Setlow Esq.

For the County of Oxford, Sam. Petty Esq.

For the County of Rutland, Bennet Sherwood Esq. & L. Sherwood.

For the County of Salop, Tho. Kennelly Esq.

For the County of Stafford, Brian Harwood Esq.

For the County of Somerset, William Cole Esq.

For the County of Suffolk, Robert Cordell Esq.

For the County of Surry, Geo. Smith of Brackhurst Esq.

For the County of Sussex, James Butler Esq.

For the County of Warwick, John Danyers.

For the County of Worcester,

John

John Barker, Esq.

For the County of Wilts. Hugh

Awdley.

For the County of Kent, John

Earl of Thanet.

Anglesey, Hugh Owen Esq.

Brecknockshire, John Williams

Esq.

Carmarthenshire, Sir Wil. Willi-

ams,

Denbighshire, Wil. Edwards Esq.

Flintshire, Jo. Berry Esq.

Glamorganshire, Edward Dor-

ington Esq.

Merionethsh. Morris Lewis Esq.

Montgomerysh. Hugh Price Esq.

Munmouthshire, Edward Ke-

mish Esq.

Pembrooksh. Sir Hugh Owen

Radnorshire, John Walton, Esq.

Munday, Novemb. 14.

This day several Letters were read from the Deputies of Holland concerning point of assurance, if the Treaty of peace take effect, &c.

The Letters this last sent from Holland, ratifie the former Intelligence of the great loss sustained by storm; as well by their shipping in the Texel, as by their men (though not so many as the first Letters mentioned) and the breach of the Sea Banks in sever-
 veral places, to the overflowing of 7 small towns and villages; yet because that a considerable number of Merchantmen are gotten home since the English fleet were not out at sea, whereby many commodities which were dear before, are now at a reasonable rate, and for that they had quick intelligence of the mutenying of the Sea men, they hold their heads as high as before, expecting some great matters to proceed from thence; being altogether ignorant as yet, how wise a course the States of England took to pacifie that unadvised Rage that possessed some few, whose punishment is a fair warning to all others that inclined that way.

Likewise several Letters from the Burgamasters and Senators of the free Imperial City of Lubeck, and the Senate of Hamburg, are taken into consideration by the Parliament.

The Parliament have also pass'd an Act for regulating the making of Stuff in Norfolk and Norwich, wherein it is enacted, that there shall be a coporation within the said City and County, consisting of 2 Presidents, 12 Wardens, and 40 Assistants. And the said 12 Wardens respectively shall within 14 days after they are chosen, before the Mayor or other Justice of peace, Declare as followeth.

I A. B. do promise, That I will under the penalties and forfeitures contained in this Act, well and truly perform and discharge the Office of a Warden of the Corporation of the Worsted Weavers, according to this Act, and the Rules and Orders made, and to be made by the said Corporation by virtue of the same.

Tuesday November 15.

Came further intelligence from Holland certifying, that the ship called the *Half Moon* and four French ships are come from the Straights richly laden, and relate, that a rich Merchant man of Hørn sunk at sea laden with silver and other rich commodities; also there are five ships come from the *East-Indies*, viz. *The Princess Royal*, the *Malaga Merchant*, the *Count of Zealand*, the *Pearl*, and the *Whale-fish*, all very richly laden, a Cargo or List of their Commodities followeth.

23118 Pickals of Pepper
607610 l. of Cloves
192008 l. of Nutmegs
500 Suckals of Mace
4678 Chests of powdered Sugar
890 Ginny sacken of powder sugar
9 Chests of Sugar Candy
2010 Fardels of Silon Cinamon
87517 l. of Sapanwood
3 Kinderkins of Oyl of Cinamon
1.65 sacks of Saltpeter
330 bals of Indico
14 bals of Cardimum
10 chests of Benjamin
16 vessels of confected Ginger
130 pots of green Ginger
303 bales of Persian silk
32 bales of Bangila silk
5 bales of China silk
240 packs of Ginny Linnen
28 packs of Betils lime
50 packs of Cass Bingleasse
30 packs of Morissen
30 packs of Salom peries

13 packs of white broad Baste
6 of blew ones
8 of Black
6 small Baste's
1 of a broad sort
23 packs of whited Hamans
25 packs of Sanan
43 packs of Adathise
14 packs of Manodie
15 packs of Molins
26 packs of Titters
25 packs of whited Gingo ns
20 packs of Pacal'on
3 packs of Chialonits
2 packs of bed Ticks.
8 packs of Quilts
38 packs of Sale-cloth
8 packs of Negroes cloath
25 packs of Alcarihin
125 packs of Cotten yarn
303 packs of divers sorts of cloath,
and much other lading in the *Princess Royal*, and the *Count of Zealand*.

The coming in of these ships thus richly laden, made the Dutch begin to talk high, and threaten to visit our quarters this winter; and the States ordered *de Witte* and the rest to keep out at the *Texel* with the fleet for that purpose; but it pleased God to prevent their design, and the mischief that they intended to England tel upon themselves, for by a mighty storm the Lord shattered their fleet, making it for the present unserviceable. The Duke of *Lorain* on the other side, hath sent some forces to quarter in the Country of *Overmase*, so that there is like to be some bickering between the *Hollanders* and that Duke: *Fight Dog fight Bear* —

A List of the particulars of the loss of the Dutch fleet, that were kept without the Texel, after they returned from the Zound with Witte Wittenise, by a great storm, as they there rid at Anchor.

The Gauda of Amsterdam.

The Liberty of Amsterdam.

Prince William of Amsterdam.

The Amsterdam of Zealand.

A Flute of Zealand.

The Golden Lion of Zealand.

The Moor of Amsterdam.

The King David of Amsterdam.

The Whalefish of Amsterdam.

The St. Vincent of Freekland.

The Love of Friezland.

A man of war of Enchusen.

The Righteousnesse.

Three men of war more sunk.

Some ten ships more broken and made unserviceable.

Few of all their fleet but are made unserviceable without reparations.

Above 2000 Dutch men drowned.

A List of prizes lately taken by the English.

A Pink laden with Pitch and Rozen.

The Golden heart of Amsterdam.

10 Malaga Dutch ships, prizes.

3 ships from Legorn.

A man of war of Brest brought to Plymouth.

11 French prizes laden with fish.

A rich ship of France, coming from Ginny.

4 Dutch ships, laden with brandees, salt, &c

Wednesday, Novemb. 16.

A Word of Advice to the present Supream Authority of England, &c.

Most Noble and Honour'd Sirs,

WHom God even the God of the spirits of all flesh hath intrusted at present with the highest places not onely in the field, but also in the seat of Justice; he prayers of the Godly for you are; that the Lord would rather make you gracious and inwardly holy, then outwardly happy; and give you a spirit of divine wisdom and valour, suitable to the work in hand, that ye may improve the present opportunity that is put into your hands, for the glory of God that gave it you; consider that the presence of God is in the midst of you, the prayers of the Saints and servants of God are continually poured out for you, the eyes of the people are upon you all, expecting some great things to be done by you; yea, and the other parts of the world look upon you (as if they intended) if you go on in any way of righteousness, to follow you; it will be a glory for the English nation to give a blessed example to all the people of the earth to free themselves from Tyranny and Slavery.

If a word might be thought worthy to advise you, then give me leave to tell you, there is but one thing in the main that God and his people do expect from you, viz. that you would eye the Lord Jesus in all your actions, and advance his Kingdom as much as in you lies, and if this be uppermost in your hearts, first in your thoughts, and constant in your purposes; so as you do in your judgements prefer, and in your wills deliberate'y mind the glory of God, the advancement of the Kingdom of his dear Son; by the assistance of his holy spirit, then shall the work of the Lord prosper in your hands, and

and the day shall be light before you, and his footsteps that are not yet known, shall be discovered unto you, and ye shall see your work before you. Christ was once humbled that we might be exalted; let him be now exalted that we may be humbled by him.

Although he be willing to give you grace, yet his glory he will not give to any other: let it be a comfort to you that he hath exalted you in the heart of his people, although you are a table of scorn, and a by-word, and a scorn in the hearts of his enemies.

Well, would you stand your selves now others are taken, and not only keep, but also add to the honour which God hath given you, then make it your business to exalt the Kingdom of Christ not only in your selves, but also in the neighbouring nations; and remember that the rock of ages shall crush down all men, to the end that they may not exalt themselves when they are in power: for the Lord hath decreed to stain the pride of all earthly honour, and to bring into contempt all the honourable of the earth, that to all flesh might be humbled, and the Lord alone exalted: Therefore seek you not great things for your selves (as many of those before you did) let you be also laid aside, and no eye pity you. Provide no more for your selves then you have (I beseech you), but to seek the honour of Christ, and the freedom of the Saints, and these nations, wherein your own freedoms and liberties are involved. Consider that the Lord hath hitherto made you friends to some of his people, and a terror to their and his enemies; and our prayer to the Lord is, that he would teach you, as once he did good Nehemiah, to do many years hard service freely, because the payments were heavy on their brethren. *Nehem. 5. 14. 18.* That you may say as that servant of Christ did, to the glory of God, and the shame of the former self-seeking powers, *ver. 15.* *but the former Governors that had been before me, were chargeable unto the people, and had taken of them their bread and wine, besides 40 shekels of silver; but so did not I (saith the good man) because of the fear of the Lord.* I have but a few things more to beg (as upon my bended knees, and with weeping eyes) which if you will but hear and grant, it may make much for the glory of God, the honour of the three nations, and the comfort of your own souls.

The first thing is, that you would set some time and persons apart, to hear and receive the private Petitions of poor widows, and fatherless, so much neglected by the former powers; for they have poured out their complaints in the middle of their wants, and their cry came up before the Lord, before the dissolving the late Parliament.

Consider (I request you) that the earth is the Lords, and all that is therein, (and not our Storchule) and you are at present his Steward: wherefore as in *Prov. 3. 27.* *Withhold not good from them, to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.* So shall you in the end be able to say with *Iob. 31.* *I but you have not withheld the poor, from their desire, nor caused the eye of the widow and fatherless to fail, nor seen any perish for want of clothing, nor seen any poor in the streets without covering.*

I could almost say to you, as Abraham did once to the Lord, *Gen. 18. 27.* *behold now, I have taken upon me to speak which am but dust and ashes, I would beg leave to present a few more things to your consideration.*

2. The next thing is, that when you make Inquisition for Wolves prophesied of by Christ and by *Apoc. 17. 15.* compared with *Acts. 20. 19.* That come so in

and the day shall be light before you, and his footstepes that are not yet known shall be discovered unto you, and ye shall see your work before you. Christ was once humbled that we might be exalted; let him be now exalted that we may be humbled by him.

Although he be willing to give you grace, yet his glory he will not give to any other: let it be a comfort to you that he hath exalted you in the heart of his people, although you are a tale-bearer, and a by-word, and a scorn in the hearts of his enemies.

Well, would you stand your selves now others are fallen, and not only keepe, but also add to the honour which God hath given you, then make it your business to exalt the Kingdom of Christ, not only in your selves, but also in the neighbouring nations; and remember that the rock of ages will crush down to me, to the end that we might not exalt ourselves when they are in power: for the Lord hath decreed to stain the pride of all earthly honour, and to bring into contempt all the honourable of the earth, that to all flesh might be humbled, and the Lord alone exalted: Therefore seek you not great things for your selves (as many of you did before you did) let you be also laid aside, and no eye pity you. Provide no more for your selves then you have (I beseech you) but to seek the honour of Christ, and the freedom of the Saints, and these nations wherein your own freedoms and liberties are involved. Consider that the Lord hath hitherto made you friends to some of his people, and a terror to their and his enemies: and our prayer to the Lord is, that he would teach you, as once he did good Nehemiah, to do many years hard service freely, because the payments were heavy on their brethren. *Nehem. 5. 14. 18.* That you may say as that servant of Christ.

been before me, woe
and woe, beside
of the fear of the Lord
and with weeping
the glory of God, that
the first thing is, to

the private petitions

power; or they have poured out their complaints in the middle of their wants, and their cry came up before the Lord, before the dissolving the late Parliament.

Consider (I request you) that the earth is the Lords, and all that is therein, (and not our Storchpile) and you are at present his Steward, wherefore as in *Prov. 3. 27. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.* So shall you in the end be able to say with *Iob. 31. 24. I have withheld the poor from their desire, nor caused the eyes of the widow and fatherless to fail, nor seen any perish for want of clothing, nor seen any poor in the streets without covering.*

I could almost say to you as Abraham did once to the Lord, *Gen. 18. 27. I could now have taken upon me to speak which am but dust and ashes, I would beg leave to present a few more things to your consideration.*

2. The next thing is, that when you make inquisition for Wolves prophesied of by Christ and by a prophet *Amos. 7. 15.* compared with *Acts. 20. 19. That come to us*

ory of God, and the
Governors that had
of them their bread
good man) because
on my bended knees,
may make much for
your own soul.

FOXING

in sheep clothing; that you would not do as the late Parliament did, to give themselves
mouth in one town and let him go and devour in another; if he be adjudged unfit to bite
or devour in one place, let him be held as unfit in another, lest you should do in effect as
they did, put out the fire at Canne and send it to *Mari borough*, or endeavour to stop
the Plague at *Bristol*, by sending the infected persons to *London*.

3. The next thing that I would beg of you for this purpose is, that whereas the
last power did promise much and perform little, be you more like *God*, (I doo humbly
and earnestly request you) by promising less than you intend to perform; that you
may in very deed appear to be like him. He promised the children of *Israel* only the
land of *Canaan*; but besides that he gave them two other Kingdoms, which he did never
promise to give them: and to *Zacharias*, *Luk. 1. 20.* he promised to give him his
speech again at the birth of the child, but besides that he gave him the spirit of Pro-
phesy; so that as *Peter* saith, he can do abundantly above all that we are able to ask or
think. And you therefore be true in him, ought to do work, as ye have him for an ex-
ample; see *Eph. 3. 20.* *John. 14. 12.*

4. The next thing that I would beg of you, Most Honourable Senators, is this, that
you would endeavour to unite all the *Saints* (as in the first resolution in the spirit of
love. Though *England* be but as a garden in the whole world, and the people in it
but a handful, and scarce one of twenty of the handful. *God* hath yet reserved these
few *Saints* united by the blessed spirit, so as their hearts might be gathered together, as con-
tinue any thing they ought to ask, and were so well affected to lift up one voice and
one heart (according to the will of *God*) they would have the thing they ask for,
so as nothing should be too hard for them to do; all the world could not stand before
them, nor undermine them, for they would be wise in the Lords wisdom, and strong
in his power of his might. *Signatures* and *Witnesses* of his power and pi-
ety? *Deacons* and *Lynns* began to try to destroy the *Saints* and *Saints* and *Saints*
agreed, if the *Saints* were but one united. *Christ* himself is to be destroyed. O
let not our Supreme powers, under *God*, be angry, and I will speak but this once. O
let me then say as once *Mordecai* did to *Hester*. *Hester. 4. 14.* If thou altogether
holdest thy peace on this time, thou shalt destroy many from another place, or power,
but thou shalt not know how thou shalt be destroyed, and who knoweth whether thou art
come to the Kingdom for such a time, although (And under *God* Collection) let me tell
you the work is the Lords, and if you still necessities is on him will try you a side with
thame, and raise up these that he will down and bless.

And whereas most of the Godly people in *England*, are crying to *God* mightily for
you, to purge out self seeking, and to plant a spirit of government in you, and to furnish
you with spiritual and spiritual abilities suitable to the work that lieth before you; but if
you begin to lag (as the former power did) and so let the work stie in the birth, and
every one minding his own things, and minding the things of *Jesus Christ*; Then let me tell
you, that all the Lords people in *England*, and the other nations, will be praying to
him, and wrestling with him, and give him no rest night nor day till the Lord turn you
also out of gloom, and bring in hole that he will own and bless.

Thurs

and the day shall be light before you, and his footsteps that are not yet known shall be discovered unto you, and ye shall see your work before you. Christ was once humbled that we might be exalted; let him be now exalted that we may be humbled by him.

Although he be willing to give you grace, yet his glory he will not give to any other: let it be a comfort to you that he hath exalted you in the heart of his people, although you are a tale, talk, and a by-word, and a scorn in the hearts of his enemies.

Well, would you stand your selves now others are fallen, and not onely keep, but also add to the honor which God hath given you then make it your business to exalt the Kingdom of Christ not onely in your selves, but also in the neighbouring nations; and remember that the rock of ages will crush down to me, to the end that others might not exalt themselves when they are in power; for the Lord hath decreed to stain the pride of all earthly honour, and to bring into contempt all the honourable of the earth, that to all flesh might be humbled, and the Lord alone exalted: Therefore seek you not great things for your selves (as many of those before you did) let you be also laid aside, and no eye pity you. Provide no more for your selves then you have (I beseech you) but to seek the honour of Christ, and the freedom of the Saints, and these nations, wherein your own freedoms and liberties are involved: Consider that the Lord hath hitherto made you friends to some of his people, and a terror to their and his enemies; and our prayer to the Lord is, that he would teach you, as once he did good *Nehemiah*, to do many years hard service freely, because the payments were heavy on their brethren. *Nehem. 5. 14. 18.* That you may say as that servant of Christ did, to the glory of God, and the shame of the former self-seeking powers, *ver. 15. but the former Governours that had been before me, were chargeable unto the people, and had taken of them their bread and wine, besides 40 shekels of silver, but so did not I (saith the good man) because of the fear of the Lord.* I have but a few things more to beg (as upon my bended knees, and with weeping eyes) which if you will but hear and grant, it may make much for the glory of God, the honour of the three nations, and the comfort of your own souls.

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2. The next thing is, that which you make inquisition for Wolves prophesied of by Christ and by *Apostles* *Mark. 7. 15.* compared with *Acts. 20. 19. That come to me*

(1092)

Thursday, Novemb. 17.

The last Letters from Scotland certifie, that the High-landers have lately received a Letter from their King, wherein he gives little satisfaction to their desires, and less hopes of relief; insomuch that divers in the North have disbanded themselves, and *Seaforth* hath sent to Lieutenant Colonel *Blunt* Governour of *Inverness*, for leave to come in under protection. Yet some of them continue still in parties, and do mischief by plundering Horses and Cattle; Likewise a party of them fell on a party of Colonel *Ashfields* Regiment, killed one, and wound'd three; but since Captain *Watson* hath met with a party of them near the Bray of *Mar*, some of them considerable men.

They write from *Harwich* that on the 10th instant, there came in to that Harbour between two and three hundred sail of Cole ships, most part whereof are bound for London; some are gone up the River, but others stay behinde on purpose to exhaust the price at *London*, yet pretend foul weather to be the cause.

Upon the earnest request of the King of *Scots* Agent to the Electoral Colledge, they have given him two hundred thousand Rixdollers for the relief of his present necessity; wherewith he is to content himself, and not to expect any future help or other assistance from the Empire.

The late storm did much mischief as well in Flanders as Holland, and several Banks have felt the rage of this Element, great store of Cattle have been drowned, and much hurt done. They have likewise cast upon the Strand near *Ostend*, a Whale of thirty six foot in length, to the great amazement of all that beheld it.

There is newly published, five new plays in one volume, viz. *The mad Couple well matcht*: *The Novella*: *The Court Beggars*: *The City Wits*: and *The Damisels*, written by *Rich. Brown*. Also, those excellent Letters in several persons of Honour, written by *John Donne*, sometimes Dean of *St. Pauls London*; and published by *John Donne*, Doctor of the Civil Law. Likewise, *The Shepheards Quærels*, delivered in certain Eglogues, by *Francis Quarles*: And the Poems of *John Donne*, sometimes Dean of *St. Pauls London*, with Elegies on the Authors death; to which is added, divers Copies under the Authors own hand, never before Printed. All which said Books, are to be sold by *John Sweeting*, at the Angel in Popes Head Alley.

There is also extant, A short Treatise called *Baptisme Grounded*, profoundly opened: And sold by Mr. *John Dye*, in Breadstreet.

Licenced and Entred according to the late Act for Printing.

The Moderate Publisher P.D. London. 11
OF

Every daies Intelligence

FROM THE
Army, under the Command of his Excellency
the Lord Generall CROMWEL.

With other remarkable Proceedings in *England, Holland,*
France, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts.

From Friday the 11 of November, to Friday the 18 of November. 1653.

LONDON, Printed by F. N: 1653.

Beginning Friday, Novemb: 11.



His Letters this Day from *Holland* were very remarkable (in relation to the present state of affairs betwixt them, and us) for saith one of the Letters, eighteen sail of Men of War are cast away by storms, and another saith sixteen, the third fifteen, and two thousand men besides great store of Ordnance, and Ammunition, yet had they their *North* Fleet home, they seem not to care for any ones love, or hatred, thinking notwithstanding all this, that they shall be able to get out again to Sea, before the English, and what shall keep up their spirits, they cherish an opinion of strange disasters in *England* betwixt the Soldiers, and Seamen, and many letters have been published to that purpose. But the *Sages* at the *Hague* give little credit thereto, and for ought appears, would willingly embrace terms of peace with *England*, yet to obstruct all, the *Orange* party appear again, and make a great use of News; they have lately received out of *Scotland* of the increase of the *Highlanders*, and great hopes they have of assistance, but the last Letters from thence do certify, that the diligence, and vigilancy of the *Parliament* Forces in *Scotland*, is like to spoil the design of the *Highlanders*, for

E

we

we have taken gong to them many Gentlemen, and such as have been Officers formerly, the Persons under-named.

Charles Erskin.
Patrick Forbes.
Alexander Scot.
James Forbes.
Alexander Gordon.
Arthur Eordes.

Adam Draston.
William Skellitor.
Ten Horses.
Ten Swords.
Twenty Pistols, and other prize.

Yesterday the Sheriffs for the respective Counties were chosen, their names are as followeth. For the Barkshire, *Dowse Fuller Esquire*. For Buckinghamsire, *Thomas Hampson Esquire*. For Bedfordshire, *Henry Piggot Esquire*. For Cheshire, *George Warberton Esquire*. For Cornwall, *John Elliot Esquire*. For Cambridg, and Huntingdonsbier, *Sir William Sidley*. For Cumberland, *Sir Wilfrid Lawson*. For Derbyshire, *William Leach Esquire*. For Devonshire, *Peter Bevice Esquire*. For Dorsetshire, *Arthur Randolph Esquire*. For the County of Durham *Roul and Place Esquire*. For York, *Sir William Constable*. For Essex, *Sir William Marten*. For Gloucestershire, *Richard Talboys Esquire*. For Hereford, *William Bridges Esq*. For Hertfordshire, *Henry Shalerost Esquire*. For Hampshire, *Andrew Henley Esq*. For Kent, *John Earle of Thanet*. For Lancashire, *Peter Bold Esq*. For Leicestershire, *John Prettyman Esq*. For Lincolnshire, *John Christopher Esq*. For Northamptonshire, *Moses Tryan Esq*. For Nottinghamshire, *Simon Bennet Esquire*. For Norfolk, *Erasimus Earle*. For Northumberland, *Thomas Sterlome Esquire*. For Oxfordshire, *Samuel Pettey Esquire*. For Rutlandshire, *Benmes Sherwood Esquire*. For Shropshire, *Thomas Kemwley Esq*. For Staffordshire, *Bryan Harwood Esquire*. For Somersetshire, *Will: Cole Esq*. For Suffolk, *Robert Cordwal Esquire*. For Surrey, *George Smith Esq*. For Sussex, *James Butler Esq*. For Warwickshire, *John Danvers Esq*. For Worcestershire, *John Barker Esq*. For Wiltshire, *Hugh Audley Esq*. For Anglesey, *Hugh Owen Esq*. For Brecknockshire, *John Williams Esq*. For Carmarthenshire, *Sir William Williams*. For Denbighshire, *William Edwards Esq*. For Flintshire, *John Barry Esq*. For Glamorganshire, *Edward Dorrington Esq*. For Merionethshire, *Adorris Lewis Esq*. For Montgomeryshire, *Hugh Price Esq*. For Monmouthshire, *Edward Kemish Esq*. For Pembrookshire, *Sir Hugh Owen*. For Radnorshire, *John Walton Esquire*.

Saturday, November 12.

A Committee sat to examine in maintenance of the Charge against Alderman Foulk, late Lord Mayor of London, many things are in general charged, and others particular: especially if
an

an Information were against a poor man upon breach of a penuall statute, the poor man was sure to pay the utmost farthing, and now it will be examined whether he gave that part to the poor, which the Statute prescribed, but enough of this, only let us acquaint you with a general propheticall Prognostication of some eminent Persons, *viz*: That they are like Boniface, the ninth of whom nothing could be demanded, were it never so unjust, but he would grant it for money, but in case no money comes, they shall imitate *Caligula*, who would deny all mens request, were they never so modest, just, and reasonable, were not *Aurum potabile*, an Engine to turn the wheel.

This Day the Parliament read the new Act of Assessements of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds a moneth, for the maintenance of the Army, &c. and for some reasons it was committed.

Ordered by the Parliament, That the same powers which were heretofore granted to the late Committee of the Navy, and lately transferred by Order of Parliament, of the Fifth of September last, upon the Council of State, in reference to the Redemption of English Captives, and disposal of monies raised by Act of Parliament for that use: As also the power of the disposal of monies arising for the Collection of the new Impost upon Coals between the twelfth of *October*, and the First of *April*, in each year successively for the relief of the Poor, granted to the late Committee of the Navy, by Act of Parliament of the Twenty eighth of *March*, 1651. be settled, and vested in the Committee for regulating of customs, to proceed therein as the said Committee of the Navy were enabled to do.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament, That the Commissioners for the Admiralty be Authorized to give Order for payment unto the Widows, or Children of such Persons as have been slain in the service of the State, such sum, and sums of money as are due to such persons, not exceeding Twenty pounds: and that the same shall be good and effectual, and is sufficient discharge to those who will pay the same, as if the will of such person had been proved, or Administration granted to such Wife or Children.

By *Agreement* of the House of Commons. *Re.*

Monday, November 14.

THe Committee for Prisons, and Prisoners sit daily, and there is presented unto them a Charge against Mr: *William Lenthall*, (Speaker of the late Parliament, and Master of the Rolls) by one Mr. *Child* a Merchant of *London*, to which Charge Mr: *Lenthall* put in this Answer.

Gentlemen:

It is too great a difficulty for a Judge that hears counsel on both sides, and ought to judge upon the matters, and circumstances then alleadged, and proved, to give an account a year after, why such or such an Order, and Proceedings were. This difficulty is fallen upon, to my share, but I am very confident will not slip either out of your memory, or observation in any thing that may concern the business in hand. For the matter is self, I shall ingeniously confesse, that the insufficiency of an answer, or that not reported, or such inferior circumstances should not have been sufficient only to have granted this Injunction. But when I heard the Debate pleaded on both sides, with all the Allegations alleadged before me, I did ground my Judgment principally upon the merits of the Cause in these two points:

1. First, Upon the common Rule of Equity, that a Sheriff, a Goalier, or any other Ministerial Officer, upon an escape in voluntary, may have the Equity as the Debtor might have had, he being in Judgment of the Law, (as I conceive, in the case of a Surety, this is my judgment, and opinion.

2. The second motive or ground was, upon another common, and usuall point of Equity, which consists upon these grounds.

First, From some proceedings at Law, in case of a Defendant; for in this and such case, and other actions as these, the Plaintiff may severall times bring new actions for one, and the same thing, if the verdict go for the Defendant, and the Plaintiff is not bound by a single verdict: And therefore the Rule of Equity, and course of Chancery, hath frequently, and justly, upon the examination of the business, directed another trial in the case of the Defendants, that there be some proportion of equity in case of such rigor of the Law, and in the mean time stay the former proceedings. This also being my judgment, I did upon the whole grant the Injunction truly and sincerely, according to my Oath, and Conscience.

The Objection made in the way by the Judge, that it was after Verdict, and Judgment, did not sway with me, being a constant guide of precedents for 160 years, by all the proceedings of the Chancery, for the time which I then did shew, and shall be ready to produce many more precedents, of the like nature, if need shall require.

2 And

2 And besides the precedents, the reason of the things, and the marvelous inconveniencies that would happen to all conditions of People, hath given approbation thereof in all former Parliaments, or Councils, or men in this Nation, as being the only shelter against frauds, and conceits, the corruption of consciences, and the oppression, and deceitfulness of men, that cannot receive redress by the strict rule of the Law, which the Judges by their Oath are bound to. I do not (Gentlemen) conceive myself infallible; an error in Judgment was never yet accounted a crime; But in this business I disproceed according to the usual, and accustomed Rules, and Precedents of the Courts, and am still of the same opinion and Judgment. If Mr. Child had not so conceived it, he might have had a present remedy before the Commissioners in an ordinary way by solicitation of the Soldier's part, as he then confessed, hath delayed himself, which I know you consider of. This trouble to you (Gentlemen) now, and your great civilities on Wednesday last, assures me, that if I be so unfortunate as to fall under the rule of Prisons, and Prisoners, yet I shall have the presentation made, as it come from me, which is the desire and expectation of, Honourable Sirs

Your most humble Servant,

William Lenthall,

Tuesday, Nov.emb. 16.

By Letters out of France dated the 16 of November thus. The Prince of Conde is conveyed into Flanders, by the Vice-admiral of Spain, and in the mean time the Duke of Vendome made his approach with his whole Fleet upon the Spanish Fleet in the River of Burdeaux; but the Spaniards having no mind to fight, had shipped all their men before-hand, and ran away in the dark not striking one blow; Their hasty running was not without some loss, for hereby their Vice-admiral was surprized, and is now incured; they also left behind them great store of Ammunition, and about 20000 Pillars in silver. The Prince of Conde is come with part of his Army towards Stenay, and Clemon, but as yet hath attempted nothing towards their relief.

The Duke of Angouleme who was General of the Horse for his Majesty, is dead of an Apoplexy. It is reported, that four Spanish Gallies were set upon in the Straights by eight Turkish Gallies, and had a great fight with them, insomuch that the Spaniard was put into some Straights of being taken, but accidentally there came in two English ships for their assistance, and charging the Turks through and through took one of them, and put the rest to flight.

The titular King of Scots, and his followers are very merry at some flashes of news which they have received, (though unlikely to carry weight of truth) out of Ireland, Scotland, and touching affairs in England.

*A word of advice to the present Supreme Authority of
England, &c.*

Most Noble, and Honoured Sirs,

WHOM God even the God of the spirits of all flesh hath intrusted at present with the highest places, not only in the field but also in the seat of Justice: the prayers of the Godly for you are, that the Lord would rather make you gracious, and inwardly holy, then outwardly happy; and give you a spirit of divine wisdom, and valour, suitable to the work in hand, that ye may improve the present opportunity that is put into your hands; for the glory of God that gave it you; consider that the presence of God is in the midst of you, the prayers of the Saints, and servants of God are continually powred out for you, the eyes of the People are upon you all, expecting some great things to be done by you; yea, and the other parts of the world look upon you as if they intended if you go on in a way of righteousness, to follow you; it will be a glory for the English Nation, to give a blessed example to all the people of the earth, to free themselves from Tyranny, and slavery.

Well, would you stand your selves now others are fallen, and not only keep, but also add to the honour which God hath given you, then make it your business to exalt the Kingdom of Christ, not only in your selves, but also in the neighbouring Nations; and remember that the rock of ages pulleth down some, to the end that others might not exalt themselves when they are in power; for the Lord hath decreed to stain the pride of all earthly honour, and to bring into contempt all the honourable of the earth, that so all flesh might be humbled, and the Lord alone exalted: Therefore seek ye no great things for your selves, (as many of those before you did) lest you be also laid aside, and no eye pity you.

Provide no more for your selves, then you have (I beseech you) but to seek the honor of *Christ*, and the freedom of the Saints, and these Nations, wherein your own freedoms, and safeties are involved: Consider that the Lord hath hitherto made you friends to some of his People, and a terror to their, and his enemies: and our prayer to the Lord is, that he would teach you, as once he did good *Nehemiah*, to do many yeers hard service freely, because the payments were heavy on their Brethren. *Nehem. 5. 14. 18.* That you may

may say as that servant of Christ did, to the glory of God, and the shame of the former self-seeking powers, ver. 15. *but the former Governors that had been before me, were chargeable unto the people, and had taken of them their bread, and wine, besides forty shekles of silver!* but so did not I (saith the good man) *because of the fear of the Lord.* I have but a few things more to begg, (as upon my bended knees, & with weeping eyes) which if you will but hear, and grant, it may make much for the glory of God, the honour of the three Nations, and the comfort of your own souls.

1. The first thing is, that you would set some time, and persons apart to hear, and receive the private Petitions of poor Widows, and fatherless, so much neglected by the former power; for they have powred out their complaints in the midst of their wants, and their cry came up before the Lord, before the dissolving of the late Parliament.

Consider (I request you) that the earth is the Lords, and all that is therein, (and not our Storehouse) and you are at present his stewards, wherefore as in Prov. 3. 27. *Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.* So shal you in the end be able to say with Job, *that you have not withholden the poor from their desire, nor caused the eyes of the Widow, or Fatherless to fail, nor see any perish for want of cloathing, nor see any poor in the streets without covering.*

I could almost say to you, as Abraham did onceto the Lord, Gen. 18. 27. *behold now I have taken upon me to speak, who am but dust and ashes.* I would begg leave to present a few more things to your consideration.

2. The next thing is, that when you make inquisition for wolves prophesied of by Christ, and his Apostles, *Matth. 7. 15.* compared with *As. 20. 19.* *That came to us in sheeps cloathing,* that you would not do as the late Parliament did, to stop the Wolves mouth in one Town, and let him go, and devour in anothers if he be adjudged unfit to bite, or devour in one place, let him be held as unfit in another, lest you should do in effect as they did, put out the fire Canne and send it to *Marlbrough*, or endeavour to stop the plague at *Bristol* by sending the infected persons to *London.*

Thw/sda

Came to our hands a List of severall Prizes lately taken, and lately brought into certain Ports belonging to the Common-wealth of England, viz.

2 Dutch Prizes brought into *Allrough* laden with Wine and Salt.

2 French Prizes brought into *Flymouth*.

1 Rich Prize brought into *Plymouth* laden with Beaver skins.

1 Large Vessel laden with Silver, and other rich Commodities.

1 Prize laden with Fruit, and other good Merchandize.

2 Dutch Ships taken near *Holland* laden with Tobacco.

1 Pink laden with Pitch and Tarr, &c. taken by Capt. *Codman*.

4 Dutch Prizes taken with Brandie Wine.

We had other notable Letters of news from severall parts, touching the proceedings of *Charles Stuart*, and what is acted for him, and the rest of that Family beyond Sea, which briefly take as followeth.

The late created Earl of *Rochester* hath obtained of the Emperor and Princes of *Germany* a Subsidie or Royal boone which is said will amount to no less then two hundred thousand *Rye* dollars.

The Duke of *York* is esteemed in the King of *France* his Army according to his valerous achievements; that which frets the *Highlanders* in *Scotland* is, that they are not like to enjoy him there.

Before the late loss which the Dutch received at Sea by Storm, their Admirals had a resolution before this time, to have block up the River of *Thames* this Winter, and Proclaim open Wars again, but many purposes, and God disposeth, however they are two fold in their explication, and threaten they will be out at Sea for all this, before the English, which is the great Battle they frame to themselves, and they say that their Rendezvous shall be at *Dogger Sands*. Prince *William* of *Frickland* complies with the States at the *Hague*.

Alderman Foulk is to put in his Answer in writing this week.

Thus have you Passages concerning

The Proclaiming again of open Wars, and two hundred thousand *Rye* Dollars given to the King of Scots, with his Letter to the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*. The valerous proceedings of the Duke of *York*. Mr. *William Lenthall* the Speaker of the late Parliaments answer to the Charge against him. Also the Answer of *Alderman Foulk* late Lord Mayor of *London*. A great Fight betwixt the English, and the Turk. A List of several Prizes taken, and the taking of a great whale near *Ostend*.

Guns
who

PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to the

A R M I E S

ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND;

Licensed according to the direction of the

Printers, and for Printing, sold a

From Monday Nov. 14. to Monday Nov. 21. 1692

London; Printed by Francis Beuch, And W. Griffin in

the Old-baily.

By Letter from each

at home, as followeth.

This week some ships came

in hither from *Morins* in

France, and one came from

thence a few dayes since to

Dartmouth, which brought

60 Seamen, that had been

lately taken in two Vessels

comming from *New-found-*

land; by some *Brestmen* of

wart, where (these men

report) are 6 great Dutch

ships, of from 14. to 30.

Guns apiece, with 14 French, besides one Captain *Beuch*,

whose Frigate hath 30 Guns ready to set sail to meet our cha-

nel, and they say there lye at the key near thirty great and small vessels that have been lately taken from us.

It seems it is like to prove another *Argier*, where all the Rogues of several Nations keep their rendezvous, and where the Dutch have their Warehouses and Factors, and men sent out of *Holland* on purpose to make the most of their prizes, and set out more capers and men of war. And they use our poor men badly, taking away all they have, giving no allowance, nor is there any from the publique, whereupon many a stout man through necessity takes on with them, and serves those Rogues, who prove our worst enemies. We have here a report of our taking a very rich ship of *France* comming from *Guinney*:

By Letters from *Amsterdam* November 14 thus. *De Witt* being commanded to lie out at Sea, and not come into Port with the men of War, told the Lords his Masters, that it was not safe riding upon the Coasts this Winter weather, and therefore craved leave to come into harbor and victual, and then with the most serviceable Ships to go out to Sea again.

But it seems God hath otherwise disposed of some of them, sixteen of their men of War being cast away by a violent storm, and how many more is not yet known; neither is the rest of the Fleet yet heard of: Many are of opinion that that the most part of their Fleet is cast away, or rendred unserviceable

viceable. Thus is our joy soon turned into sadness
and our design blasted by the remarkable hand of
God.

It is said they were resolved to have sent them for
your Coast, to have block up your River of Thames,
and interrupted your Trade, in revenge of what
you had done to us in lying so long upon our Coasts,
thus is that true saying verified with us, that man
proposeth, but God disposeth. The Lord Lieute-
nant Admiral *Opdam* was on his way to the *Texel* to
have gone to Sea with his Fleet, The Vice-admi-
ral *John Everts* was also ready, but this sad disaster
happening, hath frustrated their going, and others
their expectation of the great effects this numerous
Fleet would have produced. Great are the desires
of the People here, to know what will be the is-
sue of the Treaty in *England*, which doth afford
sufficient matter of discourse for men to passe their
opinions upon; most men concluding that a peace
will be made between both Common-wealths. Yet
this doth no way slacken their Sea preparations, many
ships both old and new being fitting out at present in
all hast, which will be managed now with the grea-
ter celerity, to supply the number of those that are cast
away.

Many are the troubles that this State is involved in at
present, the Duke of *Lorrain* on the other hand begins
to approach near *Mastricht* with his ranting crue, and
intends to take up his quarters in the Country of *Over-*

Mase, wherein this State doth intend to prevent him, so that there is like to be some scuffling between this State, and that Duke. The Garrison of *Maastricht* is ordered to be reinforced, besides several other places upon which the said Duke might make some attempt, if slightly guarded. We are made to believe here, that the Highlanders are predominant in *Scotland*; and that they increase in number daily, which doth likewise very much trouble your State on the other hand, as we suppose. Much damage is also said to be done by the late storm to several Merchants ships that lay in the *Tyvel* and other parts of this Countrey; which hath also suffered much through the inundation of the Sea, which is said to have made several breaches in some of our banks, to the undoing of many poor people in their goods and Cattle, which they have lost by this misfortune.

By Letters from *Frankfort* of the 20th last past, thus: The King of *Poland* having visited the strong hold of *Chorazin*, did send his Orders to his Army to march the next day: upon which day there came an Express from the *Legate* at *Sackfano* to assure his Majesty that the *Cossacks*, notwithstanding their great resistance in maintaining the Outworks, yet at last they were willing to come to a Treaty, and so to a composition. The First of this instant October our Army encamped at *Zielonec*, from whence they received advice, That the Generall *Kimelskij* before his going away from *Balcekiev*, left a party of his own, and some of the Tartars to oppose the Forces come from *Lithuania*, and that with the assistance of the Old Holpadour of *Wallackia*, he had so much prevailed with the Kam of the Tartars, that he had engaged to be himself in the Field with his Army, by the beginning of October, which had made the Besieged in *Sackfano* to be quite of another mind, and to defend themselves more courageously than they did before.

From *Basil* in *Switzerland*: Those Forces which are commanded by the Earle de la *Saxe*, Governour of *Bessora*, are again returned to their severall quarters; after they had

made inroads into *Lorraine*, and made severall Towns and Villages to pay contribution; That party sent out by the County of *Lucerna*, to subdue or reduce those that were in arms against them; have brought in one of the chief Authors of the late Rebellion, who was arrested, together with those that lately killed their Bayliff, (or Judge, besides twenty more, who were minded to raise new commotions and troubles.

We hear from *Hamborough*, That the General Assembly held at *Holstein* is well concluded, to the common contentment of all men, and there are now some Commissioners at *Raschield*, to find out some means how the Assessments laid upon them may be paid. The *Lorrainers* do what they can to get footing into the Bishoprick of *Cullen*, but finding strong opposition, therefore are put to a *non-plus*, and forced to shift elsewhere: Now their agreement is made with the Empire, therefore they will be lure to visit some new neighbours, they are not yet gone from about *Weser*, and without some greater force cometh to oppose them, they will not easily quit the Country.

Ordered by the Parliament, That the same Powers which were hertofore granted to the late Committee of the Navy, and lately transferred by Order of Parliament of the fifth of September last, upon the Council of State, in reference to the Redemption of English Captives, and disposal of monies raised by Act of Parliament for that use: As also the power of the disposal of monies arising by the Collection of the New-Impost upon Coals, between the 12 of October, and the first of April, in each year successively for the use of the Poor, granted to the late Committee of the Navy, by Act of Parliament of the 28 of March, 1653. be ferled and vested in the Committee for regulating of Customs, to proceed therein as the said Committee of the Navy were enabled to do.

Several Letters from the Burgomasters and Senators of the free Imperial City of *Lubeck*, and the Senate of *Hamborough*, were this day read.

Alderman.

Alderman *Fouke* having at several meetings heard the proofs of the charge brought into the Committee against him proved, doth allege, that those things which he did, he had right to do, and that they were perquisites belonging to his place. And desired this day time to bring in his answer to the whole, which the Committee Ordered to be in writing, and by himself signed, and therein to declare by what right he did those things alleged; And he hath time to bring it in until Monday next.

Tuesday November 15,

THe Parliament this day nominated and appointed *Thomas Evans* Esquire to be Sheriff of the County of *Cardigan*.

Also that the Lord *Sherard* be excused from being Sheriff for the County of *Rutland*, and the House nominated and appointed *Thomas Phancod* Esquire to be Sheriff for the County of *Rutland*.

The House spent the rest of the day upon the act for assessments for the Armies and Navies, and altered divers of the names, the House made a large progresse therein.

From *Aberdene*, *November 2*. The Highland Blades ebb and flow as the Sea, both in their thoughts and actions. Those in the North are again disbanded, except some few: *Seafort* is gone to his own Country, *Glencarne* Southward towards *Kenmare*, *Glencary* to the building of his House.

A small Party fell upon a Party of *Col. Ashfields* Regiment

giment, killed one, and wounded three; since which Captain *Watson* hath met with a party of them near the *Bray of Marre*, some of them considerable men, though of small fortune.

There is this week fallen a very great storm of Snow, what it will work upon those who as yet remain together, we shall shortly know. They have lately received a Letter from their King which they like not.

Plimouth 8 November, 1653. There are several Dutch prizes brought in, to the number of 13 sail, being most of them from *Maligo*, and three from *Levant*, which did pretend to be *Hamburgers*, for it seems the Hollander had designed to drive his comerce through this channel, under the notion of *Hamburgers*. This night also is brought in by the *Hampshire Frigot*, a man of war, pretended of *Ostend*, which if he had not been taken, would have proved one of those men of war belonging to *Brest in France*, and might have much troubled these parts. We have also several prizes from the *French*, brought into this Harbor. Our prayers in these parts are, that Providence may so order, that an happy accommodation may with honour and safety be concluded.

A List of prizes lately taken by the English.

A Pinck laden with Pitch and Razen, taken by Cap^t. Cadman near the coasts of Britany. The Golden Heart of Amsterdam, taken by Cap^t. Cadman. 10 Malaga ships, Dutch prizes, brought into Plimouth, and other Ports in the West. Three Ships from Leghorn of the Dutch, brought to Plimouth. A Brest Man of War brought into Plimouth by the Hampshire Frigot. 11 French prizes laden with Fish, brought into Plimouth, and other Ports in the West. A rich ship of France

France taken coming from Guinney. 4 Dutch ships laden with Brandy wine, Salt, and Fish, brought into Burlington, and other Harbours in the North.

Paris November 19. 1653. By Letters from Catalonia we hear that the Marquesse du Plessis not being able to continue any longer at his posts of Castilia for want of provisions, is removed to Vincava, and Marshal Hocquincourt is still at Millas, being now well recovered of his late sicknesse. The Spanish Army is quartered in the County of Lampunde, and they give out that some part of them are to march speedily to the relief of the Town Rodrigo, besieged by the Portuguez. By Letters from Bourdeaux we have the confirmation of what we mentioned in our last, concerning the taking of a Spanish man of War, and his Convey: There was a great Fleet of Merchant ships bound for this place, and coming to the Rivers mouth, and hearing that it was blocked up, were forced to go back again towards Rochell, and those parts, but now we expect them with their lading of Corn, which we do want much, as also to transport our Wines whercof we have a very great quantity, as also of the High Countreys, which are all expecting a good Market. The Parliament of Tholoz having received an Order of the Council for the regulating of the Coin, did take such a distast at it, that forthwith taking the same into consideration, did thereupon make an Order, That all sorts of Coins shall go at their old rates, as heretofore, until the conclusion of a general Peace, and thereupon the Court Officers, who were commanded to see the same obeyed, were forbidden to proceed any further therein, whereof they have sent information to the Court. From the Marshal Turenne we have thus, Upon an advice received from the Governour of Arras, that the Spanish Army was removed from their old quarters, and were taking their way towards the borders of Picardie, did thereupon move from Lorancourt to observe the Enemies march, who having notice thereof, did make a pause upon the borders, and so is quartered in and about Valenciennes, the Marshal Turenne being not above one dayes march from him; it is said that the Spanish Lieut. General seeing himself disappointed of relieving St. Menchold, is resolved to make his forces take their Winter Quarters.

wednesday

Wednesday, Novemb. 16

V Hereas by an Act of Parliament, of the 7 of Octob. 1653. Intituled, *An Act for Accounts, and clearing of publick Debts, and for discovering fraude, or concealment of anything due to the Commonwealth;* The Commissioners therein named are authorized to receive, and order, and direct, (among other things) the severall claimes mentioned in the said Act; viz. *Upon the publick Faith, or Debenters, or Bills of Arrears for wages, or service or other Accounts, as Souldiers, or any Officer belonging or relating to the Militia of this Commonwealth:* They do expect, that all persons bring, or send their severall claimes within the time limited in the said Act, to Worcester-house in the Strand, in manner and forme following.

I *A. B.* of the parish of _____ in the County of _____ doe hereby claime as a Debt owing, and due to me from the Commonwealth, the summe of _____ being lent by me upon the Publique Faith, and received the _____ day of _____ by _____ then Receivours, appointed by _____ by vertue of an _____ of Parliament, bearing date _____ a true Copy of which receipt under the said Receivours hand, is hereunto annexed.

The severall persons are as well to expresse the places of their abode, when they paid the money, as the places where they now live: and that for such moneys, they bring with them the Originall Receipts of the Receivours.

The same forme for Clames of all other natures, is to be observed; and every claime to be diffinedly brought in, in a sheet of paper.

The House this day finished the Bill for Assesment of one hundred and twenty thousand pound a month, for six months, for the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Commonwealth, according to the proportions in the last Act, and Ordered the Bill to be ingrossed.

The Parliament ordered that Sir *William Sidley* be excused, from being Sheriffe of the County of Cambridge, and that

Will: Fisher Esq; be Sheriffe in his stead, for the yeare ensuing.

By Letters from *Venice* thus; There is a Galley lately gone from hence with money for payment of our forces in *Dalmatia*, and now we are something in a better condition for Military Affaires then we were of late, since the *Turkes* are gone back, and left their quarters neer *Chim*, and *Spalato*; that so they might march against the *Morlacks*, who are now in the field very strong, and have already made inroades into the enemies Countrey. There is also order given for the sending ships with Ammunition into *Candia*; *Generallissimo Foscolo* lieth dangerously sick, and in the mean time the *Procurator Morosini* is gone with twenty Gallies to meet the *Turkish Gallies* neere *Canca*, who having relived that place, doe now much mischief upon the seas.

From *Naples* thus: The Earle of *Cognate* our Vice-king, hath lately made some fortifications to the Tower of *Caymas*, and hath sent some Vessells laden with Ammunition to the Town of *Baja*, least that upon his departure some attempts may be made against it; there hath been lately brought to this City 30 heads of the *Banditi*. The Duke de *Monteleone* is expected here dayly from his house, and so with all speed to be carried into *Spaine*, where he is chosen by the King to be Vice-King of *Aragon*; the difference betweene the Vice-king and the Cardinall *Filoraarini* our Arch-bishop continue still, insomuch that there is lately arrived a packet from *Madrid*, in relation to that businesse, and it was sent forthwith to the Pope, by one of the Domesticks of the Cardinall *Pimentelli*.

From *Milan* thus; Upon an advice received by our Governour, of the enemies march, and that they intended to take their quarters at *Gatsnara*, and to passe over into the Countrey of *Nonara*, to waste that Countrey, therefore he went from *Ualentia*, and having marched a tedious dayes journey, hee came to *Serpente*, where he rested that night; the Foot of his Army having remained about *Uable* and *Standia*, and the next day they marched as farre as *Verceil*.

From

From Paris that Marshall Groucey having ordered his Army to passe over the River Seine, did thereupon send a party to surround the Castle of Carpiagny, which was yielded up without any resistance, although the place was guarded by two hundred Spaniards, who did not hold out any more then eight houres; this being done, our Army entered the Countrey of Novars, but with small benefit, by reason that the Countrey was void of Inhabitants, who had all fled upon the newes of our approach.

Thurs. day, Novemb. 17.

Paris Novemb. 22. 1653. We have from the League before S. Menchould, that the siege doth goe on gallantly, and chiefly since the coming of the Marshall de Plessir, that notwithstanding the great opposition and frequent sallies of the besieged, yet the besiegers have brought the worke to a great forwardnesse, and although they are not absolute masters of the Out-works, yet have they advanced two Trenches as farre as the Counterscarpe neere the Woodgate; The news from Court are, that the King is still at Chaalons, and intends not to remove untill he seeth the successe of the siege of St. Menchoulds, where he intended to have returned, his purveyors being already gone to provide all things for his entertainment, that so by his presence he might quicken the work, but the coming of an expresse from the Gene all, who brought word of the great forwardnesse all things were at the League, and how the Marshalls de Turme and la Roche, being in the field to oppose the Spaniards in case they would attempt to relieve it, giveth great hopes of the sudden surrender thereof, and thereupon the journey was put off. The Marquis de Rothelin came hither last week from the Court; Munday last went an Usher of the Chaire with an Officer of the Guards to Tholouze, to summon the first president of that parliament, to make his personall appearance at Court upon a set day, there to answer his contempt for disobeying the Order made for regulation of the Mint; The prosecution goeth on very strong against those that are any wayes in suspicion to be well affected to the Prince of Condi his party, some being lately imprisoned a-

bout it. The prince of Condi is still at *Perreux*, and the report is, that he will come to this City as soone as the King is returned. The Arch-bishop of this City lyes very sick; his Nephew the Cardinall of *Retz* is very well recovered of his late sicknesse; the Duke of *Orleans* is lately returned from *Orleans* to his house neare *Blais*, and continueth to refuse to come to the Court so long as it will be goveraed as it is at present; he hath lately kept a great Festivall day, where were present the Duke of *Beaufort*, and many other Lords, together with above five hundred Gentlemen; the Dutchesse of *Longueville* is still at *Montrevil Bellay*: The States of *Britanny* being summoned to meet at *Frugeres*, the Parliament was desired to send some Members to assist there, as it is usual, but they have refused it. There is a Marriage now in hand between the Master of the Artillery and the young Ladie de *Lu Trimouille*, which is thought to be accomplished in a very short time.

At the Counsel of State sitting at White-Hall.

THE Parliament having lately intrusted this Counsel to take care that the good people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be protected in their peaceable Assemblies for the Worship of God; (not intending thereby any sufferance, protection, or countenance to any Popish or Idolatrous Worship.)

It is hereby declared, in pursuance of the said Trust, That this Counsell will so protect all the good people of these Nations; and that no disturbance may be offered to any such, in their peaceable Assemblies for the Worship of God, it is expected and required of all Ministers of Justice, to proceed against Offenders herein as disturbers of the publique peace, &c. of all other persons whatsoever to take notice hereof.

At the Committee for Crimes for Lands in Ireland.

Ordered, That a Lottery be at *Grocers-Hall* London, on Thursday 15 Decem. 1653, both for Provinces and Counties, to begin at 8 of the clock in the forenoon of the same day; and all persons concerned therein are to take notice thereof.

W: Tibbs.

Friday

Friday Nov. 18. Saturday Nov. 19.

E *Denburgh* Novemb. 12. thus; *Kennmores* party encreases, and falls into the Low-lands to get horses which we cannot prevent, the Countrey being generally their friends. The other night they fell into *Eienzie* Parish, six miles from *Glascoe*, where Mr. *Bewerley* an English Minister hath a gathered Church; they intended to have taken him, but he was at *Edenburgh*: they plundered the godly and honest people in that Parish, and took away about 30 horses from the Countrey and returned, leaving an alarm, which our Forces had in the morning. The last night, two miles on this side *Dunbarton*, they came to Sir *James Hambletons* house (supposed our friend) broke open the doores, and carried him to *Kennmore*. They have lately received a Letter from their King, which gives them little hopes of assistance, and therefore doth something coole the courage of those in the North: *Seafort* and others of them would willingly make their peace, yet the Earl of *Athell* is so indiscreet as to refuse the favour offered him of comming in, and is raising some men about *Balquider*.

Severall Letters this week from *Holland*, that further assertaine the great inundation of water about *Amsterdam*, which hath prejudiced that place in Merchantable Commodities, and otherwise to the value of a hundred thousand pound. The likewise affirme that the *Dutch* Fleet consisting of seventy five men of Warre that rode at the *Texell*, and intended to be sent speedily for the Coasts of England, are so battered, run a ground, and sunck, by the great winds which

late-

lately happened in those parts, that very few of them are left servicable, sixteen of them being sunk, and fourteen more so fast in sands, that are not able to recover the Guns out of most of them; some of the rest having lost their Masts, others their Masts and Anchors, and others of them againe, both Masts, Anchors, and Sailes beside, and dashing one against another, that here are not above six left, some Letters say a lesse number which are unservicable. This just hand of providence hath made the people very dejected, saying, That this losse is greater then any former, in all the Fights they had with the *English* Fleet, and hath occasioned their States to order, that all the shippes appointed for their Winter guard, shall be brought into Port, and the Marriners therein discharged; which accordingly is done, at six shillings six pence a man *sterl.* to carry them to their Habitations, at which the Seamen are not a little troubled; they have likewise ordered that there shall be a Fleet of Men of Warre consisting of a hundred saile against *March* next; but its probable the States of *England* will play a faire game with them, which appears by their great preparations at present, Generall Monk being gone down to the Fleet, and our men of war fall down dayly to a *Rendezvous*.

From the *Hague* *Novemb. 21. stilo novo.* The losse I mentioned in my last, of the sixteen ships, is punctually true, and seven and thirty more altogether become unservicable, by being beaten off the same storme, so that we do not think of sending a Fleet to sea untill the spring. Our fears of the *Lorrainer* and the King of *Spaine* are much increased, so that our hope is you will give us a peace. We

We hope here that our *Norway* Fleet (consisting of about two hundred Merchant and three *East India* ships) is all safe, having news from *Bergen* in *Norway*, that upon Munday last was a seven night, there set saile from thence, two *East India* ships three *Straights* men, and two Men of War, with foure *French* Merchant men (which we here are now arived in the *Texell* and *Ulie*) the whole Fleet should have set saile the next day after, but by foulness of weather, and lying too near the *Clift*, were hindred.

Young *Van Trump* is arrived in *Zeland*, with seven Men of Warre.

The House considered of the power of Patrons, in presenting Ministers to Benefices, and of the great inconveniencies that arise by their nominating such Ministers as are of their own judgment, or if of another, yet (to continue the Benefice and favour of the patron) durst preach no other Doctrine then that which shall please him besides many of the Ministers that are sequestred from their Livings, for their preaching disaffectedly against the State, and for being erroneous in their Doctrines, and scandalous in their lives and conversations, are many times preferred by disaffected Patrons, to the Benefices that lye in their gift; by which means many inconveniencies do arise to the State: and for prevention thereof, the Parliament have ordered that a Bill be brought in to take away the power of Patrons, to present the Benefices for the future.

The Parliament having formerly ordered, That the Lands of Inheritance be settled upon the E. of *Derby* and his Heirs for ever, out of the Lands formerly belonging to his late Father, an Act for that purpose was read and assented unto.

Several Votes having formerly past, concerning the Excize, and the time that these present Commissioners are to continue by the last Act being neer expired, the House ordered that a Bill be brought in forthwith touching the Excize.

A great part of this week hath been spent in debate of the Bill for Assessments, which is now very neer passing.

From *Deale*, Nov. 18. thus; There are here at present no great store of ships, but now we hear that the stopping of ships is taken off; we expect a great number of Merchant men bound for the Southward, & good Convoys; we hear that the French Pickroones of Bullen have this week taken an English Barque which was coming from Diepe, and bound to the Northwards, now in the absence of Frigots, they are seen daily about the Goodwin Sands, but do not hear of any harm they have done more of late dayes.

From Tilbury-Hope Nov. 19. There is at this present in this roade about a dozen Frigots, the Swift-sure riding as Admirall, and Gen: *Monk* on board of her, we expect the latter end of this week a considerable number of frigats more, which are now making ready with all speed at Woolwich and Deptford, which being all come down, will make us about 40 saile of lusty ships.

There is this week published, A Systeme or *Body of Divinity*: consisting of ten Books; wherein the *Fundamentals* and main Grounds of Religion are opened: The contrary *Errours* refuted, most of the *Controversies* between Us, the *Papists*, *Arminians*, and *Socinians*, discussed and handled; several *Scriptures* explained and vindicated from corrupt Glosses: a book of above two hundred sheets in folio. By *Edward Leigh* Esq; and Master of Arts of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*. Printed for *William Lee* at the sign of the *Turk's-head* in *Fleet-street*.

Also, there is newly published, five new Playes in one volume, *Viz.* *The mad couple well matcht*, *The Novella*, *The Court Begger*, *the City wit*, and *the Damsels*, all written by *Rice Brown*: also a collection of excellent Letters to several persons of Honor, written by *John Donne*, sometimes Dean of *S. Pauls London*, and published by *Jo: Donne* Dr: of the *Civil Law*: Likewise *The Shepherds Oracles*, delivered in certain Eglogues, a Poem written by *Francis Quarles*, and the Poems of *John Donne*, sometimes Dean of *S. Pauls London*, with Elegies on the Authors death, to which is added divers Copies under his own hand, never before printed, all which books are to be sold by *J. Sweeting* at the *Angel* in *Popes-head-alley*.

There is printed a false Copy of my *Argutus* 1654. it is in four sheets, without the *Phenix*, or table of Houses, or many of my most material Predictions, and falsely printed: I desire the whole Nation to take notice of this Cheat, and that my true copy is onely in 6 sheets, by which distinction all men may know it.

William Lilly.

Mr. Calceper also desires all that are not willing to be cheated, to take notice that there is a counterfeit false Copy of his *Ephemerides* for the year 1654. Printed in four sheets of paper, the most material Tables and Predictions being omitted, and that the true Copy contains Six sheets of paper.

This is licensed and entred according to Order.

F I N I S.

Severall Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

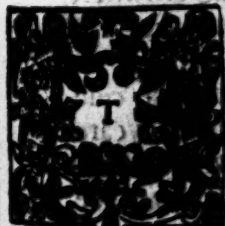
In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* With the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.

From Thursday the 17 of *Novemb.* to Thursday
the 24 day of *November. 1653.* *H.P.P. London.*

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for *Roberts Ibbitson* dwelling
in *Smithfield* near *Hofier Lane. 1653.*

Beginning on Thursday 17. November. 1653.



He wonderfull Instrument in *Holland* so much talked
of, called the Monster of the Sea, made of great
beams of VWood, and Iron barres, invented by *Sieur*
de Liffon, was to bee launched into the Mayes, on the
10 (alias 20) *Novemb.* instant. VWhich is pretend-
ed to do as followeth by the said *Inginier.*

That the said Instrument moved by wheel-work
that lie hid in it, which wheels have perpetuall motion, shall turn it and
wheele it about as round as the Moon, and when it goes out-right, as
fast as a Bird flies, so that in an houres time it shall move thirty English
miles.

2 It is made so even, and both ends so equally poised that it shall keep

its motion straight out-right, unlesse the guiders please to turn it, which they shall do as easily as a Swallow turns her self in the aire.

3 This Instrument in the time of war shall encounter the greatest ship and run him thorow, making as bigge a breach as a great Table, so that it cannot receive help from any, but must necessarily sink to the ground; and in the time of an houre it can sink 5 or 6 ships, and in three or foure houres, ruine a whole fleet.

4 In case that this ship bee used for a post ship to carry advice, it shall goe to the *East Indies* from *Holland* in two months time, and back again in the like.

5 In case this ship bee used for a Whale-fish in *Greenland*, by its force and art it shall take and kill the Whales, so that the Fishers need no harpens nor hooks, nor need not bee troubled to bring the fish on shore to cut it in peeces, but that a fleet of 100 flute-ships shall in fourteen daies bee sufficiently laden with the Whales that this boat can take.

6 In case this ship bee used to break any Havens, or pallizado's or Dikings, it shall doe it as easily, as a man can break a rotten stick in his hand.

Engaged by *Sieur de Liffon*.

This piece now it is finished, is become the May-game of the world, for the Ingenier hath failed in all hee promised.

Naples 4 *Octob.* 1653. Here are great preparations made for receiving our new Vice-roy, who is gone from *Madrid* with 300 persons, and have brought with them a ship of 250000 crownes. The Duke of *Matalone* is Vice roy of *Aragon*, and the Earle of *Lemos* is Vice-roy of *Sardinia*.

Rome 13 *Octob.* Here hath been great bonfires for the celebration of the Popes day of his election, who is now 80 yeares old and in health; and makes a journey to *Viterby* where he was born. Here is great means used for setting Cardinall *Rena* free. The Prince and Princesse *Famphilio* are now reconciled again, and in favour with the Pope. The dissenting Cardinals are again reconciled.

Venice 15 *Octob.* The Turks daily appeare in *Dalmatia*, before the ports of *Sora*. Our Gallies after they had landed some men in *Canal*, under the Lord *Gramoville*, and *Reginando Shuti*, and taken

ken some 20 peeces, and much rich spoile, being carelesse, were surprized by the Turks, and many of them kild, and were forced to leave all their prey behind them. The Councill here are in Treaty for six thousand Irish, to send to Conde, against the Spring.

Genoa 23 Octob. Our Gallies that were at Portamogory have taken a Bark with 30 Turks in it, but the Argier men have taken a ship of ours worth 100000 crowns. The Plague increaseth much at Soragossa, and is in Castille, and in the City of Agreda, it is exceeding hot.

Mainebaud 4 Novemb. The Marquis of Axellie hath opened their approaches with a Regiment of the Kings Guard, runne a line of 200 paces upon the side of the Busse gate, with the losse of only foure men, and the Marquis of Castellino, with a Regiment of Switzers, hath made this line good, and planted foure guns, by favour of which wee hope to passe the River, but they within defend themselves very well, yet the Marquis of Persan is come as far as Cleavenan with relief, whether the *Loveigners* are also marching, by order from Conde.

Rome 25 Octob. The Pope with five Cardinals went from hence upon Saturday last, towards Viterbo, from whence he is to return on Tuesday next.

Venice 31 Octob. The Turks for want of provisions in Dalmatia are returned home. There are 7 ships going from hence with men, money and ammunition.

Ratistone 6 Novemb. They are very busie here about settling the Justice of the Empire, in the difference between the Princes of *Simerne* and *Lover*, both of the Palatinate, there hath been great debate, but nothing yet concluded. The Town of *Stramp* hath been very solicitous about their admission into the Colledge of the Imperiall Cities: but yet no Decree is made for them, nor the opinion of the State declared. The Jesuites plead to be restored to their Colledge in the Town of Halberstat, where they were settled Anno 1624 & 1627.

Alsatia 7 Novemb. The crown of France hath not yet given satisfaction to Count Harcourt, but messages passe daily between them.

Rhine 11 Novemb. After the Duke of Newburgh, and the Land-grave Ernest were entertained magnificently, by the City

of *Cullen*, they returned the next day home to *Millburn*.

Frankford 12 Novemb. *The Duke of Loreigne intends his winter quarters in Alsatia in Germany, for which purpose he hath returned 50000 Rix dollars, to Basill for buying provisions.*

Cullen 14 Novemb. Wee have peace at present, but we fear the Duke of Loreigne missing the 100000 Rix dollars promised him, will quarter his men upon us.

A DECLARATION By the States Generall.

THe States Generall of the united Provinces, to all before whom this our Declaration shall come, Greeting: For the better ordering of all convoys and licensing of ships, and preventing of frauds, and couzenage in the duties that are to bee paid out of all sorts of goods, do Declare:

1 That wee doe by these presents, authorize all the Colledges of the Admiralty, to visit and search the Registers and countings of all Convoys and dissents wheresoever they lie, although it bee without their limits, for the better discovering of all frauds and couzenage in the said ships. And if any Officer or other shal discover any frauds therein, wee doe promise him a good recompence for the same.

2 That all ships so soon as they come into the River, do give in a List of all their lading upon oath, by the Master of the ship and the Pilot, without concealing of any part thereof; and in case there bee any concealment afterward discovered, the Skipper to bee punished according to the former Law, made Anno 1628.

3 That all Sea-men in their going out shall present themselves to the Officers and Searchers, that their ships may bee visited, and that the Skippers and Steersmen may give attestation that there is no more goods in their ships then what hath been given in in the Visitation; and that no Skipper whatsoever take any other lading in, then what was exprest before in his Passport.

4 That because at the Texell and the Fly, the ships cannot so easily lie, that the Searchers can bee there alwaies ready, that therefore they addresse themselves to the Captains of the Land Forces, to bee by them visited and Searched; and that they give tickets accordingly.

5 Because the Searchers are not so diligent in their Offices as they should bee, that therefore they bee every year established anew, by the Admiralties, that according to their behaviours they may bee continued or removed.

6 Because there have been many differences between the Officers of the Licensing and convoying of ships, to prevent the same; the States of every Province, respectively, with all other Commissioners, Deputies and Magistrates, of Towns, or any places whatsoever, are desired by their Officers to assist in the well-ordering of convoies, and licensing; and all Officers of the Militia, are required upon the Oathes they have made to the States Generall, to assist likewise.

And that none pretend ignorance of this our Declaration, the States of all Provinces are desired to affix this up in the usuall places, and to have it published by the Crier.

Given at the generall meeting of the States Generall the 20 of October 1653.

Signed, Jan Van Meyden, Secretary.

And under that signed, Nicholas Ruysch, Clerk.

And sealed with the States Seale.

The House took into consideration the businesse of the Mannors of *Framlingham* and *Saxted* in *Suffolk*, which is thus:

Sir *Robert Hitcham* Knight, bought of *Theophilus* Earle of *Suffolk*, the Mannor of *Framlingham* and *Saxted* in *Suffolk*, with which Earle, the present Earle (then in non-age) also joyned.

Sir *Robert*, and his Executors, have paid all the Purchase-monie but one thousand pound, which by agreement hee was not to pay till all Incumbrances were taken off by the Earle of *Suffolke*: for the doing whereof hee had the security of divers Feoffees of the said Earle, and Statutes upon his Land.

Notwithstanding the Incumbrances bee not taken off, the said Feoffees for the Earle of *Suffolk*, have procured an Elegit for non-payment of the thousand pound, and received (according to the accompt of the Tenants) more then a thousand pound, and yet labourerth to get more.

Sir *Robert Hitcham* died August 25. 1636. and gave the estate for erecting and maintenance of Working-houses and Schoole, and to raise a stock of monie for those uses.

Because one clause in his Will is so ambiguous as it would destroy the uses of his Estate (for it is given to severall populous Towns, and but one Town named for the building of a Work-house and Schoole in, by which means that one Town would bee impoverished by the accessse of so many poore from the other Towns, and the Towns being farre off from that one, could not send their poor thither). It is humbly desired the Parliament would explaine those words, so, as that the severall Townes may have the benefit of Sir Roberts Guist. And the rather, because no Court besides the High Court of Parliament can explain it.

And the Feoffees will not Convey it to those Sir Robert hath appointed by VWill to have the Title in trust, unlesse it bee explained.

If it shall please this Honourable Court to commit it, all the Incumbrances and Impediments of the Poores injoyment of this Gift on the Earl of *Suffolks* side and all others, may bee heard, considered and removed, as Justice requires.

And the Estate, which for these seventeen yeares hath beene of little profit to the poore, may bee gathered out of the severall hands wherein it is, and applied to the uses for what it is given.

And Amendments were Reported to a Bill for settling and confirming the Manors of *Framlingham* and *Saisted* in the County of *Suffolk*, &c. Deviled by Sir Robert *Hitcham*, late Serjeant at Law, to certain charitable uses, which were agreed, and the Bill Ordered to bee Ingrossed,

The House had in consideration some Reports from the Committee of the Army.

Severall Orders were also passed touching severall Ministers in the City of *Hereford*, and at *Pembry* in the County of *Kent*.

The Humble Petition of the well affected Inhabitants of *Crayford* in the County of *Kent*, was this day read.

Ordered by the Parliament,

That Mr. *David Clackson* bee, and is hereby settled Minister of *Crayford* in the County of *Kent*.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament,

That the power of Patrons to present to Benefices, shall from hence,

henceforth bee taken away, and that a Bill bee brought in for that purpose.

Friday 18 Novemb. 1653.

THe House being informed, that there are five Ministers settled in the City of *Hereford*, who have an allowance of maintenance from the Parliament, and that there is a great want of able Ministers in the said County, so as diverse places are without any Preaching Ministers; Did Order,

That two of the said Ministers should attend that service in the City, and the three others should have liberty to preach abroad in the Country, in such places of that County where there is a want of a preaching Ministry, and have continuance of their allowance and encouragement formerly given them for that end and purpose.

The Bill for Deafforestation, sale, and Improvement of the Forests, and of the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, within the usuall limits and perambulations of the same, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince, was this day read the third time, and the Debate adjourned till to morrow morning.

Saturday 19 Novemb. 1653.

THe House proceeded in the Debate of the Bill for sale of the Forests, and the Debate was adjourned till Monday morning next.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, of the seventh of *October* One thousand six hundred fifty and three, Entituled, *An Act for Accoupts and clearing of Publique Debts, and for discovering Frauds or Concealments of any thing due to the Commonwealth.*

The Commissioners therein named, are authorized to receive Order and Direct, (among other things) the severall Claimes mentioned in the said Act, viz. Upon the Publique Faith, or Debentures, or Bills of Arrears for Wages, or any Service or other Accoupts as Souldiers; or any Officer belonging or relating to the Militia of this Commonwealth.

They doe expect, that all persons bring or send their severall Claimes within the time limited in the said Act, to *Worcester House in the Strand*, in manner and form following:

I *A.B.* of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____
do hereby claim as a Debt owing and due to me from
the Commonwealth, the sum of _____ being lent
by me upon the publick Faith, and received the
_____ day of _____ by _____ then
Receivers, appointed by _____ by
virtue of an _____ of Parliament, bearing date
the _____ a true copy of which Receipt,
under the said Receivers hand is hereunto annexed.

The severall persons are as wel to expresse the places of their
aboad when they paid the mony, as the places where they now
live: And that for such monies they bring with them the Ori-
ginal Receipts of the Receivers.

The same forme for Claims of all natures is to bee ob-
served, and every Claim to be distinctly brought in a sheet of
paper.

This day the Lord General *Cromwell*, the Lord *Liste*, Sir *Charles*
Woolsey, Sir *Amth. Ashley-Cooper*, Col. *Sidnam*, Col. *Tomlinson*, M.
Strickland, and Alderman *Titchborne*, Commissioners for the
Commonwealth of *England*, &c. And Mounfieur *Bevering*,
Mounfieur *Newports*, Mounfieur *Van der Par*, and Mounfieur
Tonghall, Deputies for the States of *Holland*, &c. met the
first time at personall Treaty in the Horse Chamber at White-
hall, and had conference near three houres, and then parted with
much love and curteous salutes.

At the Council of State at White-hall.

THe Parliament having lately intrusted this Councell to
take care that the good People of *England*, *Scotland*, and
Ireland, be protected in their peaceable Assemblies for the
Worship of God; (not intending thereby any Sufferance,
Protection, or Countenance to any Popish or Idolatrous
Worship.)

It is hereby declared in pursuance of the said Trust, That this
Councell will so protect all the good People of these Nations;
And that no disturbance may be offered to any such, in their
peaceable Assemblies for the worship of God. It is expected
and required of all Ministers of Justice to proceed against
Offenders herein as Disturbers of the Publique Peace, and
of

of all other persons whatsoever to take notice hereof
 Saturday November 12. 1653. At the Council of State
 at White hall, Ordered, That this Declaration be forthwith Printed
 and Published.

John Thurloe Secy.

Monday 21 November, 1653.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament,

That Henry Whise of Putney Esq; be and is hereby nominated
 and approved to be Sheriff for the County of Surrey
 and that the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England
 be authorized and required to issue a Commission unto
 him under the Great Seal of England accordingly.

The like Order was made for Sir Handolph Westrey to be
 Sheriff of Nottingham. And Wilem Fisher Esq; for the Countie of
 Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Reports were made from the Council of State, where upon
 the House this day proceeded.

Ordered by the Parliament, That John Stractor be and do stand
 committed to the Prison of the Gatehouse Westminister, in order
 to a Tryal, and that Mr. Speaker doe issue a Warrant for his
 commitment accordingly.

A Bill Entituled, An Act for establishing a high Court of Justice,
 was this day passed.

The Commissioners Names mentioned in the said Act,
 John Lisle one of the Lords, Thomas Caltham Alderman of
 Commissioners for the Great Seal of England.

John Bradshaw Serjeant at Law.

Charles George Cock Esq;

Mattew Sheppard Esq;

William Underwood Alderman of London

John Hays Esq;

George Langham Esq;

Ambridge Tompson Esq;

Richard Stone Esq;

John Hill Esq;

John Hill Esq;

John Hill Esq;

John Hardelick Esq;
Richard Arnold Esq;
Sir John Thoresgood of Ken-
sington Knighr.

Abraham Babington Esq;
Richard Moor Esq;

Edward Whaley Esq;
William Goff Esq;
John Okey Esq;
Thomas Fuxon Esq;
Mark Coc Esq;

Hamburg 4. November, 1653. There is very great joy in *Sweedland* and the like in *Denmark*; for their exceeding great *Hervest*, for Corn is extraordinary plentiful, and very good in both those Kingdomes; so that Rye that was before sold for five or six Dollers a Tun, will now yeeld but one Rix dollar a Tun.

Letters from all parts of *England* speak altho of plenty of Corn and exceeding cheap every where, and like to be yet cheaper. It is said, in one place a Farmer hanged himselfe, because he must sell his corn so cheap, and in many places they doe much repine at it.

Dartmouth 12. November. The water was here three fots higher then any mark we have had this year. So also in *Holland* the Letters suppose breaches were by the high over flowings of the Sea, many groundes drowned thereby, and they are employing Engineers to make *England* to drain the waters out.

Maidenblith 14. (Julij 4.) November. A few daies since an Adventurer commanded by *Thomas Heideck*, brought in two Flutes prizes, one laden with Deale Boards, and the other with Iron.

Also Captain *John Johnse* Hay hath sent in a new Gallie, of 40 Tuns prize which he took near *Newcastle*, and waited to have taken another laden with Sugar.

Helder 14. (Julij 4.) November. Vice Admirall *de Witte Witsenfe* and the Commander *Ritter* etc. here with Lieutenant Admirall *Opdam*, and it was intended that *Ritter* should have gone but Vice Admirall to *Opdam*, and young *Tromp* his Scout by night, but the late storm hath decided the controversie, for besides the 17 ships sunk mentioned in my last, there are 15 more that had lost all their Masts. And wee are not like to have a Fleet ready a good while. There have been also several Merchant ships

(343)
ships lost in the late storme, to the great losse of Merchants and Owners.

Lieut. Col. John Lilburn by a Habeas corpus, was brought before the Upper Bench at Westminster, but hee being prisoner by the Councill of State, it is declared, they cannot interpose in it, and so hee is brought no more before them.

Tuesday 22 Novemb. 1653.

THIs day the Parliament Ordered the Act for establishing the High Court of Justice to be printed and published, as also severall other proceedings and transactions to be printed with it; when they sit and where, is left to themselves.

The Parliament this day passed the Act for Deafforestation, sale and improvement of the Forests, and of the Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, within the usuall limits and perambulations of the same, heretofore belonging to the late King Queen and Prince.

This day was the third time (the first was Thursday last, the second time Friday last, and the third time this day) of the Treaty at Whitehall, between the Commissioners of the Councill of State for England, and the Deputies of the States of Holland, and other parts of the Netherlands; And things go on faster then was expected.

Hague 18 (alias 8) Novemb. The son of the late Admiral Tromp is returned (with 7 men of warre, and one English Frigate, that hee took in the Straights, and some French Merchants) into Zeeland. Many French Merchants were separated from him by the great storm, which we have not yet heard of.

Our whole fleet from Burginy in Norway, is now come in, of which there are two East India ships, and three Straits men, save onely some Merchants ships that have been lost in their coming home, by distresse of weather.

We did fear a squadron of our ships, men of warre, that were out at sea we could not hear what was become of them, so that wee began to doubt they had been lost in the late storme, but wee hear of some of them come into Zeeland, and some into the Mayes, but they have sustained some losse.

At Petton there is run a ground an English prize which wee had taken, laden with red wine.

Newcastle 19 Novemb. Wee have lately sent from hence neer 300 ships laden with Coales for London, and other parts; they are all gone from hence with convoys; and therefore Coales can not but bee reasonable with you at London; and when more ships come they will bee soon dispatched; wee had a Merchant ship taken by a Dutch Pickeroon, wee hear of two or three small prizes our ships have taken.

This night was a great mutiny at the New Exchange in the Strand, such, as hath scarce ever teen the like; The businesse upon the best information that I can have from those who were present in part of the businesse, and have conferred with others upon the whole, is this:

On Monday night, (which was the night before) three of the Portugall Ambassadors family, whereof his Brother was one, being at the New Exchange, they talking in French, spake of such discourse of transactions of some English affairs, which Col. Gerhards, Sir Gilbert Gerhards brother, understanding the French tongue, hearing, told them very civilly, that they did not represent the stories they spake of right; whereupon one of the Portugals gave him the lie, upon that they began to jussle, and all three fell upon Col. Gerhard, and threw him down, and got upon him, but though he be but a little man, yet he threw him off that was upon him, and so was bustling with them a good while; there were some Gentlemen there, but knew not who it was they so assaulted, & so neer medled with them, and yet one of the Portugals with his dagger had Col. Gerhard in the shoulder, and hurt him sore; But afterwards Mr. Anfrazer spake to the Portugals, that it was not civil nor handsome for so many to fall upon one, three to one being very unequal; and intended to pull one of them off, and so to perswade them to cease, and thereby bee came to see who it was they had assaulted, who finding it to be Col. Gerhard which he knew well, and seeing them still pursue their rage upon him, he drew to relieve him, and after some bustle the Portugals went away, one of them having a cut upon his cheek; and that night afterwards neer 20 of their attendants came to the Exchange, and would have quarrelled with any body, and some cuffing there was by some, but not much more that night, for it was late, and they returned home.

This night, being Tuesday night, came about 50 of the Portugals again to the New Exchange, of which number were the Ambassadors brother, and two Knights of Malta, and they were led on by a Portugall

gall in Buffe, whom they call Captain, one well known to some in the Exchange, and they had generally double armes; all or most part of them swords and pistols, and waies of Mail, or armour, some one thing, some another, to preserve their bodies from swords entring upon them.

They had also two or three coaches that brought ammunition for them in which were band Granadoes, and bottles, and some little barrels of powder, and bullets and other necessities if occasion was. They had also some Boats ready to attend them at the water side, if occasion was for them also.

Thus they came with a resolution to fall upon every English Gentleman they should find in or about the Exchange, and entring in with this equipage the people were exceedingly frighted. For first came in the Captain in the Buffe, who led them, and after him the Portugall Ambassadors Brother, and the Knights of Malta, and so the rest, all with drawn swords, and in a furious posture, as if they intended to kill every body they met with, that stood before them.

Hereupon the people fled into the shops in the Exchange to shelter themselves, and all that did not so they fell upon, though no man gave them the least affront, yet they pistol'd, and cut, and wounded many.

Mr. Greneway a Gentleman of Grays Inn, son to the Lady Greneway was there with his sister and a Gentlewoman whom he was to have married, who desired them two to stand up in a shop where hee saw them safe, and they would have had him to have staid with them; but he said he would onely goe see what was the matter; but hee was no sooner parted from them, but immediately the word being given by the Portugall Captain in Buff, which was Sala, which was the word when they were to fall on. Without any affront offered towards them, one of them pistolled him, and shot him in the head, and he is dead of his wounds; and many others they have dangerously wounded. Colonel Mayo had twelve upon him at once, yet drew his sword, and fought with them as long as he was able to hold his sword in his hand; which being cut, he was forced to let his sword fall, and then cut and wounded him in many places. Mr. Tho. Howard, Mr. Cartar, and divers others were wounded passing by.

The Horse at the Mase had taken alarm before they returned, and returning home, passing by the Mase, some of the Horse moving towards them, some of them discharged Pistols towards the horse, and the rest run home to the Ambassadors house; but

the Horse-guards took some of them, and carried them into the *Muse*, and sent word thereof to the Lord General, and a party of Horse pursued them, and beset the Ambassadors house.

And Commil. Gen. *Whalley* sent into the Ambassador, acquainted him with this horrible attempt and bloody murder of his Followers, and shewed him his men they had taken prisoners, and required the cheife of the rest of them to be delivered in the hands of Justice, which the Ambassador was loath to do. But seeing he could not baffle them, to stop the course of Justice in so horrible a bloody businesse as that had been, he delivered up his brother, and one of the Knights of *Malta*, and some others, such as they had then information was cheife, and promised to secure the rest to be forth-coming any of them when they shall be demanded. After which the Ambassador made his addresse to the Lord Generall, and cheifly for his Brother, but his Excellency told him that it did concern the publick, and therefore his addresses must be to the Parliament and Councel of State. It is such a horrible businesse that his Excellency would not meddle with him in it.

The *Portugals* that are in custody are prisoners at *Jameses*, and the businesse is under examination before the Councell of State.

There is to be a Lottery at Grocers-hal in *December* next, for *Ireland*.

There is printed a false copy of my *Anglicus 1654*. It is in four sheets, without the *Ephemerides*, or Table of Houles, or many of my most materiall Predictions, and falsely printed, I desire the whole Nation to take notice of this cheat, and that my true one is only in six sheets, by which distinction all men may know it. *William Lilly*.

Mr. *Culpepper* also desires all that are not willing to be cheated, to take notice that there is a counterfeit false copy of his *Ephemerides* for the year 1654, printed in four sheets of paper, the most materiall Tables and Predictions being omitted, and that the true copy contains six sheets of paper. *Nich. Culpepper*.

Wednesday 23 Novemb.

This day the Parliament spent much time upon the Amendments to the Bill for the union of *Scotland*, with the Commonwealth of *England*, which amendments were passed and the Bill ordered to be Ingrossed.

By Letters from *France* is certified, that there hath been many Sallies made out of *Minehold* with some losse to the Besiegers.

gers. But the French King and the Cardinal intend to go thither in person with all the strength they can make, if it be not shortly taken, to reduce it, and great offers will be made to the Governor and others to betray it to his Majesty.

Charles Stuart is removed from *Chamilly* to *Paris*, and is at the Pallace Royal, he hath so many Solicitors for the moneys promised him by the German Princes, that he is much troubled whom to please, and therefore he makes large promises to all.

There are some private Letters speak of a stop by the King of *Persia* upon some Dutch ships for hindering their trade with the English, but the East India Company in England have yet nothing of it. But the Queen of *Sweden* hath seiz'd on divers Dutch ships, and requires satisfaction for some damages. It is hoped the Lord Ambassador *Whitlock* (who after he were let on shore, hath a great way to go by land) will shortly now be with her Majesty, where he is much longed for.

Gen. *Monk* is in the Hope our Navy will shortly be at *Randelshouze*. It is not fit to publish what is designed until they be out. *Dalkeith* in *Scotland*, 15. *Novemb.* Upon Thursday 3 instant, the Earl of *Aibol* with found of Trumpet and 100 men, joynd with *Glencarn* and *Glengary*, at the Ford of *Lyon*, being about 200 Horse and 500 Foot. *Glencarne* hath sent our expresse Orders in His Majesties Name throughout all the Parishes in *Aibol* That all the able men within 24 houres after notice, shall bee in readinesse with their best Arms at such places as he shal appoint. Charging the Country upon pain of death, not to yeeld any obedience to the English.

Kenmore and *Lorn* are exp:ed to joyn with them with 1000. They have put a Garrison into the Laird of *Weymes* house 23 miles from *St. Johnstones*, and another into the House of *Glenurg* called *Ballogh* at the very head of *Lough*. They terribly oppress in the Country, rob, and plunder, and carry away many of the Scots, And if their Body doe encrease, they must often remove Quarters.

On Saturday last about 11 a clock in the night a party of about 100 of those Tories commanded by one *Garnden* fel into *Falkirk*, and took Cap. *Townsend* and Cap. *Savage* of Colonel *Overtons* Regiment, who were going with their Wives to *Glasgow*.

cow. But Capt. Dennis, and Bior. Waller of the same Regiment, lying over against them in another house, they did not meddle with them, but halted the other away without boots, and scarce any cloaths. This was done without the least notice, the Country being so false to us, as they give not any intelligence.

The French have taken an English ship laden with Currans, which they have carried prize into France. They offer to exchange it for some prizes we have lately taken from them. There is a promise that the Embargo laid upon English goods and Vessels at St. Mallo's, (upon our taking their rich ships) shall be taken off. And some Vessels (say Letters from Excester 19 Novem.) are come from thence that were stopr.

There is Extra

✠ The long desired Book of Dr. Nath. Homes, touching the future glorious state of all things, yet to be on Earth afore the ultimate Judgement, entituled, *The dawning of the Day-star, &c.* in a large Folio, and is to be sold by Thomas Pierrepont, and most Stationers Shops.

The Secretary in fashion, or an elegant and compendious way of writing all manner of Letters by Sir de la Serre, newly revised, and very much augmented with an addition of many choice Epistles, written by the most refined wis of France.

A Discourse of Constancy, in two Books written in Latin by Justus Lipsius, Englished by a most Accurate Pen. Containing many comfortable consolations for all that are afflicted in Body and Mind.

Also *Le chemin Abrege*, or a Compendious method for the attaining of Sciences in a short time, together with the Statutes of the Academy founded by the Cardinal of Richelieu. All these three are to bee sold by Humph. Mosely at the Princes Armes in Pauls Church-yard.

The Purchasers pattern, in two parts, first shewing the true vallew of any purchase of Land or Houses by Lease or otherwise, with many Observations and Tables of interest, and Reburement. The second Part shewing the true measuring of Land or Timber, and gaging of Casks. With many other Rules and Tables of daily use for most men. The second Edition corrected and enlarged by Hen. Philpotts Sold by T. Pierrepont at the Sun in Pauls Church-yard.

• A Scripture Rule to the Lords Table, Or Observations upon Mr. Humpherts his Treatise, Entituled, *An humble vindication of free Admission to the Lords Supper.* By severall Ministers of the County of Gloucester. Sold by E. Brewster and G. Sawbridge. at the Bible on Ludgate-hill.

Considerations concerning Common fields and Inclosures, A deliberate Discourse, Wherein the Question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness between Inclosures and Common fields is stated and determined, and what may be thought to make against Inclosures in general answered. Sold by Abel Roper at the Sun against Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet.

Mitilavea spiritusalis, Davant Essay's, the second part, Composed by the Honorable Walter Mountagu Esq; Sold by John Crook at the Ship in Pauls Church-yard and G. Bedel, and his Partners, at the Middle Temple gate in Fleetstreet.

Living Waters for a thirsty Soule, Drawn out in several Sermons upon Isa. 44. 3. By W. Bagshaw Minister at Glostroppe. Sold by H. Seilewax against Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet.

FINIS.

The Faithful

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising

KPP London.

A true and perfect Relation of the horrid and bloody Mutiny at the new Exchange in the Strand, on Monday and Tuesday night last; with the full particulars thereof; and the manner how the King of Portugal's Ambassadors brother, with the Knights of Malta, and above 40 other Gentlemen, entred the said place with swords, pistols, and hand-granadoes, doing lamentable execution; with the names and number of the English Colonels and Gentlemen kill'd and wounded; the Resolution of the Lord General Cromwel thereupon; their examination & confession before the Lord chief Justice Rolles, and the number committed and sent to Newgate. The Declaration of the Council of State, to be published throughout all England; & their Resolution touching Mr. John Lilburn. The further proceedings of the Treaty at White-hall; the seizing of the Dutch Merchants and ships by the Queen of Sweden; and the new Orders published in the name of the King of Scots.

From Friday the 18 of Novemb. to Friday the 25 of November. 1653.

Beginning Friday Novemb. 18.



N my last I humbly presented (I hope without offence) a word of Advice to the present Supream Authority of England; in this I shall (with confidence) presume to insert a word or two to the Discontented Members of the late Parliament, which take in his words, *Gentlemen*, Did ye sit so long at the Stern, and could ye not steer your ship aright, but let it split against a Rock? Had ever any Parliament longer time to learn to do well then ye had? Had ever any Parliament such a Prize put into their hands as ye? Had ever any Parliament so many Prayers, Tears, and Petitions as ye had? Had ever any Parliament so many signal Testimonies of Gods free Love, in giving so many Victories both by Land and Sea as you? Did ever

(1694).

+ a Parliament make more shew of Piety and reality then you did? Did ever Parliament make so many *Protestations, Covenants, Engagements both to God and Man*, to establish Righteousness, Truth and Equity, as you? And yet this Honourable, long-standing, victorious, engaging Parliament, (if they falsified not the trust reposed in them) did frustrate the expectations of the people that chose them; and so at last came to be laid aside, either by God, or man, or both, and scarce one tear dropt for them. And what's the reason? Did ever Parliament promise more and perform less? Did ever Parliament seek greater things for themselves then this? Were I near them and had the advantage of their Ear, I would whisper a word of Advice unto them; I would entreat them to read and seriously to consider that portion of Scripture, *Daniel 4. and 27.* And desire them to do as *Zacheus* did, *Luke 19. 8.* And *Zacheus stood forth and said unto the Lord; Behold Lord! the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by forged Cavillation (they may say upon publike Faith or false Accusation) I will restore Four fold.* If you take this Advice, perhaps you may be hid in the day of the Lords anger, as in *Zeph. 2. 3.* Yet I trust I may say of some of you as once was said to the Church of *Sardis*, *Rev. 3. 4.* *Thou hast a few Names yet in Sardis which have not defiled their Garments, &c.* But let me tell the rest, that if they do not take these things to heart, the Divine Wisdom knoweth how to use bad men to good purposes, and in the end, not onely to cast them off but to punish them.

Saturday, November the 19.

The House being informed, that there are fixe Ministers settled in the City of *Hereford*, who have an allowance of maintenance from the Parliament, and that there is a great want of able Ministers in the said County, so as divers places are without any preaching Ministers; Did order, that two of the said Ministers should attend that service in the City, and the three others should have liberty to preach abroad in the country in such places where there is a want of a preaching Ministry, and have continuation of their allowance and encouragement formerly given them for that end and purpose.

The House likewise this day, proceeded in the Debate of the Bill for the sale and improvement of the Forests belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, which was read the fourth time, and the debate was adjourned till Monday morning next.

(1095)

It was also Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament, that Henry White of Putney Esquire, be and is hereby nominated and approved to be Sheriff for the county of Surrey, and that the Lords Commissioners of the great Seal of England, be authorized and required to issue a Commission unto him under the Great seal of England accordingly. The like Order was made for Sir Hardolph Westney to be Sheriff of Nottingham.

Monday, November the 21.

This day the House passed a Bill, entituled, *An Act for establishing a High Court of Justice.*

The Names of the Commissioners mentioned in the said Act.

John Fisse one of the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal of England.

John Bradshaw Serjeant at Law.

Charles-George Cock Esquire.

Matthew Sheppard Esq.

William Underwood Alderman of London.

John Naves Esquire.

George Langham Esquire.

Maurice Thomson Esq.

Richard Shute Esq.

Adark Hildesley Esq.

Thomas Allen Alderman of London.

Daniel Taylor Esq.

Edmond Waring Esq.

John Blackwel the younger Esq.

Nicholas Juxon Esq.

Roger Frith Esq.

Nathaniel Whetham Esq.

Edward Cresset Esq.

Ralph Harrison Esq.

Benjamin Valentine Esq.

William Web Esq.

Owen Rowe Esq.

Thomas Andrews Alderman of Lond.

John Hardwick Esq.

(1696)

Richard Arnold Esq.

Sir John Thorowgood of Kensington.

Abraham Babington Esquire.

Richard Moore Esq.

Edward Whaley Esq.

William Goff Esquire.

John Okey Esquire.

Thomas Juxon Esquire.

Mark Coe Esq.

These, or any 13 or more of them, are empower'd as commissioners, to proceed to the Tryal, condemnation, and execution, of the Offender and Offenders, and to inflict upon him, her, or them, such punishment, either by death, fine, imprisonment, or other corporal punishment, as the said commissioners shall judge to appertain to justice according to the nature of the offence; And that whosoever shall declare, proclaim, publish, or promote, *Charles Stuart*, or any other person, to be King of *England, Ireland*, or of any the Dominions thereunto belonging, shall be deemed and adjudged a traitor to the Common wealth, and shall suffer pains of Death, and such other punishments as belong to the crime of High Treason. 2 That it shall be Treason to write, print, or publish any thing against the present power and Government. 3 That it shall be Treason to counterfeit, clip, wash, round, or file, the English coyn. 4 That it shall be Treason to counterfeit the broad Seal of England.

Munday Novemb. 21.

This day *Mr. John Lilburn* was brought (by a *Hab. as corpus*) before the *Upper-bench* at *Westminster*; but he being prisoner by the Council of State, the Lord chief Justice *Rolls* declared in the name of the Court that they could not interpose in it; and so was remanded back to the *Tower of London*.

This Evening there was a great mutiny at the *New Exchange* in the Strand, such, as hath scarce ever been the like; The business upon the best information I can have from those who were present, is, that the *Portugal Ambassadors brother*, and two of the *Knights of Malta*, coming to the *Exchange*, discoursed of the Transactions of the *English Affairs* in the *French Tongue*, which *col. Gerhard* (*Sir Gilbert Gerhards brother*) understanding, told them very civilly, that they did not represent the Stories they spoke of right; whereupon one of the *Portugals* gave him the lie; upon which, they began to justle, and all three fell upon *col. Gerhard*, stabbing him in the shoulder with a *Dagger*; but being

referred

rescued out of their hands by one Mr. *Anthrufer*, they retired home and within an hour after returned with about 20 more, armed with Brest-plates, and Head-pieces; but after 2 or 3 turns taken there, not finding M. *Anthrufer*, they went home again for that night; but mark the sequel of the business!

Tuesday Novemb. 22.

In the evening came about 50 of the *Portugals*, being led on by a *Malta* Knight in Buff, whom they called Captain; and walking the Upper Exchange they met with one col. Mayo, who very gallantly defending himself, received 7 dangerous wounds, and lies in a mortal condition. They fell also upon one Mr. Greenway (a Gentleman of *Lincolns-Inne*) as he was walking with his sister in one hand, and his Mistress in the other (to whom I am informed, he was to have been married on Tuesday next) and pistoled him in the head, whereof he died immediatly. Then upon the word being given by the captain in Buff, which was *Sasa*, the rest fell on, without the least affront offered them, and cut and wounded many; amongst the rest, Mr. *Howard*, M. *Libbiter*, and M. *Cartar*; but Mr. *Leonard*, and some other Gentlemen perceiving the doors to be shut upon them, very gallantly cut their passage through, and rescued many from the fury of these blood-thirsty Spirits. During which time, the Horse at the *Muse* had taken an alarm, and upon the return of the *Portugals*, some shot were exchanged, and many of them were taken; the rest fled, but our Horse pursued, and beset the Ambassadors house; which being done, Commissary Gen. *Woakey* sent into the Ambassid, acquainting him with this horrible Attempt and bloody murder of his Followers, and desired that the rest might be delivered in the hands of Justice, which the Ambassador was loath to do; but seeing he could not baffle them to stop the course of Justice in so horrible a bloody business as that had been, he delivered up his brother, one of the Knights of *Malta* and some others, such as they had then information was chief, and promised to secure the rest to be forthcoming, any of them, when they shall be demanded. After which the Ambassador made his address to the Lord General, and chiefly for his brother; but his Excellency told him that it did concern the publick, and therefore his address must be to the Parliament. One thing more observable is, They brought along with them in their Coaches several earthen pots, stuffed with Gun-powder, stop'd with Wax, and fitted with matches, intending (it seems) to have done some mischief to the Exchange; that they might compleat their revenge; but they were prevented, though notwithstanding they had several Granadoes amongst them.

(1699)

Ordered by the Parliament, That John Streeter, be and do stand committed to the Prison of the Gate-house Westminster, in order to a Tryal, and that Mr. Speaker do issue a Warrant for his commitment accordingly.

At the Committee for Claims for Lands in Ireland.

Ordered, That a Lottery be at Grocers-Hall London, on Thursday 15 Decem. 1653. both for Provinces and Counties, to begin at 8 of the clock in the forenoon of the same day; and all persons concerned therein are to take notice thereof.

W. Tibbs.

W Hereas by an Act of Parliament, of the 7th. of Octob. 1653. entitled *An Act for Accompts and clearing of Publick Debts, and for discovering Frauds or Concealments of any thing due to the Commonwealth*: The Commissioners therein named, are authorized to receive order, and direct (among other things) the several claims mentioned in the said Act (*viz.*) Upon the Publick Faith, or Debenters or Bills of Arrears for Wages, or any service or other Accompts as soldiers; or any Officer belonging or relating to the Militia of this Commonwealth: They do expect, That all persons bring or send their several claims within the time limited in the said Act, to Worcester-house in the Strand, in manner and form following.

I *A. B.* of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____ do hereby claim as a Debt owing and due to me from the Commonwealth, the sum of _____ being lent by me upon the Publick Faith, and received the _____ day _____ by _____ then Receiver, appointed by _____ of Parliament, bearing date the _____ a true Copy of which Receipt, under the said Receivers hand, is hercunto annexed.

The several persons are as well to expresse the places of their abode when they paid the money, as the places where they now live: And that for such monies they bring with them the Originall Receipts of the Receivers: The same form for Claims of all natures is to be observed, and every claim to be distinctly brought in a sheet of paper.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, November the 22.

Upon the further confirmation of the lamentable Destruction which lately happened to the Dutch Navie (the particulars whereof I gave you in my last) a worthy Member of Parliament made these Dodecastick Verses, which are worthy your Observation, and for the excellency thereof, deserve to be printed in Letters of Gold.

Ve vobis Belgæ, si contrà militat æther,

Angligenumque Deus, ventus & Oceanus.

Quid stratagemata valet? Quid gens? Quid bellica classis?

Si contrà Christum, Christi columque gregem.

Ah revocate gradum Batavi! desistite bello,

Angliades non sunt Gens inimica toga.

Pro Christo pugnant, ut Christus monte Sionis

Regnet apud Gentes, & ruet urbs Babylon.

Pandite tunc oculos Belgæ, vestigia celi

Cernite, sit Castris, pax pietasque redux.

Ne Deus Omnipotens vobis malefacta rependat,

Et pereat refragis, Spesque salusque Poli.

Augustinus Wingfieldus, Parliamenti Membrum.

In English thus;

Wo to ye Dutch, if th' Elements appear

'Gainst you, and eke the Lord, then dread and fear:

What can your p'ots, your Nation, Ships avail?

If Christ t'oppose and's Flock, ye hoist up Sail.

Repent, Repent O Holland! cease from Wars,

The English Nation are for Peace, not Jars:

It's for the Lord they stand, that Christ alone

May reign in Sion, and Antichrist de throne.

Then ope your eyes, and Heaven ward set your face,

That so Gods hand may teach you peace t'imbrace:

Left for your evil deeds, the Lord repay,

And from Heavens joys ye perish quite away.

Mr. William Lenthall Esquire Master of the Rolles, hath put in his Answer to the Charge exhibited against him, in the case of Edmund Childe Merchant: wherein he shewed that he had not done any thing but according to Law, and that it was difficult for a Judge to give an account of circumstances a year after, and desired the presentation to be made as he delivered it to the committee.

Thurs-

Thursday, Novemb. 24.

Yesterday in the afternoon the *Portugals* were examined before the Lord chief Justice *Rolls* at Serjeants Inn in Fleet street, and after much time spent therein, five of them were committed to Newgate, viz. the Ambassadors brother, the Gentleman of his horse, the captain in Buff, an English Lacquey, and another young Gentleman, in order to a Tryal. The Treaty between the Commissioners of the Council of State, and the Dutch Ambassadors, goes on faster than was expected; and there is great hopes of a firm peace and Union.

Letters from all parts of England speak plenty of corn, and exceeding cheap every where; insomuch, that in one place a Farmer hanged himself, to see that he must sell his corn so cheap; and indeed many other devillish spirits, repine at these heavenly mercies. Other Letters advertize of the seizing of the Dutch ships by the *Kapiters*, and prohibiting Trade with England. But certain it is, that the Queen of Sweden has seized on all the Dutch Estates at *Stockholm*, & imprison'd many of their chief Merchants. From Scotland it is advertised, that the Highlanders increase dayly; and say they will torment us; the L. of *Atbol* is joyned with *Glencarn*, who has sent out expresse Orders in his Maj. name, for all men to rise against the English, and not to yield any obedience to them upon pain of death. They have garrison'd several places, fallen into our quarters, and took some of our captains; but we hope to have a rendition of cap. *Townsend*, and cap. *Scrage* suddenly. Gen. *Monk* is gone down to the *Hope*, and the fleet are preparing for a *Randevouz*.

At the Council of State at White-Hall.

THe Parliament having lately intrusted this Council to take care that the good people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be protected in their peaceable Assemblies for the Worship of God; (not intending thereby any sufferance, protection, or countenance to any popish Idolatrous Worship.) It is hereby declared, in pursuance of the said trust, that this Council will so protect all the good people of these Nations, And that no disturbance may be offered to any such in their peaceable Assemblies for the Worship of God, it is expected and required of all Ministers of Justice to proceed against Offenders herein as Disturbers of the publique peace, and of all other persons whatsoever to take notice hereof.

AT the Council of State at White Hall, Ordered. That this Declaration be forthwith printed and published.

JOHN THURLOE, Secr.

The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME OF THE

PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of and in relation to the

A R M I E

IN NORTHERN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND:
 Licenot according to the direction of the
 late A^d for Printing

From Monday November. 21. to Monday November. 28. 1653.

London, Printed by F. Leach, and E. Griffin in the Old-baily.

Monday, November. 21.



Y Letters from Falkirk, Novemb. 15. thus:
 The last week the Earle of Arbroath with a-
 bout a hundred men joyned with Glen-
 dore, and Glencairn, at the Ford Lyen be-
 ing two hundred horse and four hundred
 foot. Kenmore and the Lord Lorne, are
 expected to joyn with them with the
 number of one thousand. They have
 sent a detachment into the Laird of Weems
 House, two and twenty miles from Saint
 John's, and another into the House of Glenankier, called Balloth,
 at the head of the Lough.

On Saturday night last, about a hundred of these Forces, com-
 manded by John Gordon, fell into Falkirk, took Captain Arnsend,
 and

and Captaine *Scrape*, of Colonell *Overtons* Regiment, which were going with their Wives to *Glasgow*: their haste would hardly premit their prisoners to put any cloaths on, and so they left Captaine *Dennis*, and Lieutenant *Waller* at a house right against them. There was not any notice given by the Countrey; so that wee have almost every day such stories as these are.

On the Lords day at night, two souldiers of Col: *Thomlinsons* Regiment, going with Orders towards *Glasgow*, were about eleven at night met on the way, and taken prisoners, which could not have been done without a most industrious course taken to give them Intelligence.

The last night they plundered the Lord *Waristons* house, and were at the Laird *Dundasses*; but what they did there we heare not; perhaps these courses will occasion the Kirk party to have a worse opinion of them, though they cannot have a better Opinion of us.

An Act is published for establishing a High Court of Justice, and these the Commissioners, are chosen for the same purpose.

Jo: Lisle one of the Lords	Char: George Cock Esq;
Commissioners for the	Matthew Sheppard Esq;
Great Seal of England.	William Underwood Alder.
John Bradshaw Serjeant at	of London.
Law.	John Hayer Esq;

Geo: Langham Esq;	William Web Esq;
Maurice Tompson Esq;	Owen Row Esq;
Rich: Shute Esq;	Thomas Andrews Alderm:
Mark Hildesley Esq;	of London
Thomas Allen Alderman	John Hadwich Esq;
of London.	Ric. Arnold Esq;
Daniel Taylor Esq;	Sir John Thorowgood of
Edmond Waring Esq;	Kensington Knight.
John Blackwell the yonger	Abr. Babington Esq;
Esq;	Ric. Moore Esq;
Nich: Inxon Esq;	Ed. Whaley Esq;
Roger Frith Esq;	William Goff Esq;
Nath. Whetham Esq;	L. Okey Esq;
Edward Cresset Esq;	Th. Juxon Esq;
Ralph Harrison Esq;	Mark Coe Esq;
Ben. Valentine Esq;	

This Evening there happened a great Mutiny at the New Exchange in the Strand, between the Portugall Ambassadors Brother, with two or three others of that nation, and Col Gerhard, an English Gentleman, and it is said it was thus occasioned, viz.

The Ambassadors Brother, and two Knights of Malta, walking in the Upper Exchange, discoursed of the transactions of the English Affaires in the French Tongue, which Col. Gerhard (Sir Gilbert Gerhards Brother) understanding, told them very civilly, that they did not represent the stories they speak of right; whereupon one of the Portugals gave him the lie, upon

9 Z 3

which,

which, they began to scuffle, and at last fell upon
Colonel Gerhard, stabbing him in the shoulder with
a Dagger; but being rescued out of their hands: by
one Mr. Anthusey, they retired home; and within an
houre after returned with about twenty more, armed
with Brest plates, and Head-peeeces; but after two
or three turnes taken there, not finding Mr. Anthusey,
they went home again for that night.

Edmond Waring the younger
John Blackwell the younger
Mr. Huntington Esq.
Tuesday Novemb. 22.

FROM Rotterdam Novemb. 22. *stilo novo*. Here are of
late two or three hundred Dutch sea men arrived
from England, where they have been prisoners of
Warre, taken by you in severall Engagements, and
now released at last by your State, which is here lookt
upon by the generality of the people as a good omen
of a peace between both Commonwealths. Since
the great storm which did assault our Fleet of War,
which lay upon the Coast, designed for some exploit,
as I told you in my last, it doth prove true, that fif-
teene of them are cast away, and most of the men
drowned, the best of the Fleet so lamentably torne
and shattered, through the violence of this storme,
hath been forced to come into our Ports to get their
ships repaired, which is to be feared can be done in
no short time, they being worse used then if they
had fought with your Fleet. This sad disaster to
our State, must needs prove much to your advantage,
and

and may (we feare) make you to stand, more upon termes then you would have done.

The son of the Leintenant Admittall Tromp deceased, is arrived in zealand, with seven Men of Warre, and an *English* Frigate which he took in the Straights, and with some French Merchant men, and some Merchant men were seperated from him through the storm. The Fleet from *Bergen* in *Norway*, is likewise come home safe, and is now in *Salvo*.

Here is a new businesse broken out, which doth very much trouble our State. It is certain that the *Lorrainers* do make account to Quarter their Army this Winter in *Alsas*, if not prevented by this State by force of Arms: for which end this State is preparing an Army to dislodge him and his Forces if they offer to come upon our territories.

This towne hath desired of the States, that they would give order for the building of some new frigates this Winter, to supply the number of those that are cast away and made unseawieable, and speciall Order is given in the mean time for the speedy repairing and fitting out of some of the Fleet that are come in for the Winter Guard.

We are full of expectation to know what the issue will be of the Treaty with you, and men are not altogether without fear of being deceived in their expectations of a peace.

This night the *Portugal* Ambassadors brother, & the rest returned again, and walking the Upper Exchange they

they met with one Col. Mayo, who being a proper man, they supposed him to have been the same Ambu-
 ser that repelled them the night before: and so shoot-
 ing off a pistol (which was as the watch word) the rest
 of the *Portugals* (supposed about 50) came in with
 drawn swords, and leaving a sufficient number to keep
 the staires, the rest went up with the Ambassadors
 brother, and there they fell upon Col. Mayo, who very
 gallantly defending himselfe, received 7 dangerous
 wounds, and lies in a mortal condition. They fell also
 upon a Gentleman, one Mr. Greenway of *Lincoln-Inne*,
 as he was walking with his sister in one hand and his
 mistris in the other (to whom as I am informed, he
 was to have been married on *Tuesday* next) & pistol-
 led him in the head, whercof he died immediatly.
 They brought along with them in their Coaches se-
 verall earthen Jars stuffed with Gun-powder, stopped
 with Wax, and fitted with Matches, intending (it
 seems) to have done some mischief to the Exchange,
 that they might compleat their revenge, but they
 were prevented; the Horse at the *Muse* by this time
 taking the Alarum, some of them were apprehended
 and the rest ran home to the Ambassadors House, but
 were pursued by a party of Horse, who beset the Am-
 bassadors House, and Commis Gen. *Whalley* sent into
 the Ambassor, and acquainted him with this horrible
 attempt and bloody murder of his Followers, and
 shewed him his men they had taken prisoners, and re-

quired

quired the chiefe of the rest of them to be delivered in the hands of Justice, which the Ambassador was unwilling to doe, but seeing nothing else would satisfie, he delivered up his Brother, and one of the Knights of *Malta*, and some others, such as they had then information was chief, and promised to secure the rest to be forth-comming any of them when they shall be demanded. After which the Ambassador made his Addresse to the Lord General, and chiefly for his brother, but His Excellency told him that it did concern the publick, and therefore His addresses must be to the Parliament and Councel of State.

Paris Nov. 24. 1653. The last Letters from Bourdeaux tells us not much for newes, onely a sad Relation in regard that the sicknesse is so much increased that many of the chiefeest are fled and more are ready to depart thereby, leaving the City in a sad condition; neverthelesse the Court designe is followed on with great heat in bringing the heaviest yoke over our necks by rebuilding the two Castles which were of late demolished; and it is said they will be so strongly garrisoned, that they will keep us in a continuall awe and a slavish fear. Our Trade is no whit quickened, this raging disease hindering the in-land trade, and the sea as yet not so free as we could wish: The Court is still at Chaalons, and intend not to stirre till they heare of the taking of Saint Meneshold, which is expected dayly; for by the last Letters from the Commander in chiefe, it was advised how the worke went on gallantly; and that in a few dayes they hoped to give a very good Account of that businesse: Yesterday in the Evening

Evening was a report about the City that is was yielded up upon a Treaty, but being well enquired, it is found that the besieged defend themselves gallantly, and in a late sally killed many of the besiegers, but yet were beaten in again with some lols: Marshall de Turme is with his Army about Guise and hath a very watchfull eye over the motion of the Spanish Army, who seeing little hopes of the relieving the place besieged are gone over the River Lisandas as it is probable, intending to goe to their Winter Quarters. The Arch-Duke Leopoldus is gone towards Brussels, and is expected there about the last of this Moneth, great preparations are made for his reception, the Prince of Condi was lately at Rocrey, and so he went from thence Stenay, and so it is thought will goe to meet the Arch-Duke of Brussels, being much discontented to see that place besieged by the Kings Forces lost before his face, without any power at all left them to reddeve it.

Whoever can give notice of a bright bay Nagg, white all behind, four white legges, lall white main, a little head, fifteen hands high, and an Iron-graf Nagg it meen Land's high, six years old, with two Hampers, having in them Silk, Taffety, and Tinsall Ribon, to the value of forty pounds, Flanders Lace, and Bone-Lace, to the value of forty pounds besides Hollands, Lawnes, Scotch-cloth, Green-sat, Barbours-aprons, great store of Sheep, Kid, Lanes and Cordyng Goods, Three Tons, Thimbles, and Bodkins, Iron-Combs, Looking-Glasses, and many other things belonging to a Milliner, which was taken from one Oliyet Grenit, Novemb. 17. in the High-way, between Birmingham and Litchfield, by six armed men: Let them give notice to Mr. Rowney Mercer in Coventry, or Richard Barton Stationer in Smithfield, London, or Oliver Gennet of Litchfield, they shall have five pounds for their pains.

If any one hath lost a bay Cart-Mare, 14 hands high or better, with a little white from the nose up the face, 4 years old the last grass, with two white feet behind, both in the side, which Mare was brought into Warwickshire (about the beginning of September last) by a suspicious fellow: If therefore any man hath lost such a Mare, let him repair to one George Winmore, in his Parish of Warwick, and he shall know further.

✓ Wednesday,

Wednesday November 23.

From *Warsavia* thus. The King of *Poland* is gone towards his Army, and intends to follow the *Cosacks* as far as the time of the year, and opportunity will give him leave. The General *Kimelniskie* is trying some new projects how he may make a strong and powerful diversion of the *Poland* forces, and to that end intends to send a strong party of *Cosacks* to enter into *Lithuania*: but care is taken in case he doth make any such attempt, that all the borders be well kept, and all the strong holds in that Dukedom well garrisoned, and provided with all necessaries. There is yet no news of the coming or approaching of any Army of the *Tartars*, although their late engagement was to have entered *Poland* long before now. The King of *Poland* hath his head quarters at *Zwanieck* which is near the *Nieper*, it being a place very advantageous unto them, not only for the observing of the march of the *Cosacks*, but also to countenance and further the siege of *Soczana* which still is close besiedged.

From *Stockholm*. The Queen of *Swethland* is here now, and all the Senators are here according to the Summons which they received from her Majestie for their personal appearance; Upon great complaints made by the Citizens, and divers others from several Towns, of the many abuses which they had received from the *Holland* men of war at Sea; therefore her Majestie by way of reprisal, hath not only clapt up in prison two Dutch Merchants, but also seised upon all Dutch mens Estates, which is to continue until she receiveth satisfaction.

From *Regensburgh*. The Emperour for some dayes of the last week hath been a hunting with his Son the King of the *Romans*, and other Nobles. The Diet is not yet finished, but its thought will not hold many days more: The business which is concerning the evacuation of the *Lorainers* being finished, and every County being charged very strictly to bring in their several assessments to make up the Sum promised unto them.

From *Italy* and parts adjacent. The Viceking of *Naples* hath been of late in a stately equipage at the tower called of the *Anunciade*, to see once again the new house which he caused to be made for the making of Gunpowder, and at his return he was sumptuously feasted by the Earl of *Colano*, with many other Princes and Nobles of that Nation; the two vessels sent by him into *Spain*, are safely returned, and have brought a packet from *Madrid*, the contents whereof are not yet known.

From *Rome*, The Pope is not yet returned from *Viterbo*, but as we hear is on his way back to this place, he hath been received and entertained with all the honours, pleasures, and pastimes, that any man could wish or imagine. The people of this City having made great complaints against the Bakers, charging them not only with making their bread less than it ought to be, but also that they make very ill conditioned bread; therefore it being searched, and accordingly found to be so, those that are found guilty are committed to prison, besides all their estates sequestred.

From *Venice* thus, The Gallies of *Malta* being gone homewards sooner than they ought usually do, by reason that they were to convoy home one Galley which had a great number of sick men, on their way homeward stopped at *Candia*, their General intending to give a visit to our Generals, which were then both sick, but they pretending to have the upper hand, which they heard should be denied them, therefore they chose rather

ther to commit some incivilities, than to pass over some punctilio's of honour. The City of *Candia* is still very close beset by the *Turks*, who have of late made several attempts against the City, but all of them have proved to their less and great shame; there is nothing more of *Dalmatia*, but that the *Turks* having lately had some loss in their attempt to plunder the Countrey about *Spalato* and *Zara*, do intend to build a Royal Fort near it, which we will endeavour to prevent, if it be possible.

From *Genoa*, Here is a small vessel arrived here, sent by the Commander in chief of the four Gallies which are expected here from *Cadiz*, but by extreme foul weather are still in *Corsica*, where the storms have forced them in 3 several times, but yet this morning they are all 4 safely arrived into this port.

This afternoon the *Portuguez* were examined before the Lord chief Justice *Rolls* at Serjeants Inn in *Fleetstreet*, and after much time spent therein, five of them were committed to *Newgate*, viz. the Ambassadors brother, the Gentleman of his horse, the Captain in Buff, an *English* Lacquey, and another young Gentleman, in order to a Tryal.

Thursday November 24:

Paris November 16. The last Letters from *Catania* give us notice that our forces are not there in so good a condition as we could wish, being constrained for safety to get upon the borders of *Roussillon*, where they

they are only in a defensive posture, the town of *Roda* is still blocked up, and wee are not in a capacity to relieve it, we hear of forces that are to come out of *Languedoc*, but as yet wee see none appear: the city *Rodrigo* in *Castilla* besieged by the *Portugals* as I mentioned in my last is not yet taken, but continues close besieged; the Prince of *Conty* as we hear is gone from his house near *Pezenas*, and its laid will be here in a few days, there being a house and all things necessary for his reception, some say that on his way he will give a visit to the Duke of *Orleanse* (who is still at his house near *Blais*) others say no, by reason there is some difference twween them; the titular King of Scots is returned hither from *Chantilly*, and with the rest of his gang are much elevated by hearing the good success of their friends the *Highlanders*, the Duke of *York* is also expected here in a few days, the little Queen is here sometimes, and now and then at *Chalot*, where her new Nunnery lieth. The Court is still at *Chaulons*, and there is nothing further from the siege of *Menehold*, then what I mentioned in my last. The difference between the States and Parliament of *Brittanie* is not yet ended; there being some turbulent spirits who blow the coal of division between them, none being able to judge to what consequence it will draw into.

By Letters from *Genra* thus. We have by a ship newly come from *Alicante* in *Spain*, that the four Gallies lately come from *Cadiz* bound for this place have been

been put by foul weather within *Porto Mahone*; and that in their way they have taken a small Turkish Pirat, wherein were found many Christians, which are all now set at liberty, besides thirty Turks which are all made slaves in the Gallies; but which is worse some Pirats of *Algier* have taken a ship worth above 30000 l. carried into that Port. We have also that the sicknesse is increased so much in *Aragon*, and upon the Borders of *Castilla* the old, that some towns are almost empty of Inhabitants, and that chiefly about *Agreda* the air is so extremely infected, and thereupon so mortiferous, that the fowls of the air flying over the town have been seen to fall dead on the ground. The Dutch who live here are very much discontented at the *French* hard dealing with them, for they have received Letters from *Toulon* from their Agent, that there is but very smal hopes of recovering any part of the ships and goods lately taken from them by the *French*.

We are advised by Letters from *Leghorn* of the 27 ditto, that one of the Knights of *Maltha* Commander of a *French* man of war hath taken a ship of *London* called the *Recovery*, and brought her into *Toulon*, her lading for the most part was Currants, with some other goods homeward bound.

From *Iersey* Island November 14, There are 6 or 7 Pickeroons that do undoe this Island daily, and one Captain *Chamberlin* an old Pirat was so bold to send the Governour Collonel *Heans* in a Letter, that if the *Iersey* men would not contribute towards his maintenance, he swore by the Heavens he would throw as many of them

them as he did meet with into the bottom of the Sea: you may perceive by this that the old Cavees are bloodily bent against us.

Friday and Saturday November 25, 26.

D Alkeith November 16: The Highlanders do much mischief daily, on Saturday night last *Gourdon*, with about 100, took in *Falkirk*. Captain *ownsend*, and Captain *Scroop*, who were going to *Glasgow* with their Wives they were so hasty, as they admitted the prisoners scarce to put on any cloaths, and thereby left Captain *Dennis*, and Lieutenant *Waller*, who were in a house right against them; the Country gave no notice of their coming. We have almost every day such kind of stories, On Sunday night they took two troopers going with Orders at 11 of the clock at night, between *Kilryth* and *Glasgow*, and last night they plundered the Lord *Warri-stons*, and the Laird *Dundas*ses houses, which we hope will make the Kirk-party to have lesse affections to them.

Edenburgh the same date, The Highlanders still continue in several parties, and infest the Countrey; It is reported, the Earl of *Athole* has lately undertaken to raise some Forces in his Countrey, and is now using means for that purpose; To prevent which, there was a party drawn out from *Dundee* two days since, that joyned with other Forces, who intend to visit those parts, and will probably disturb their Levies.

By Letters from *Dunkirk* since the usual Post came; We have adv'ce of a strange accident happened to a French Lord called the Marquess of *Coignac*, who
coming

coming from England about a moneth since to see the Prince of Conde at Brussels was in his return hither set upon by Theeves, who murdered him, and mortally wounded his man, who its thought is since dead, there being no more but the Post boy left to tell the news, who did hardly escape. The Archduke Leopoldus, is arrived at Brussels, and was received there with great joy and state according as they do yearly at his return from his Summers expedition. The Prince of Conde is daily expected there, but as we hear is still at Stenay.

From *Milford-haven* Novem. 19. Here is little news in these parts, only that we expect daily some of our Traders from *Ireland*, which are hindered either by reason of fowl weather, or other occasions. We have not heard of any harm done of late by any of those Pickeroons that use to haunt our Coast, only that some of them lurking about *Lundie* Island, who not long since chased a small Vessel into *Severn*. There is one of the States Frigots lately gone from hence to try if they can be discovered and removed from that Nest, here are many passengers waiting for a fair wind and conveniency to go over for *Ireland*.

From *Dartmouth* Novemb. 22. There is a ship arrived here which cometh from *Zante*, her chief lading being Currants, and is bound for *London*; we have part of our Newfoundland ships come home late, and we hope the like of our other ships bound for *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Biscay*, though we have not received any news of their arrival. By a Barke lately come from *Croisick* we hear, that the *Brest* men of war are abroad, and do much harm, having of late taken some small English Vessels, and they boast within a few days to have 3 more of good strength ready to go to sea.

Plymouth Nov. 9. That of news these parts afford is, The *Richard* and *Martha* a ship in the States service brought into this harbour the 16 instant a prize, a pretended *Sword*, which came from

from

FINIS

from *Tholomee*, and as the Skipper sayes bound for *Stockholm*, her lading is Currants, and valued worth 15000 l. whether she will be made prize, is not certain; the same time there came into this Sound the Assistance Frigate, who hath met with a Storm at Sea, and lost her Boltsprit, and Fore-top-mast. There is now in this Harbour of the States ships, which will suddenly be ready to go to Sea (besides those two above-mentioned) the *Portland* Frigate, the *Non-fuch* Frigate, and the *Golden Cock*.

There is no further News from our Fleet, but that (besides the ships formerly mentioned) there are many gallant ships near ready from *Chatham*, *Harwich*, and the River of *Thames*, who are all to meet at the general Rendezvous at *Tilbury Hope* within a few days.

The Secretary in Fashion, or an Elegant and Compendious way of writing all manner of Letters, by *Sr. de la Serre*, newly revised, and very much augmented with a collection of many choice Epistles, written by the most refined wits of France. A Discourse of Constancy in two Books, containing many Comfortable Considerations for all that are afflicted in Body or Mind, written in Latin by *Justus Lipsius*, Englished by a most accurate pen. Also, *Le Chemin Abrégé*, or a Compendious Method for the attaining of Sciences in a short time, together with the Statutes of the Academy founded by the Cardinal of *Richelieu*. All these three are printed for *Humphrey Moseley* at the Prince's Arms in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

The Art of Logick, or the Entire Body of Logick, in English, unfolded to the meanest capacity, by *Zachary Cole* of *Grays-Inne*, Gent. And printed for *Gen. R. Vert* at the half Moon in *Pauls Church-yard*.

Cuique suum: The Law of Tithes affirmed against all Opposers; or an Apology for the Maintenance of a Gospel Ministry, Confirmed by Divine and Humane Sanction; Printed for *Men; Herringman* at the Anchor in the New Exchange.

The Campanella his Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy, wherein he doth represent many useful Observations touching most Kingdoms and Commonwealths in the world, and their Government.

The Purchasers Pattern in two parts, first shewing the true value of any purchase of Lands or Houses, by Lease, or otherwise; also a moderate Discourse of Usury, with many observations and tables of Interest, and Rebate. The second part shewing the true measuring of Land, Timber, and the gauging of Cask, with many other rules and tables of daily use for most men, being the second Edition much enlarged.

Mr. Culpeper his New Method of Physick now published, both according to *Sorcelus* and *Galen's* practice: Also the Copy-holders Pledge against the excess of Taxes taken by their Lords: both sold by *Peter Cole* at the Printing-press by the Royal Exchange, London, and *John Garfield*.

Stolen away on Wednesday the 23 of Novemb. 1653. out of the house of *Richard Spittle* at *Basing-Stadde*, a Red-Roan Gelding, about 17 handfulls high, being full aged, with a large green plush Saddle, with private halsters trimmed with gold and silver twist, and round about with gold and silver fringe, whosoever shall deliver of the same to *Master Artois*, at the White Hart in *Tuchers Street*, shall be well rewarded for their pains.

This is licensed and entered according to Order.

FINIS.

Severall Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* VVith the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.

From Thursday the 24 of Novemb. to Thursday
the 1 day of December. 1653. *London.*

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for Robert Ibbislon dwelling
in Smithfield neer Hosier Lane. 1653.

Beginning on Thursday 24. November 1653.



E B are informed by Letters from *Legborne*, That
one of the Knights of *Maliba*, Commander of a
French man of VVar, hath taken a ship of *London*
called the *Redony*, and brought her into *Toulon*, her
lading for the most part was *Curran*, with some o-
ther goods homeward bound.

From *Forty Island* 24. There are six or
seven *Patroons* that do undoe this *Island*, and one Captain *Chamber-*
lin an *Old Phil*, was to hold to send the Governor *Col. Hains* in a let-
ter, that if the *700* men would not contribute towards his maintenance,
hee swore by the *Heavens* hee would throw as many of them as hee did
meet with into the bowels of the *Sea*. You may perceive by this
that

that the Old Cavees are bloodily bent against us.

Edenburgh 16 Novemb. The Highlanders still continue in several parties, and infest the Country: It is reported the Earle of Athole hath lately undertaken to raise some Forces in his Country, and is now using means for that purpose; to prevent which, there was a party drawn out from Dundee two days since, that joyned with other forces, who intend to visit those parts, and will probably disturb their Levies.

By Letters from Dunkirk we have advice of a strange accident happened to a French Lord, called the Marquis of *Coignac*; who comming from England about a month since to see the Prince of Conde at Brussels, was in his return hither let upon by Theeves, who murdered him, and mortally wounded his man, who it is thought is since dead; there being no more but the Post boy left to tell the news, who himself did hardly escape. The Arch-Duke Leopoldus is arrived at Brussels, and was received there with great joy and state, according as they doe yearly at his return from his Summers expedition. The Prince of Conde is daily expected there, but as we hear is still at Stenay.

From Milford haven 19 Novemb. Here is little News in these parts, only that we expect daily some of our Traders from Ireland, which are hindered either by reason of foule weather, or other occasions.

VVe have not heard of any harm done of late by any of the Pickeroons that use to haunt our Coast, only that some of them lurking about Lundie Island, a while since chased a small Vessell into Stenay.

There is one of the States Frigots lately gone from hence to try if they can bee discovered and removed from that Nest, here are many passengers waiting for a faire wind and conveniency to goe over for Ireland.

From Dartmouth 21 Novemb. There is a ship arrived here that came from Zante, her chief lading being Currans, and bound for London, we have part of our Newfoundland ships come home, but some are taken, and we expect our other ships bound for Spain, Portugal and Biscay, though we have not received any News of their arrivall. By a Barke lately come from Crotick we hear that the Brest met of war are abroad, and do much harme, having of late taken some small English Vessels, and they boast with

within a few days to have three more of good strength ready to go to Sea.

Plimouth 19 Novemb. The Newes that these parts afford take thus: The *Richard* and *Martha* a ship in the States service, the 16 instant, brought into this Harbour a prize, a pretended *Swede*, which came from *Tholome*, and as the Skipper says bound for *Stockholme*, but is thought to bee a Dutch Merchant ship, her lading is Currans, and valued worth 15000 li. whether shee will bee made prize or no, is not yet known; At the same time there came into this Sound the Assistance Frigot, who hath met with a storm at Sea, and lost her Boltsprit, and Fore-top-mast. There is now in this Harbour of the States ships, which will suddenly bee ready to go to Sea (besides those two above mentioned) the Portland Frigot, the Non such Frigot, and the Golden Cock.

The Lord Chief Justice *Rolle* hath by Order of the Councill of State, examined the *Portugals* that were taken for committing the horrid murther and outrages on Monday and Tuesday before; And having committed them to *Newgate*, this day caused his VVarrants to be sent forth for the apprehension of all such persons as were Actors in, or abettors, or assisters to the said horrid murther and outrage, and securing them, to the end they may bee brought to speedy Justice.

And a Proclamation was drawn up to bee sent forth for the better discovery and apprehension of all such persons, to the end they may bee proceeded against accordingly.

The Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal of England have sent forth a speciall Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for triall of *Thomas Walton* for severall murthers by him committed in *Liensher* in the County of *Hereford*.

The Committee for preservation of the Customs, are placing faithfull persons of eminent trust, in the severall Out-ports of this Nation.

The Commissioners for an Assesment at the rate of 120000 l. by the month, for six months, from the 25 day of December 1653 to the 24 day of June then next ensuing, towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Commonwealth, are to sit forthwith in the severall Counties.

Friday 23 Novemb. 1653. 2750 was a shipw

A DECLARATION

Of her sacred Majesty of Sweden, concerning the settling of
Convoys about Gothemburgh.

WEE *Christina* by the grace of God, Queen of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, great Princeesse of Finland; Dutchesse of Eastland, Carelen, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomeran, Cassuben and Vemlen; Princeesse of Rugen, Lady of Ingermanland and Wismar; do make known, That whereas most grievous complaints have severall times come to Us, from divers of our Dominions and kingdoms; viz. How that the means of livelihood of our Kingdom, and of our faithfull Subjects are intercepted; but especially, how the liberty of Maritim Navigation being disturbed, they are forced at this time to sustain all kinds of losses, dammages and dangers, partly by Pirats, who under pretence of the disturbance of a publick war, being often altogether unknown, do infest the Seas with a promiscuous and undiscerning storm; partly by other Frigots, who, under divers sorts of Commissions, and covering themselves under the colour of a prosecution of a lawfull Enemy, doe often invade and spoile in open Sea, and in their free courle, the Merchant ships of our Subjects, and doe take and carry away many of them; which afterwards, contrary to all moderation, being detained, are much misused.

Therefore, both the equity and the faithfulness of Royall Protection (on which Our faithfull Subjects do repose their trust and relief) requiring it, Wee have therein diligently used our endeavors for the utter removing of such dammages and hindrances from Our Kingdom, and the Subjects thereof; which troubles, as from the beginning of this dangerous war by Sea, between the Commonwealths of England, and of the United provinces of the Netherlands, wee did easily foresee should happen to such as go to Sea; so wee then used our due and provident care, not only betimes to remove the same, but further also wee freely and seriously did strive, by amicable ways, to quench the burning flames of that bloody war.

Moreover, as to this day wee have been willing carefully and sincerely to maintain the amity, which hath been of old between our Kingdom of Sweden and the Confederate and friendly States,

so wee hope to have still the same confidence of mutuall amity equally entertained between them. And therefore, lest wee, or our faithfull Subjects, should have that character put upon us, as if, under pretence of amity and free Navigation, wee would cover the ships and goods of one or the other of the two Commonwealths in enmity, and thereby give occasion to the suspitions objected to Us and our Subjects; by reason of which, many of our ships, not only of such as sailed to any one of the said respective Enemies, but also of such as were bound for neutral places, have been interrupted.

And in particuler, lest our ships and goods, and of our faithfull Subjects, have reason to fear the violence and force either of the Pirats, or of the Frigots aforesaid; We could find no better, nor more convenient way, to provide unto the sincere integrity and security of our said ships, then by commanding a Squadron of our men of war, to attend and remain in some of our Ports towards the West, especially at *Gothemburgh*, which shall have a more accurate inspection, for the preventing of all frauds; and accordingly shall lawfully defend, in their free course, all our ships and goods against all unjust attempts.

For which end, and that this our Designe might bee the better signified and promoted, wee desire that the under-written Articles might bee taken for a Rule, by such as are concerned therein; and do graciously comand all such as are bound to obey our will, to observe the same, without any kind of neglect.

1 Our men of war, which upon occasion shall bee by Us appointed for the foresaid Convoys, shall abide at *Gothemburgh*, or thereabouts, That, when required, they might bee ready to conduct, through the Western Seas, the Merchants ships, which shall come out of the Sound, and shall have need of their Convoy.

2 When any Merchant-ship shal come and desire the said convoy, the same shall be strictly visited, lest any other ships or goods but such as properly belong to our Subjects, or perhaps to such as are neutrall, might bee received under the protection of our Convoys. For which end, all the Passes and Certificates of the Merchants goods shall bee diligently examined, and a strict inquiry made, by the Admiral or the chiefe Commanders of the

said Convoys. And in particular, if it happens that some Neutrall Towns shall desire their ships and goods to saile under our Convoys, wee can see no sufficient reason, why wee should deny it: But yet in that case, they shall bee obliged to give full and sufficient security to our said Convoys, by the testimoniall Letters of the Magistrates of the Townes from whence they are set forth, concerning the propriety of the ships and goods, lest under the said ships and goods of the said Townes, any fraud lie hid and covered; because the Officers of our said men of war shall have such a care, that if they meet at Sea with any fleet, either great or small, they might have a cleer and sincere answer to give them.

3 If any be so bold, against this our severe Command, to abuse any of our Convoys, thereby intending to cover his frauds, and the same, either presently after, or afterwards in progresse of time shall happen to come to knowledge, the said goods and wares, or their true value, without any mitigation, shall be forfeited to us and to our Crown; if the said goods, or the defrauder himself, or any part of his other goods, then, or hereafter at any time, bee found in our Kingdoms, Dominions, or Ports. And further, the Skipper, if he be convicted to have been conscious of the fraud, so that he be not able to clear himself of it, besides the goods so concealed, shall lose the part, he may have in the ship, or if he have none, then he shall bee arrested, untill hee redeem himself with 500 crowns.

4 If our ships of Convoy do meet perchance with either many or few or one ship, of whatsoever Nation they might bee, they shall be bound to require nothing else of them, but good correspondence; to declare all manner of friendship with any of them; and to take heed not to give any lawfull or just cause of mis-understanding or quarrel. And wee are further content, that if any fleet of men of war, doth in any just manner, require it of them, they might shew our powers or passes, and declare what ships have been received under the protection of their convoy. But by all decent way, they shall decline, either to be themselves or any in their company, particularly searched; but as they are gone out with full security, lest any fraud should bee concealed; so likewise we desire they may be credited, that they might goe
on

on in their Voyages, without let or molestation, with all the vessels in their company.

5 If our Convoys meet with any Caper, and bee not troubled by him, they shall forbear to meddle with him. But if they observe him to intend any violence, we will have our men of War diligently to mark from whence such Caper did set forth, and then seriously to warn him of the debate and accusation like to insue before his own Magistrate. And if for all that, he doth not desist, and if necessity forceth thereunto, Ours shall as much as in them lies, by force repulse violence, both from themselves, and from their company.

6 As wee find that no lawfull suspicion can be had of our free ships, when they are once past the channel between *England* and *France*; so wee will not have our men of War to conduct them farther then the Ports within the said Channel. In particuler, for some speciall causes, we will have our men of war now at the beginning, to direct specially their convoys to such Ports as are neutrall in this war between *England* and the *Netherlands*, untill wee do otherwise declare our mind thereupon. But yet so, as it might be free to any of our Subjects to go either into *England*, or into the *Netherlands* to exercise their free commerce, if without our further convoy they will do it.

7 When our men of war shall have so safely brought the said Merchant ships through the said channel, and left them in safety, they shall indeavour forthwith to return to *Gothemburgh*. Or, if there be any ship that is willing to return into the *Western* seas, they shall expect them at *Roscom* in little *Brittany* in *France*, and having examined the same, after the way before prescribed, they shall bring them back again safe.

8 That a more exact regard might bee had of the time when our Men of War shall be bound to set forth from *Gothemburgh* for Convoys; We thought fit that at least the same be done once in a month, when there shall be any ship ready to be conducted. But otherwise whensoever 10 Merchant-Ships shall be ready at *Gothemburgh* to bee convoyed, they shall do it without regarding the time. And in particular, they shall observe this, that when the number of Merchant-ships is lesse then 10, they onely shall want one ship of Convoy; but if they be above 10, to the number of

of 20, two ships of Convoy shall be granted them. And if there be yet more in number, the Admiral shall have power to determine how many Convoys they shall have.

9. Because hereby we onely intend to provide to the security of the navigation of our faithfull Subjects; therefore our will is, that all such as do inhabit our Dominions, Kingdoms, or Provinces, who are willing to enjoy the free navigation towards and through the Western Seas to neutral places, should forbear during the present unsafety at Sea, rashly to goe further then *Gothemburg*, but should remain there and look for Convoys; that so much the better we might undertake their protection. And if any, slighting this our gracious precaution, doth put himselfe in danger, he is to expect to be brought by us to condigne punishment for his temerity.

10. Lastly, that the charges required for the maintaining of our said men of War, be not meerly and solely borne by Us and our Crown, and yet not become grievous to those who shall make use of the said Convoys, we have thought good to impose a certain Tax, which we will shortly publish, with our gracious Command, that whosoever shall be willing to use the said Convoys, might pay the same in our Chamber of Duties at *Gothemburg*; which done they shall not be further molested.

And therefore hereby we doe friendly, and as it becometh; intreat both the aforesaid Commonwealths now in publick war, and all our Friends and Allyes, that, seeing we hereby strive as much as in us lies, to hinder and prevent all kinds of fraud and collusion, which might happen by occasion of our free navigation, wherein we seek for nothing else, but what may be admitted in all naturall Equity and Reason, they would mutually vouchsafe to issue our more serious and full Commands to all their Officers and Servants, both by Sea and Land, as also to all private Men of War, that goe under their Commissions, or are any way subject unto them, not to undertake anything against our Men of War or friendly Convoys and their company, but what may be agreeable to the confidence of a mutuall friendship; the which we expect and are willing freely to acknowledge by the same way. And as to those who are bound to obey our Commands, and are willing strictly to observe

observe them, we severely command them, especially the Admirals and Captains of our said Convoys, and any other belonging to them, as well Merchants, as Skippers and others, who intend to enjoy this our gracious protection, or any way do apply themselves thereunto, to be diligently cautious before all things, not to give the least appearance of fraud or collusion, nor to give occasion of any just quarrel arising from thence; but to be punctually obedient to this our gracious Ordinance, as they do tender the avoiding of our Royal revenge. In witnesse whereof, we have set our hand, and caused our Royal Seal to be put to these presents.

Dated at our Castle of *Stockholm*

16. *August*, 1653.

CHRISTINA.

There are divers of the Sheriffs of severall Counties altered since the List was published.

Saturday 26 November.

MR. *Samuel Andrews* upon the death of Mr. *Francis Holyoke* to whom the Rectory of *Southam* was sequestred, is now seuled in the said Rectory, to succeed him and continue there.

The 26. of *November*, 1653.

WHereas the Supream Authority of this Nation, have by an Act, Entituled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, and of the Arrears due unto the Souldiers*, wherein is also contained a security by Lands there, in order to the payment and due satisfaction of all such Officers and Souldiers Arrears, as have served the Parliament either in *England* or *Ireland*, and have continued faithful: And whereas also at severall meetings of Officers residing in and about *London*, endeavours have been used, and some progresse made by them touching the said security, and much time spent in devising and contriving, how to render it most advantageous unto themselves, & others invested therein. And perceiving what now remains chiefly to be done, in order to the making out of every Officer and Souldiers claim, is a work which can be acted by none but themselves, in order to an allowance of their severall debts, and supposing that by reason of the remoteness of many of their habitations and employments, they may not as

yet be acquainted with the provision made for them in the said Act. It is now desired that all such Officers and Souldiers either in *England* or *Wales*, as are concerned in the said security, doe with what convenient speed they can, between this and the first of *February* next, repaire unto the house of Capt. *John Brickbeck*, which is at the sign of the red-Lyon in the Pallace yard in *Westminster*, that to all whose Accompts are not yet stated may appear in person with their Vouchers for their Services, thereby to make good their demands, and to procure allowance of the same, by the Committee for Accompts sitting at *Worcester-house*. And that those whose Accompts are stated, may receive directions how to proceed; and for your further satisfaction, you may take notice, that the Trustees for the said Officers and Souldiers of *England*, doe sit constantly every Thursday in the afternoon at the same place, who will be ready to assist with their best advice, every Officer and Souldier concerned, for, and towards the compleating of the said Security, and putting it into a ready condition, to be transmitted into *Ireland*, that so according to the Instructions of Parliament, Lands may be let forth unto them, according to the tenor of the fore-recited Act.

Thos. Waterhouse Clerk
appointed by the said Officers, and Trustees.

Monday 28 November.

THe Committee of Parliament for the poore, doe meet to consider of the business where Inclosures have been made or shall be made; how there may be a prevention of Depopulations and decay of Tillage.

Doctor Thomas Hill, Master of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge* is dead, and *Dr. Arrowsmith* is Master of the Colledge in his place.

Mr. Raworth is settled Minister of *Sherditch*, the incumbent being dead, and he only before upon sequestration.

Letters from *France* say, that Cardinal *Mazarine* hath so tampered with monies, &c. about the design against *Mainbourg*, that the besieged have yielded to surrender it to the King.

This day the Commissioners of the Council of State for *England* and the foure Dutch Deputies met againe at the Treaty in *White-hall*.
Stockholme

Stockholm, the Queen of Swedens Court, 22 Octob.

On Thursday last, which was the 20th instant, the freedom of this Towns Michaelmas Fair being ended, and discharged with beating of Drums, the next day which was yesterday morning before seven a clock at an instant a guard was set at every one of the Hollanders lodging doores, and presently after most part of their goods and monies seized upon; two of their chief Burgers of Amsterdam themselves were taken and sent to prison, the rest, not only their goods and monies taken in apprehension, but also their books and accompts; which sudden change hath caused a great alteration amongst this people.

Their Ambassador Heer Van Boning, being desirous to have had audience, it was refused yesterday untill this afternoon, when with most part of his countrymen he hath been above by her Majesty in the Castle; The reasons or cause of these proceedings are not only that particular businesse of a Sweish subject, one Groet Johan, whom the Magistrate of Amsterdam very unlawfully committed to prison, and kept him there above two years, notwithstanding her Majesties most favourable and earnest Letters written on his behalf unto the said Magistrate; But it is a generall and State businesse of great consequence, because of notorious breaches and affronts, the Dutch have made upon them, and to shew their cordiall affections to England, from whence the Ambassador is much expected; and this will put Denmark into a perplexity.

Gothenbourg 3 Novemb. S.N.

Severall Merchantmen are arrived here from London, some of whom met with the Danish Fleet, which was at a place called Malsbrand, consisting of some 13 or 14 men of war; and having examined the Masters thereof, let them passe without doing them the least harm, whereby it doth appeare that the Dane would fain save up the difference with England if he could.

Tuesday 29 Novemb. 1653.

BY Letters from severall parts came as followeth.

Hague 21 (alias 11) Novemb. The Vice Admirals V Vitte V Vittenle, Jan Everlon, de Rutter, and young Tromp, The Scout by night, the Commander Boore that came from the Straights, and the three East India ships And the other Merchants ships from Norway, But the great losse of our ships by the storm, clouds all our joy. Monsieur Chapute extraordinary Ambassador from the King of France, that

was before Ambassador in Sweden, is arrived at Rotterdam, and is speedily expected here to be received in pompe.

The great ship that was prepared for Tromp is not yet finished, but many workmen are hayd at work about that and three more Frigots. An East India ship called the Province for the Chamber of Zealand, is not yet come home.

Hamburgh 19 Novemb. The Lord Rosinhand went from Lubeck towards Sweden. The King of Denmark's ships came into the Road before Copenhagen 17. and are laid up. There are three ships come hither out of Iseland, and five more are expected.

A List of the lading of the eight East India ships, come into Holland, viz.

The Pearle, The Princesse Royall, The Whalefish,
The Malacha, The Elephant, for the chamber of Amsterdam,
The Hoffs of Zealand, for the chamber of Zealand.

The new Anchusen for the chamber of Anchusen. &c.

2131779 Carti of powder Sugar.	11400 peeces white Parcalen.
209769 l. Saffron wood	3704 peeces of Sale cloathes
655407 l. refined Salt Peter	10000 peeces of Doreabad. dis.
3258378 l. Pepper.	80212 l. of Cotten Yarn
132951 l. confected Ginger	9620 peeces Tannekins Bastas
1027385 l. Cloves.	400 peeces Bingila Tannekins
29938 l. Indigo from Carmel	4000 peeces of Bingila
100306 l. Indigo from Sares.	1500 peeces Malemolius
248400 l. Sinamond	2000 peeces Mamodis
357493 l. Confected Nutmegs.	225 peeces Surets.
128619 l. Mace	2620 peeces Samin
121383 l. Persian silk	2300 peeces white Hamans
12000 peeces of Ginny linen.	320 peeces Quills
18192 peeces of Beilles Linen.	4300 peeces Adathis
2240 peeces Negros cloath.	6 Leggers Tamarus
2910 peeces of white Ginons	460 Murtiens of oyle of Sinamond.
12000 peeces white Mauris.	1316 Catty of red China Silk.
10960 peeces Salom powris	4429 l. Bangalo silk
	1277 Catty of Sugar Candy.

1071 Catty of Benjamin,
1854 l. of Cardamum
4012 peece of Gingon,
2233 peeces of white Shiova-
nis.
200 peeces of bed Ticks
6 Casks of Japans.
570 Catty of red Tomkins
filk.
300 peeces of Figure pelina
450 peeces white shiorons
100 peeces of Jonashorkus

150 peeces of Genoa Sheons
25 peeces of white Shemmings
250 peeces of divers painted
stuffs.
19 peeces of Tompkins Cana-
gans.
161 peeces of Pelins
1413 l. Ginger
1080 Caperias in 9 Packs
1000 peeces of Garras
2 Casks of Besar Stone, Muske,
Ambergreese.

Transilvania 18 November, The Prince hath caused all the Militia to rise, for feare of the Cossacks which causeth much trouble in *Hungaria*. The Emperor will see the successe of the meeting at *Calick and Glove*, before he removes from *Rasibone*, because many great Families are concerned therein. The *Swedes* Ambassador hath delivered in a Declaration to the Emperor against the persecution of the Protestants in *Germany*, with Proposals for a Reformation.

From *Zwancos* (the King of *Polands* Leagure) 13 Octob. On Thursday the Castle of *Socho* was surrendred to the King with 14 Companies 4 peece of Cannon. All the great persons had pardon upon condition they appear no more in Arms against the King. *Rogotzy* and the new Hospador, offer assistance to the King against his Enemy, and in *Wallachia* they incline rather to the King then to the Turk.

Venice 20 Octob, In *Canos* the Turks prepare 5000 Granadoes to storm the Castle and Haven of *Suda*. The *Tartars* retire back since the taking of *Socho*, and have left *Chimilinsky*.

Amsterp 18 Novemb. The fourth instant 3000 of *Condes* horse passed by *Atomade* towards *Stena*. The seventh, The Duke of *Wittenburgh* marched with the rest of the Forces. The 8. *Leopald* marched from *Dna* to *Doornick*, The Duke of *Loreign* with *Dna Pardo* Governor of *Luxemburg* marched towards *Stena*. There are 6 millions of gold from *Spain* arrived at *Genna* for the Merchants. The Spanish and French Armies in *Italy* lie intrenched one against the other by *Cerva Arbo*.

Amsterdam 20 Novemb. On the 20 instant Vice Admirall *Witte Wittenfe* went from hence to the *Hague*, and the same night *De Ruiter* went through *Harlam* thither, where they met with yong *Tromp*. The French Ambassador is come with a very great train to *Rotterdam*.

Stockholm 1 Novem. The new Senator, the *E. Gabriel Oxenstern* is made *L. High Steward*, who is to reside in the Castle with the Queen, and govern the Court. The *E. Tot* is made Cap. of the *Q. Guards*, which is to quarter neer her. The sicknes is here quite over, and a day of thanksgiving is to be set apart for the same, as also for the great fruitfulness of the year. The *E. Treasurer* and the *E. Magne de la guard*, are gone towards his Royal princely highnesse. The two Merchants of *Amsterdam* that were arrested at *Stockholm* are set free again.

Ratisbone 3 Novemb. The Cardin of *Hessen* is very instant with the Kts. of *Malia* to write to the States General, to restore their Lands in their Country, belonging to the Knights of *Malta*, and in case they refuse, to grant Letters of Reprisall, which will bee a great hinderance (if it proceed) to the Trade here.

Menchaud 18 Novemb. *Fenquiers* came from *Verdune* with men and Ammunition, the *Marq. of Uplellis* tryed to blow up an halfe moone before the wooden Port, & to strike a dike through the bank by the bridge but was forced to retire with a great deal of losse, but the place is played upon with three batteries, and defended themselves a while very gallantly within, in one sally upon the quarters of the *Switzers*, they kill above 200. and beat a convoy that came from *Chalous*. But it is since surrendered upon treaty.

Dantzick 15 Novem. 6000 Tartars were upon their march to relieve *Socow*, but hearing the Castle was taken, they went back to *Brun*. The sicknes decreaseth, and the Pest-houses are cleared.

Cullen 16 Novemb. The Dutchesse of *Nieuburk* of the *Palatine* house, did the last Sunday publicly declare her self a *Romish Catholick*, and the Elector of *Cullen* did celebrate the Masse, after which there was a great Masque, and taking, in honour of her turning Papist.

Doornick 17 Novemb. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* returned hither, received with a great deal of rejoycing. Our Leaguer lies by *Carriers*, under the Count of *Fuensaldagne*, from whence it is suddenly to goe to Winter quarters. Conde is at *Rocroi*, his Princess and Son, at *Valentinia*.

3455

This day the English Commissioners and the Dutch Deputies met again and treated personally at White-hall.

Wednesday 30 Novemb.

THE Act concerning the Exciz which the Parliament hath been several daies upon is not yet finished.

This day the English Commis. and the Dutch Deputies again met, and treated. It seems they would fain have *France* and *Denmark* included in the treaty: they pretend much to a desire of oneness with *England*, and have proposed a new Expedient. The Letters from *Holland* say, the States-guesse there may be a conclusion by Newyears-day or thereabouts. They have sent over new Letters to their Deputies here. The French Agent hath received new Letters from the King of *France*.

The Highlanders increase in *Scotland*, divers English and Irish, and Lowland Scots, and others of *Charles Stuar*s party being gon unto them, they have much increased their number of horse also with *Kenmore* and *Forbs*. Their number of Horse and Foot are in all about 4 or 5000, and they do increase and doe much harm in the Lowland. In march toward *Inverness*, and alarm *Glasgow* Col. *Lilburn* hath sent for the Officers to haste to their charge. Some Letters are come to English Merchants touching their ships from *Newfound land* with fish that 16 of them are taken by the Dutch. There are also 9 Merchants ships in *Maligo* road seiz'd upon by the Dutch, which except the Spaniards receive are like to be carried away prize.

3 French *Maligo* ships with linnen and other lading going out thither, are taken and brought in prize by the English.

The Turks have taken two Dutch ships in the Streights with considerable lading to the value of 4000 l.

There hath been many Robberies of late in several Counties of *England*, divers houses broke open, many robbed in the highways, and many killed, the particulars are many. Even in *London* near *Chapcery Lane* on the Lords day, the Maid bound and gagged, the house robbed when the rest were gon to Church, a young Gentleman cruelly butchered near *St. Albones*, one in *Hertfordshire* robbed, his head cut off, his belly ripped open, and his head put into his belly, and many such sad robberies, and so many as the like hath not been known in *England*.

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There is Extant

✠ The Discipline of Gathered Churches, with the Covenant taken by each Member: And a Confession of Faith professed by the Church of Christ at Martins Viney: With Spirituall Hymnes by way of Paraphrase upon the whole Book of CANTICLES, by them sung at their breaking of Bread, and an Abbreviate of their whole practice, Printed for Robert Ibbison dwelling in Smithfield, to be sold in Westminster Hall, and at the Angel in Pauls Church-yard.

Mr. Culpeppers New Method of Physick, both according to Paracelsus and Galens practice.

Also the Copy-holders Plea against the exesse of Fines taken by their Lords: Both sold by Peter Cole at the Printing presse in Cornhill, neer the Royall Exchange, and John Garfield.

Cloria and Narcissus continued. A Delightfull and New Romance, Imbellished with divers Politicall Notions, and singular remarks of modern transactions. Written by an Honourable person, To be sold by Anthony Williamson at the Queens Armes in Pauls Church yard, neer the West end.

Lieut. Col. John Lilburns case stated, and his former and latter Jury confessed withall, wherein is shown the just cause of his late banishment, and his now imprisonment in the Tower of London. With his whole Triall at the Old Baily, lately, taken into consideration, published by authority. Sold by G. & H. Everiden at the Grey-hound in Pauls Church yard.

The Laymans Lawyer, or the second part of the practice of the Law, with the Office of a Gaoler, also the Duty of a Church-warden, and Constables, &c. Extracted out of the Statutes of the Kings of England, and the late Acts of Parliament, Sold by H. Twisford in Vine Court, in the middle Temple, and by John Place at Furnivals Inne Gate in Holborne.

Tho. Campanella his Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy, wherein he doth represent many usefull Observations, touching most Kingdoms and Commonwealths in the world, and their Government.

Also, Two books written by Robert Pemel, Physitian, one being a treatise of the Diseases of Children, with their Causes, Signs, Prognosticks and Cures: The other being the second part of his Treatise of the Nature of physickall Simples, frequently used in Medicines. With direction for medicines to be made use of the same. Both sold by Phil. Stephens at the Gilded Lion in Pauls Church yard.

The Crown of Righteousnesse, or the glorious Reward of Fidelity in the Discharge of our Duty. Held forth in a Sermon at the Funerall of Mr. Abr. Wheelock, B. D. Septemb. 25. 1652. By W. Selator D.D. Preacher of the Word of God in Broad-street London. To be sold by Jo. Clarke senior, at his shop under Peters Church in Cornhill.

There is an excellent peece Entituled, The Establishment, tending to the setting of the mindes of men in these points following. Viz. 1 The power of the Civill Magistrate in matters of Religion. 2 An instituted and fixed Ministry, &c. 3 The necessity and excellency of humane learning in the work of the Ministry. Sold by John Bartlet at the Gilt Cup in Pauls Church yard, over against the Woollen Drapers.

A brief Introduction conducing to the Judgement of the Starres, wherein the whole Art of Judiciall Astrology is briefly and plainly delivered: Written by Claudius Dares and much enlarged by N.S. Also a brief Treatise of Mathematicall Physick. By G.C.

De Præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis. Auctore Francisco Vigero Rotomagensi.

Also Comfortable Crums of Refreshment, by prayers, Meditations, Consolations, and Ejaculations, With a Confession of Faith, by the Right Honourable Francis L. Verulam, Viscount S. Alban. These three last are to be sold by And. Kemb at Margaretts hill in Southwark.

A History of New-England. From the year 1620. untill 1693. Declining the form of their Government, Civill, Military, and Ecclesiastick. Their Wars with the Indians, their manner of gathering Churches, &c. To be sold by N. Brook at the Angel in Cornhill.

F I N I S.

The Faithful

London.

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising

The Treaty between the Lord Gen. Cromwel, and the Dutch Ambassadors, for the concluding of a firm and lasting Peace; the settling of free Trade and Commerce; the new Expedient to ratifie and confirm the Articles; and a Proclamation to be published: With the Parl. Order and Resolution touching the Portugals, and the Declaration of her sacred Majesty the Q. of Sweden, to all those who tender the avoiding of her Royal Revenge, with her gracious Letter to the Emperor of Germany; and his Maj. Promise to the K. of Scots. The proceedings of the high and mighty Netherlanders, & the strange Engines of War invented. The taking of 25 English Merchants coming from Malaga, and the New found land; and the rendevouzing of about 5000 Horse against the English in Scotland. The bold & threatening Letter sent to the Governour of Jersey, by Capt. Chamberlain, and his vowing by the Heavens, to cast all into the sea as comes near him. The number of black and white Witches taken in Cornwall; their examination and confession; and the bloody Murders committed in England.

From Friday the 25 of Novemb. to Friday the 2 of December, 1653.

Beginning Friday Novemb. 25.

vide Post 7th



Mad World my Masters! We have lost the Golden Age of Jacobus, the silver Age of shillings, and sixpences, and have nothing left us but the brazen age of impudence; nay, even Tinkers Tokens are gone away too, Non suit ita in diebus illis; what a hurrey is here with these Haekney booters, such as are least able, are most busie to pudder in the Rubbish; for, alas! too many there are, in these our staggering Times, that make Christs Academy the Devils University, and deny the sacred Ordina-

nances of the Temple of the Lord; whose main Design and practises, appear to be the opposing of all Ministers, and publike Ministry

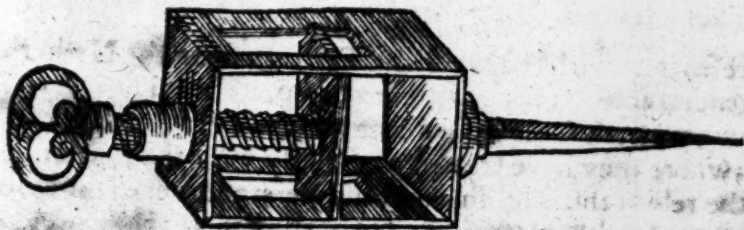
the breaking and dividing of Congregations, and the censuring of all Saints that are not in their Quaking way: as appears by those who lately frequented the Church at *Wrexham*, and in the presence of M. *Powel* (the Minister) declared for Universal Redemption, Free-Will, and falling from Grace; they hold that all men have the pure seed of God in them, and that they themselves are perfect and without sin. Yet at their Meetings, they fall into a great and dreadful shaking and trembling of their whole bodies, and all their joynts, with such Risings and swellings in their bellies and bowels, together with such screechings, yellings, howlings, and roarings, which doth not onely amaze and affright the Spectators, but also caus the dogs to bark, the swine to cry, and the cattle to run, to the great admiration of the countrey.

But for the further discovery of these men, God did suffer a godly member of the church of *Wrexham* to be deluded, and to follow them for many months together; in which time, he fell often into the same quaking fits; and sleeping with one of the chiefeft of them three nights together, at last he was much troubled and not able to sleep, and upon the sudden, he heard somthing humming and buzzing about the Quakers head, like a bumble-bee, which did sore affright him; whereupon he sought to rise, but the Quaker perswaded him not, and immediatly there rose a great wind and storm, which shook the house wherein they were, which added much to his former fear, and made him again attempt to rise; but the Quaker still continued pressing him to lye, and laid his head upon *Spencers* shoulders, blowing hard like the hissing of a Goose or Gander, which made him leap up in his shirt in much fear and agony, crying for a light and a guide to conduct him to a Neighbors house, which he did accordingly, and hath since left them altogether.

Plymouth Novemb. 9. That of news these parts afford is, The *Richard* and *Martha* a ship in the States service brought into this harbour the 16 instant a prize, a pretended Swede, which came from *Tholoon*, and os the Skipper saith bound for *Stockholm*, her lading is Currants, and valued worth 15,00 *l.* whether she will be made prize, is not certain; the same time there came into the Sound the Assistance Frigate, who hath met with a storm at sea, and lost her Bolt-sprit, and fore-top-mast. There is now in this harbour of the States ships, which will be suddenly ready to go to sea (besides those two above-mentioned) the *Persland* Frigate, the *Non-such* Frigate, and the *Golden Cock*.

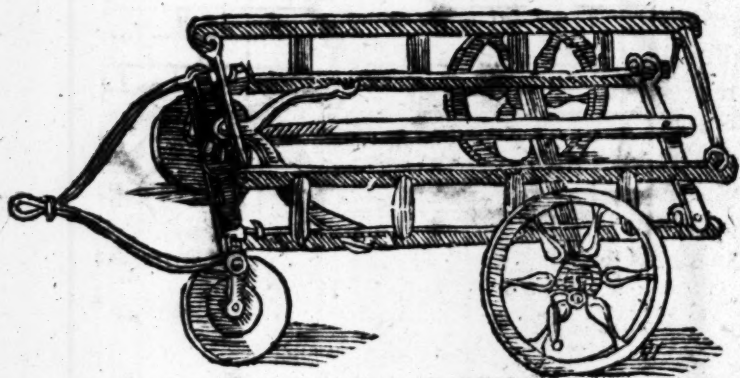
The ordinary Post from *Holland* came not at the usual time, but by Letters from places near thereunto, we understand that the *Hollanders* losse in the late stormes was very great, and for a while it put a stand to the chiefeft Counsels, for that they were fixed in a resolution to block up the *River of Thames*, before the *English* could get out again to sea.

In order whereunto, sundry strange Engines, both by Sea and Land were contrived, which we shall represent by the ensuing figure; to wit,



Sundry other Instruments, like unto their famous ship, called the *Monster of the Sea*, Fame has reported to be perfectly finished; and that the *Guiders* thereof can rule them as easily in the midst of an encounter, as a Swallow can turn her self in the Ayre; and in case they

be used to break any Havens, Pallizado's, or Banks, the Transfiguration of the ensuing Instrument, say they, shall do it, as easily as a man can break a rotten stick in his hand.



All which, seems as strange to me, as the roaring of a Mouse like a Bear, the lowghing of a Cat like an Ox; or the whistling of a Horse like a Red-breast.

Saturday Novem. 26.

The Parl. have ordered that the Lord chief Justice *Rolls* be required to send forth his Warrants for the apprehension of all such persons as were Actors in the horrid Murder and Outrage committed by some of the *Portugal* Nation on Tuesday last, and securing them, to the end, they may be brought to speedy Justice; and that a Proclamation be sent forth for the better discovery and apprehension of all such persons; to the end they may be proceeded against accordingly.

Munday Novemb 28.

Presents us with the welcome Tydings from the Netherlands, of the general accord of the Dutches to a peace with *England*; in pursuance whereof, new Letters are sent to their Ambassadors at White-Hall; where they have treated personally with the L. Gen. *Cromwel*, and the rest of the English commissioners; and very fain would they have *France* and *Denmark* included in the Treaty: they pretend much to a desire of Oneness with *England*, and have proposed a new Expedient. 'Tis time, since the Lords hand is so great upon them, that many of their best ships are cast away by a violent storm; amongst the rest, famous *De Wit*, and valiant *Rutier*.

The Q. of *Sweden* has set forth a Declaration, for the guarding of
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(2003)

the Western Seas, and preservation of her loyal subjects. Her Sacred Maj. has also sent a Letter to the Emperour of Germany, desiring him to desist from persecuting of the Protestants; as he shall tender the avoiding of her Royal Revenge.

Tuesday Novemb. 29.

The Highlanders increase dayly in Scotland, and divers English, Irish and Lowland Scots, are united with them in the name of their King. Besides, the L. Kenmore has about 5000 horse, which do not a little vex the Saints. In somuch, that the Royal party in Holland, dispose of whole Nations in Taverns, cry up the Dane, swear up the French, & assume great Conquests in the Air.

From Jersey it is certified, that capt. Chamberlain plays Rex upon those coasts for his young Master Charles, and has sent a bold Letter to col. Heans the Governor, adjuring him to contribute, or else he vow'd by the Heavens to cast as many as he met into the bottome of the sea.

From whence we likewise hear, that one of the Knights of Malta has taken the Recovery of London, near the Straights, laden with Currants. A sweet Prize. And that 9 Merchants ships in Malago Road are seized; and 16 more snapt by the Dutch coming from Newfoundland, laden with Fish, Fruit, and other precious commodities; but 'tis believed, they will be purchased at a very dear rate; the proof of the Pudding is in the eating.

There has been many Robberies of late in several counties of England, divers houses broke open, many robbed in the High-ways, others killed; the particulars are many; even in London near Chancery lane on the last Lords day, the Maid bound and gagged, and the house robbed when the rest were gone to Church. A young Gentleman cruelly butcher'd near St. Albans. One in Hertfordshire robbed, his head cut off, his belly ripped open, and his head put into his belly, & many such sad Robberies, and so many, as the like hath not bin known in England.

From Paris it is certified, that the strong Garison of St. Menchald is brought upon its knees to his Majesty, most of the Officers and soldiery have taken the Oath of Allegiance; the rest are gone to Rocroy and obtained honorable condicions to march forth with Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Bullets in their mouths. The King of Scots is as merry as a Prince, since the receipt of an Express from the Emperour of Germany, to allow him three hundred thousand Duckets per annum; and his brother James is in high esteem, for his heroick Atchievements against the Spaniard.

Wed.

(2006)

Wednesday, Novemb. 30.

From Dover thus, Gen. Monk is not yet fallen down thus far, for we hear he is yet about the Hope, in order to the drawing together of a Rendezvous of the fleet the greatest part whereof is well manned and victualled already: many Pickeroons and Freebooters have lately been discovered about Goodwin lands, but we hear not of above one small vessel of ours that they have taken lately, we long to hear of what is done in the Treaty twixt the Dutch and the English, but I conceive it is not fit to be known as yet, otherwise I think you would have advertised him with something thereof who is.

Your most assured friend,
J. Marock.

From Milford Haven, Novemb. 19. Here is little news in these parts, onely we expect daily some of our Traders from Ireland, which are hindered either by reason of foul weather, or other occasions. We have not heard of any harm done of late by any of those Pickeroons that use to haunt our Coasts, onely that some of them lurking about Lundy land, who not long since chased a small vessel into Severn. There is one of the States Frigots lately gone from hence to try if they can be discovered, and removed from that Nest: here are many passengers waiting all for a fair wind and convenience to transport them for Ireland. From Dartmouth Novemb. 22. There is a ship arrived here which cometh from Zant, her chief lading being Currants, and is bound for London. We have part of our New-found-land ships come home safe, and we hope the like of our other ships bound for Spain, Portugal, and Biscay, though we have not received any News of their arrival. By a Bark lately come from Croisick, we hear, that the Best Men of War are abroad, and do much harm, they have lately taken some small English Vessels, and they boast within a few dayes to have three more of good strength ready to go to sea.

From Calis thus: Marshal de Turen is with his Army about Guise and hath a very watchful eye over the Spanish Army, who seeing little hopes of the relieving of the place besieged are gone over the River Lisandas as it is probable, intending to go to their winter quarters. The Arch Duke Leopoldus is gone towards Brussels, and is expected there about the last of this moneth, great preparations are made for his reception, the Prince of Conde was lately at Rocrey, and so he went from thence to Stenay and so it is thought will go to meet the Arch Duke of Brussels; being very much discontented to see that place besieged by the King forces lost before his face, without any power at all left them to relieve it.

From the Isle of Jersey they write, that they are so encompassed about with Pyrates at Sea, that they can hardly stir abroad for them: And one of them (Captain Chamberlain by name) sent a Letter the other day to Col. Hains the Governour of this Island, in the nature of a Summons for Contribution; making great protestations, that if he refused to do it, he would throw as many of that Island into the Sea, as he could possibly meet with.

A Letter from Guttentungh, dated November 12, 1653.

Severall Merchantmen are arrived here from London, some of whom met with the Danish Fleet, consisting of 14 sail of men of war, but they let the English passe without any harm.

It is advertised that the Queen of Sweden hath stopped several Dutch ships, and requireth satisfaction for damages.

It is certified from Venice, that after their Gallies had landed some men in Crete; and taken twenty pieces of great Canon from the Turk and much rich spoil, they being too jolly, and too secure, were not long afterwards surpris'd by the Turk, and many of them killed, and were forced to leave the prey behind them. The Council at Venice are in treaty for 6000 Irish to be sent into Crete for the relief of that Island against the Turks.

The Lorainers who were beaten off before from the Country before Mastrick, are now returned with greater force; the States are preparing a considerable number to dislodge him from those parts. The town of Rotterdam have desired of the States, that they will give order for the sonze new frigots to supply the room of those destroyed by the late storms.

The States General of Holland have put forth a Declaration, That all ships so soon as they come into the River do give in a List of all their lading upon Oath, by the Master of the ship and the Pilot without concealing of any part thereof; and in case there be any concealment afterward discovered, the Skipper to be punished according to the former Law, made Anno 1628. That all Seamen in their going out shall present themselves to the Officers and Searchers, that their ships may be visited, and that the Skippers and Steersmen may give attestation that there is no more goods in their ships, then what hath been given in the Visitation; and that no Skipper whatsoever take any other lading in, then what was exprest before in his passport. That because at the Texel and the Fly, the ships cannot so easily lie, that the searchers can be there always ready, that therefore they address themselves to the Captains of the Land Forces, to be by them visited and searched; and that they give tickets accordingly. Because the searchers are not so diligent in their Offices as they should be, that therefore they be every year established anew, by the Admiralties, that according to their behaviours they may be continued or removed. Because there have been many differences between the Officers of the Licensing and convoying of ships, to prevent the same; the States of every province respectively, with all other Commissioners, Deputies, and Magistrates of Towns, or any other places whatsoever, are desired by their Officers to assist in the well ordering of convoys and licensing, and all Officers of the Militia, are required upon the Oaths they have made to the States General, to assist likewise. And that none pretend ignorance of this our Declaration, the States of all Provinces are desired to affix this up in the usual places, and to have it published by the Crier.

Signed,

Ian Van Meydâ, Secretary.

Thurs/day

Thursday, Octob. 24.

From Mylor in Cornwall, Novem. 23. We have a strange discovery of Witches about the Lands end. One of them being taxed of witchcraft by a Neighbour, she instantly got a Warrant from Maj. Ceely to call the party before him, who came, and by Witnells made it apparent. This wretch being discovered she discovers others: Eight of them are sent to Lancelton, and seven more in du-rance.

One is a Black Witch, who confesseth her eruelcies in being the death of men, women, children and cattel.

There is also a white Witch, who discovers many, and saith she never did harm, but healed many diseases, and unwitched many that had been bewitched by the black Witches. This skill of hers she imputes to Gods Spirit; only hath confessed, that she had an Appearance came to her once a year in the shape of a Dove, and upon its presence her skill was revived and renewed.

There was one who had her milk bewitched, and could make neither Cream nor Butter, but in boiling the milk it would still crust, and at last kept boiling till the crust brake in the middle; and two Toads were seen therein, passing one by and over another.

Another confessed the Devil did suck her by the lip each moneth; and therein she felt such pain, that to be rid of it she was forced to send the Devil on some destructive errand.

A List of the lading of the eight East-India ships, come into Holland viz. The Pearl, the Princeesse Royal, the Whale-fish, the Malacca, the Elephant for the Chamber of Amsterdam. The Hoff of Zealand, for the Chamber of Zealand. The new An-chusen for the Chamber of Anshusen, &c.

1131779 Catty of powder Sugar.

209769 l. Saffron w. ed.

655407 l. refined Salt Peter.

3258378 l. Pepper.

132951 l. con. elled Ginger.

1027385 l. Cloves.

29938 l. Indigo from Carmel.

100306 l. Indigo from Suret.

24840 l. Cinamond.

357493 l. con. elled Nutmegs.

128619 l. Mace.

121383 l. Persian silk.

12000 peeces of Ginny linnen.

18192 peeces of Bettiles Linnen.

2240 peeces Negros cloath.

2910 peeces of white Ginons.

22000 peeces white Marris.

460 Mstiens of oyle of Cinamond.

1316 Catty of red China silk.

4429 l. Bangala silk.

1277 Catty of Sugar Candy.

1071 Catty of Benjamin.

1854 l. of Cardamum.

570 Catty of red Tomkins silk.

141311 l. of Ginger.

2 Casks of Bezar stone, Musk, Ambergreene.

1080 Caparies in 9 Packs.

200 peeces of Bed Ticks,

6 Casks of Japans.

10000 peeces of Doreabaddis,

80212 l. of Cotton Yarns.

9620 peeces of Tannekins Bastar.

Many thousand peeces of other rich Saffi and Cloaths.

* licensed and Entred according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. WOOD, 1653.

[Numb. 3.] 19
The Moderate Publisher

OF

Every daies Intelligence.

FROM THE
Army, under the Command of His Excellencie

The Lord Generall CROMWELL.

With other remarkable Proceedings in England, Holland,
France, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts.

From Friday the 19. of November, to Friday the 2. of December, 1653.

LONDON, Printed by J. C. & T. W. *vide roll*

Beginning Friday, November 19.



He Brother of the *Portugall* Ambassador, a Knight of *Malta*, and three others of those that made the Muteny at the *New Exchange* (and killed the English Gentlemen) were this day sent to *Newgate*; this affront may very well be re- lincensed high, for that it was such an ab- solute breach of the *Fundamental Law*s of *England*, and the offence aggravated by acting the highth there after about 24. hours premeditation; Therefore the Lord Chief Justice *Rolls* was requi-

red by the Parliament, to send forth his Warrants for the apprehen- ding of all such persons as were Actors, or Abbettors, or Assistors to the horrid Murders and outrages committed by some of the *Portugall* Nation, and securing them, to the end they may be brought to speedy Justice, and a Proclamation is to be set forth for the better discovery and apprehension of all such persons, to the end they may be proceed- ed against according to Justice.

The Act for the Deaforation, Sale, and Improvement of the For-
ests, and of the Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Heredita-
ments

ments, within the usuall Limits and Perambulations of the same, was Ordered to be printed, whereby it is Enacted, that all Royalties, privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Rights, Powers, and Jurisdictions whatsoever to the premises blonging, shall be in the reall and aequall possession and seisin of

Edward Drenth, Henry Pitt,
William Web, Robert Aldworth,
Josias Berners, and Francis
John parker, Muffenden, esq;

And the said Trusters have power to hear and determine all claims and demands of any person or persons, &c. to any Right or Priviledge within the said Forrefts, &c. And are Authorized out of such proportion, or proportions as they shall allow to any person or persons, in respect of any such interest, to appoint and set forth such a competent number of Acres to be severally inclosed from the rest of the ground for the use of the poor of that Town, Village, or division where such allowance shall be made, as shall appear to them to be equivalent to the quantity of ground so allowed, compared with the quantity of poor in or neer the same residing, which ground shall be called the *Poors Ground*, and shall be disposed of by the Justices of the Peace at Generall Sessions for the County where such ground shall be.

There be severall Provisos in the said Act which are too large to be inserted here, the one is for the preservation of Timber Trees for Navy, &c.

Saturday, Novemb. 26.

A Letter from Ofwelltree.

SIR,

The chiefest Nws here at present is, That there are certain men called *Quakers* come from the North, who have endeavoured to rend and divide that blessed Church at *Wrexham*, and have by their fair and false pretences drawn aside some of the weakest Christians to their way; concerning whom, and which way, you have in this following Narrative, a true, speciall, and providentiall discovery.

First, their main designs and practises, appear to be the opposing of all Ministers and publike Ministry, the breaking and dividing of Congregations, the censuring of all Saints that are not of their way

(11)
hypocrites, the totall overthrowing of the work of faith, and holiness in Saints; and the bringing them again into bondage (or as they say into Mount Sinai) and besides those Common Errours of *Universal Redemption, Free-will, and Falling from Grace*; they hold that all men have the pure seed of God in them, and that they themselves are perfect and without sin; boasting of a false gift, to discern upon the first sight any Christian or Hypocrite, and speaking big and swelling words, void of sense, and full of censure.

Secondly, their manner of Quaking or trembling (as was testified by severall eye-witnesses to their faces) is thus; At their meetings after long silence, sometimes one, and sometimes more (as at one time five together) fall into a great and dreadfull shaking and trembling of their whole bodies, and all their joynts, with such risings and swellings in their bellies and bowels, together with such screechings, yellings, howlings and roarings, which doth not onely amaze and affright the spectators, but also cause the Dogs to bark, the swine to cry, and the Cattel to run, to the admiration of the Countrey.

Thirdly, for the further discovery of these men, God did suffer a godly man, called *William Spencer* (a member of the Church of *Wrexham*) to be deluded by them, and to leave the Church to follow them for severall moneths together, in which time he fell often into the same quaking fits, and sleeping with one of the chiefest of them three nights together, the last night he was much troubled, and not able to sleep, and upon the sudden, he heard something humming and buzzing about the Quakers head, like a Humble-Bee, which did sore affright him, whereupon he sought to rise, but the Quaker perswaded him not, and immediately there rose a great wind and storm, which added much to his former fear, and made him a second time attempt to rise, but the Quaker still continued pressing him to lye, perswading him to expect the power to come (which they often promise to their Professors), and thereupon he heard again the same sound or humming, which more and more terrified him, insomuch that he vehemently strove to rise, but the Quaker laid his head upon *Spencers* shoulder, and did blow hard like the hissing of a *Grasshopper* or *Gander* (as he express it) severall times towards his face, or mouth, which made him leap up in his shirt in much fear and agony, crying for a light and a guide to conduct him to a Neighbours house, which he did accordingly, and hath since left them altogether, testifying the next day (being the eighth day of this instant *November*) that the Quakers face publicly before many Christians in *Ebywathon*, the particulars before mentioned, which the Quaker could not deny, but thereupon deserted the meeting, and ever since the said *Spencer* hath taken all opportunities publicly and privately, as at *Wrexham, Oswestry,*

(95)

malſtre, Llanymladwel, &c. to publiſh the ſame, to the ſatisfying and confirming of many in the Truth of Chriſt, and againſt their errors.

Laſtly, upon the 14. inſtant, Maſter *Yavaſor Powel*, preaching at *Chirebe*, near the place where the Quakers had been the day before, ſeverall of the Quakers came to hear, which Mr. *Powel* perceiving, he applied himſelf towards the end of his ſermon, to diſcover to the People from the Scriptures the dangerous Principles and Practices of thoſe men; Whereupon the chief Quaker (with his hat on) ſtood up, and ſaid, *Thou ſpeakſt of a POWER which thou haſt not in thee, thou deceivest the People.*

To which Mr. *Powel* answered.

Thou man draw near, and ſhew by what POWER thou ſpeakſt: declare if that thou haſt any Power from God more then we have; or if the Power thou boaſteſt of, be of the Devil, let's try whether thou canſt by it withſtand the Power of God that ſpeaks in his People: Oh Man! thou ſayeſt thou art perfect, but *Paul* ſaid he was not ſo, *Phil.* 3. 12. Thou ſayeſt thou haſt no ſin, but *Solomon* in the 7. of *Eccleſ.* 20. and *James* in the 3. Chap. verſe 2, and *John* in the 1ſt Epiſtle, the 1ſt chap. and verſe 8. ſay, *There is no man upon Earth that ſineth not, and in many things we offend all: And if any man ſay he hath no ſin, he is a Liar, and deceives himſelf.* Thy way, O man! cannot be right, for thou cenſureſt all the Godly Preachers and Saints that are not of thy Opinion, though thou knoweſt them not; thou alſo boaſteſt of a falſe gift (that thou canſt know Saints or Hypocrites upon the 1ſt ſight) thou ſeekeſt to overthrow the Saints (as *Paul* did, 2 *Thes.* 2. of the falſe Teachers) thou ſpeak'eſt falſly that men muſt come under bondage (or to Mount *Sinai* again) the Apoſtles taught otherwiſe; thou deceiv'eſt and deludeſt poor unſtable ſouls, and doſt not, like a ſervant of Chriſt, go to convince and convert ſinners; but contrariſe, perſwadeſt the wicked that they have the pure ſeed of God in them: Thou ſurely comeſt under that Wo in *Iſaiah* 5. *Wo to him that juſtifieth the wicked and condemneth the righteous: I will aſke thee, O man! (for I have been acquainted with ſome men of thy Principles and Practices.)*

Monday, November 28.

Hamburg 19 Novemb.

The Lord *Rosband* went from *Lubeck* towards *Sweden*. The King of *Denmark*'s ſhips came into the Road before *Copenhagen* 17. and are laid up. There are three ſhips come hither out of *Helſink*, and five more are expected.

A List of the Lading of the 3. East India ships, come into Holland,

(V I 2.)

The Pearle, The Princessa Royal, The Wbuleghis, The Malacca, The Elephant, for the Chamber of Amsterdam, The Hesse of Zealand, for The new Anchen, for the Chamber of Anchen, &c.

813779 Catti of Powder-Sugar.	2300 peeces white Hamans.
209769 l. Saffron-wood.	320 peeces Quills.
655047 l. refined Sale-Peter.	4300 peeces Adathis.
3158378 l. Pepper.	6 Loggers Tamarus.
230951 l. Confected Ginger.	460 Buttiens of Oyl of Sinamond.
2007385 l. Indigo from Carmel.	1310 Catti of red China Silk.
200306 l. Indigo from Sarar.	4429 l. Bangalo silk.
228400 l. Sinamond.	1277 Catty of Sugar-Candy.
657493 l. Confected Numege.	1071 Catty of Benjamin.
228619 l. Mate.	1854 l. of Cardamum.
221383 l. Persian Silk.	4012 peeces of Gington.
22000 Peeces of Ginny Linnen.	2233 peeces of white Shiovanis.
22092 Peeces of Beullis Linnen.	200 peeces of bed Ticks.
22000 Peeces of Negroes Cloth.	6 Casks of Japan.
1910 Peeces of white Ginton.	570 Catty of red Temkins silk.
22000 peeces white Mauris.	300 peeces of Figure pelins.
10960 peeces Salom powris.	450 peeces white Hiorons.
2140 peeces white Pareallen.	100 peeces of Jonathorkus.
2704 peeces of Sale clothes.	150 peeces of Genoa Sheons.
10000 peeces of Dorabaddis.	25 peeces of white Shemmingis.
26212 l. of Cotten Yarn.	250 peeces of divers painted Huffs.
2620 peeces of Tannekins Bassa.	19 peeces of Tckins Canagans.
400 peeces of Bingila Tannekins.	161 peeces of Pelins.
4000 peeces of Bingila.	141311 l. Ginger.
1500 peeces of Malmolius.	1080 Caperlas in 9. Packs.
2000 peeces of Mamodis.	1000 peeces of Carras.
225 peeces Surers.	2 Casks of Bezar stone, Muske.
2620 peeces Samin.	Ambergreece.

Tuesday Novemb. 29.

The Commissioners of the Counsell of State for England, and the four Dutch Deputies had another meeting and Treaty at Whitehall.

The Letters from Scotland speak of many late bold affronts of the Highlanders, with their approach near some of our Garrisons, and the surprising Two of our Capitaines, and a few Troopers; as also their summing up in all their assemblies, and for their King (as they call him.)

[Wednesday.]

(34)
Wednesday, Novemb. 22.

Stockholm the 22. of October, S. W.

Yesterday there hath happened here an unexpected alteration to the Hollanders who Trade here from Amsterdam and other places, to wit, on Thursday last, which is the Twentieth instant; the freedom of this Town in Michaelmas Fair being ended and discharged with beating of Drums, the next day, which was yesterday morning before seven a Clock, at an instant a Guard was set at every one of the Hollanders lodging doors, and presently after most part of their Goods and Monies seiz'd upon; two of their chief Burgers of Amsterdam themselves were taken and sent to Prison, the rest not only their goods and monies taken in apprehension, but also their Books and Accounts; which sudden change hath caused a great alteration amongst the People. Their Ambassadeur Neer van Boening, being desirous to have had audience, it was refused yesterday untill this afternoon, when with most part of his Countreymen he hath been above by her Majestie in the Castle; what resolution and answer they have received, you shall know by the next. The reason or cause of these Proceedings are very variable and not certainly known; some affirm it to be onely a particular businesse done in revenge of a Swedish Subject; one Groet Johan, whom the Magistrate of Amsterdam very unlawfully hath committed to Prison, and kept him there above two years, notwithstanding Her Majesties most favourable and earnest Letters written on his behalf unto the said Magistrate; others think it a generall & State businesse of great consequence, which indeed is very probable.

Wee had this day many other Letters which are too long to repeat verbatim, therefore we shall leave out the form, and take the Substance, and that being contracted, is as followeth.

1. The Isle of Jersey is very much infested with Pyrats, and the Governour hath received a Letter in the nature of a Summons from a bold Pirate, Captaine Chamberlaine, that he would have Contribution, or drown the Inhabitants which he could catch; but no more of that; the Royall Party is so weak in forrein Parts that one of the Congregated Churches in London, is able to fight with them, and overcome them, if not by the temporall, yet with the spirituall Sword.

2. That a Letter saith that from Milford Haven, a Letter was chased over the Mountaines and under the vallies (in the time of a great Earthquake) into the River of Severn, which is about 60 miles in distance.

3. A pretended Swedish ship is brought to Plymouth, whether she will be proved Prize or not, we cannot yet tell, but she is worth the trouble that it be effected.

4. Four

(33)
4. Four Merchant men meet with the Dutch Fleet, and they had
not the courage, or were so good friends, with us, that they discharg-
ed not one Gun at our Merchant men.

5. The *Hollanders* resolve to have the other bout or battell with the
English, if the Treaty take not effect.

The States General of Holland have put forth a Declaration, That
all ships so soon as they come into the River do give in a List of all
their Lading upon Oath, by the Master of the ship and the Pilot with-
out concealing of any part thereof; and in case there be any conceal-
ment afterward discovered, the Skipper to be punished according
to the former Law, made Anno 1628.

That all Sea-men in their going out, shall present themselves to the
Officers and Searchers, that their ships may be visited, and that the
Skippers and Statefmen may give attestation that there is no more
goods in their Ships, then what hath been given in the Visitation; and
that no Skipper whatsoever take any other lading in, then what was
expressed before in his Passport.

That because at the *Texel* and the *Fly*, the ships cannot so easily lie,
that the Searchers can be there always ready, that therefore they ad-
dress themselves to the Captains of the Land Forces, to be by them vi-
sited and searched; and that they give Tickets accordingly.

Because the searchers are not so diligent in their Offices as they
should be, that therefore they be every year established anew, by the
Admiralties, that according to their behaviours they may be continu-
ed or removed.

Because there have been many differences between the Officers of
the Licensing and conveying of Ships, to prevent the same, the States
of every Province respectively, with all other Commissioners, Depu-
ties, and Magistrates of Towns, or any other place whatsoever, are de-
sired by their Officers to assist in the well ordering of convoys and li-
censing, and all Officers of the Militia, are required upon the Oaths
they have made to the States General, to assist likewise.

And that none pretend ignorance of our Declaration, the States of
all Provinces are desired to affix this up in the usuall Places, and to
have it Published by the Crier.

Given at the general meeting of the States General the 20. of Octo-
ber 1653.

SIGNED,

Jan Van Meyden, Secretary.

Thursday.

(54)
Thursday, November 22.

The last Letters from Bristol advertise us of a very great loss to the Merchants coming from New-found-Land, saying that the Dutch have taken 16 of them, and two more were taken near the Land, and the rest being 15 are come safe home.

Many other things very remarkable hath hapned since our last, viz.

1. A speciall Messenger belonging to the Army, was drown'd coming from the the Isle of Man.

2. A benefic'd Minister at Leicester cut his own throat.

3. One that had been a Captain drowned at Westminster.

4. One assuming the Pulpit at Black-Friars, took his Text where it is said, *Pray for KING S, and all that be in Authority, &c.* In the handling whereof, many were discontented, insomuch that he was commanded twice or thrice to come down, which at last he obeyed, concluding with these words,

Being they will not hear me pray, I think they deserve not a blessing.

5. Lieut. Col. John Lilburn hath been carried up by Hohen Colne, but remanded again to the Tower.

6. Col. Mays, who was dangerously wounded by the Portugales, is yet living.

7. A French Ambassadour is received at the Hague in great state.

8. There were very lately 8. Witches apprehended in Cornwall, and are in Lamceston Gaol; It's said they have been the death of many men, women, and children, and Cattell, and are by their own Confessions ranked in three orders, viz. The Black Witch, the Grey Witch, and the White Witch. The last saith she never did hurt, but hath cured many, and imputes this skill of hers to Gods Spirit. A woman having her Milk bewitcht, boyled the same, till at length two ugly Toads appeared therein.

Gen. Monk is hastning forth, the Sea-men that are aboard with him declare themselves very unanimous.

Thus have you the Passages concerning, The taking of Sixteen Merchants ships by the Dutch. The Declaration of the Sea-men. The Resolution of the Hollanders. Two Captaines and some Troopers surprized by the Highlanders, and their summoning all that are able to beare Armes to come in and serve their King. The Tryal of the Portugales. The apprehending of a white Witch, a black Witch and a Gray Witch; with five others in Cornwall, with their Confessions, and the strange things they have done. Something touching Lieutenant Col. John Lilburne, and the Ranters in Wales.

Licenced, and Entered according to the late Act for Printing.

(3161)

Num. 208 20

The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME
PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

ARMIES

IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the
late P^r for Printing.

From Monday Novemb. 28. to Monday Decemb. 5. 1653.

London, Printed by Francis Leach, And E. Griffin in
the Old-baily.

Beginning Monday Novemb. 28.



Whereas the Supream Authority of this Nation, have by an Act intituled *An Act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, and of the arrears due unto the Soldierie*; wherein is also contained a security by Lands there, in order to the payment and due satisfaction of all such Officers and Soldiers arrears, as have served the Parliament either in Ireland or in England, and have continued faithfull; And whereas also at severall meetings of Officers residing in and about London, endeavours have been used, and some progresse made

made by them touching the said security, and much time spent in devising and contriving how to render it most advantageous unto themselves, and others interested therein: And perceiving that now remains chiefly to be done, in order to the making out of every Officer and Souldiers claim, is a work which can be acted by none but themselves, in order to an allowance of their several debts; And supposing that by reason of the remoteness of many of their habitations and employments, they may not as yet be acquainted with the provision made for them in the said Act. It is desired, that all such Officers and Souldiers either in *England or Wales* as are concerned in the said security, do with what convenient speed they can, between this and the sixt of *February* next, repair vnto the house of Capt. *John Birkbeck* which is at the sign of the *Red Lyon* in the *Pallace yard* in *Westminster*, that so all whose accompts are not yet stated may appear in person with their vouchers for their services, thereby to make good their demands, and to procure allowance of the same by the Committee for accounts sitting at *Warcester house*; and that those whose accompts are stated may receive further directions how to proceed; and for your further satisfaction you may take notice that the Trustees for the said Officers and Souldiers of *England* do sit constantly every *Thursday* in the afternoon at the same place, who will be ready to assist with their best advice every Officer and Souldier concerned, for and towards the completing of the said security, and putting

ting it into a ready condition to be transmitted into Ireland, that so according to the instructions of Parliament, landes may be let forth unto them according to the tenor of the fore-recited act.

Signed by Tho: Waterhouse, Clerk,
appointed by the said Officers
and Trustees.

This following also for more publique notice is once more inserted. Whereas by an act of Parliament, of the 7 of October 1653. Intituled, *An act for accounts, and clearing of publick debts, and for discovering fraud, or concealment of any thing due to the Common-wealth*: The Commissioners therein named are authorized to receive, and order, and direct (among other things) the severall claimes mentioned in the said act; viz. Upon the publick Faith, or Debenters, or Bills of arrears for wages, or service or other accounts, as Souldiers, or any Officer belonging or relating to the Militia of this Common-wealth: They do expect, that all persons bring, or send their severall claims within the time limited in the said act, to Worcester house in the Strand, in manner and form following.

I A. B. of the parish of _____ in the County of _____ do hereby claim as a Debt owing, and due to me from the Common-wealth, the sum of _____ being lent by me upon the Publique Faith, and received the day of _____ by _____ then Receivours, appointed by _____ by vertue of _____ of Parliament, bearing date _____ of which receipt under the said Receivours hand hereunto annexed

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The severall persons are as well to expresse the places of their abode, when they paid the money, as the places where they now live; and that for such moneys, they bring with them the Original Receipts of the Receivours.

Bristol, Novemb: 26. We had Letters yesterday from *Gibraltar* the Straights mouth, that the Dutch men of War there (being about 8 in number) have taken 15 *Bristol* and *London* ships bound from the *Newfound-land* with Fish to the Straights: which doth not at all please our Merchants, and it seems very hard that we have no guard there for so great a trade, and in the face of the Princes of *Europe*. Nay, that in *Penfance* Road 3 Dutch private men of War should come in at night, and go forth at day, making all trade thereabouts dangerous and unsafe, and yet not taken order with: 'tis not for want of ships, or resolution (surely) in our Seamen, that these things are thus, and that a few of the Enemies, indeed not worthy to be nam'd, should make a generall interruption and disturbance.

Captain *Gromwell* in the *Richard* and *Mary*, and the *Trial*, both of this Town, got through the *Dutch*, and came safe to *Gibraltar*.

From *Mylor* in *Cornwall*, Novemb. 23. We have a strange discovery of Witches about the *Lands-end*. One of them being taxed of witchcraft by a Neighbour, she instantly got a Warrant from Major *Ceely* to call the Party before him, who came, and by Witnesses made it apparent. This wretch being discovered, she discovers others: Eight of them are sent to *Lanceston*, and seven more in durance. One is a *black witch*, who confesseth her cruelties in being the death of men, women, children, and cattel. There is also a *white witch*, who discovers many, and saith she never did harm, but healed many diseases, and unwitched many that had been bewitched by the *black witches*. This skill of hers she imputes to Gods Spirit; only hath confessed, that she had an Appearance came to her once a year in the shape of a Dove, and upon its presence her skill was revived and renewed. There was one who had her Milk bewitched, and could make neither Cream nor Butter,

Butter, but in boiling the milk it would still crust, and at last kept boiling till the crust bake in the middle, and two Toads were seen therein, passing one by and over another. Another confessed the Devil did suck her by the lip each moneth; and therein she felt such pain, that to be rid of it she was forced to send the Devil on some destructive errand. I am promised the Breviat of two Quires of paper examinations; which if I get, you shall not be long before I send you up the particulars. We have news, that our *Newfound-land* Fleet returning, were 32 in number, 16 whereof were snapt in the Streights, and 2 at the *Land's-end*, by a *Brest* man of War and a *Holander*: which is a grievous losse to the poor Traders.

Tuesday November 29.

Paris the third of *Decemb.* 1653. We have now received the certain news of the surrender of *St. Menchold*, which was done upon honourable terms to the Besieged, who did march out with drums beating, colours flying, match lighted at both ends, in a warlike equipage; and thus were convoyed to *Rocroy*, being about the number of seven hundred: this place is of great importance to the Court-party, not only by reason that it secures from in-roads that part of *Champagne* on which side it lieth, from the frequent in-roads of a strong Garrison, but besides, since these divisions hath been between the Court and the Princes, the place hath been very much fortified: now this is compleated, the Army is like to go to their Winter-quarters, and to that end the Cardinal is very busie in appointing quarters both for Horse and foot, only that the Counties of *Picardie* and *Champagne* are so wasted and ruined, that it is somewhat difficult to find convenient places for that purpose: His Majesty is expected here in a very few dayes, but not the Cardinall, who stayes upon the frontiers, not onely for quartering the Army, but also to settle all things in and about the Town lately taken.

There is a strong report here that the Cardinall hath a new project on foot, and that he intends to send the Duke of *Guise* once more into *Naples*, there to begin a new War;
that

that therefore ships are ordered to be made ready at *Toulon*; and that ten thousand men will be raised and made ready for that expedition: this designe is found very hard to accomplish by most judicious men, and that at most if it be followed, that it will prove to be Summers work, there being no likelihood that the Court affairs being thus stated as they are now, it can be so suddenly followed on.

We hear again of some new troubles about upper *Guyenna* and *Limosin*, where some of the Protestants being grossly abused, and chiefly two Ministers, it hath made no small combustion, and thereupon new Commissioners are to be sent to the Court, who with some that are here already, are expecting the return of his Majestie to get some redress of their grievances.

Francfort, November 25. The points left in debate at the Diet at *Regensburgh* are not yet determined, but are now in strong agitation, and chiefly that which concerneth iustice, and it is believed that this point, and some others now in hand, will be concluded at their general meeting, which is to be the 18 of this November. The Swedish Ambassadour hath had audience from the Emperour to whom he hath presented some papers in the behalf of the Protestants, who inherit within his hereditary Countries.

From *Cullen*, the General *Koningmarke* is still employed

ployed to the new fortification of *Wigesuk* as also to the building of a great Fort upon the River *Weser*, which being finished it will be a means to hinder the trade of the City of *Bremen*.

From *Warsovia*, the King of *Poland* with his army is now quartered upon the *Nieper*, where he gave audience to an Expresse from *Muscovia*, and the next day to the Chancellor of the new Hoipodar of *Moldavia*, who after some complement to his Majestie, presented him in the name of his Master one hundred Tuns of wine of *Hungaria*, eighty Casks of honey, and one hundred and fifty Cowes: There came also advice that the General *Kemeni* is coming with ten thousand men which the Prince of *Transilvania* doth send unto him, and likewise an Ambassadour from the Prince who is to present the King with four stately Turkish horses; also there came the joyfull news of the surrender of *Saczana* upon conditions more honourable than was believed, or the besiedged could ever hope, considering the exream want wherein they were fallen, being reduced to eat not only their horses flesh but also the very hides; there went out of the place about 5 thousand Cossacks.

From *Vienna*: The Imperial forces which were quartered in *Bohemia* have received order to remove, and to take their winter quarters in these parts, and here

here are like to continue while the next Summer.

By Letters from the Hague Novemb. 21. The Vice Admirals *Witte Wittenfe*, *Ian Everfon*, *De Ruiter*, and young *Tromp*, The Scout by night, the Commander *Boore* that came from the Straights, and the three East India shippes and the other Merchants ships from Norway, but the great loss of our shippes by the storm, clouds all our joy: Mounseur *Chanute* extraordinary Ambassadour from the King of France, that was before Ambassador in Sweden, is arrived at Rotterdam, and is speedily expected here to be received in pomp.

The great ship that was prepared for *Tromp* is not yet finished, but many Workmen are hard at work about that and three more Frigots: an East India ship called the Province for the Chamber of Zealand, is not yet come home.

Amsterdam November 22. On the 20 instant Vice Admirall *Witte Wittenfe* went from hence to the *Hague*, and the same night *De Ruiter* went through *Harlam* thither, where they met with young *Tromp*. The French Embassador is come with a very great train to *Rotterdam*.

The English Commissioners and the Dutch Deputies sit very close in the Personal Treaty at *White-Hall*, something will be done (its believed) whereby a fair guess may be given of the success of the Treaty within a few dayes.

Wednesday

(3092)

Wednesday 30. November.

BY Letters from *Self* 18. Novemb. 1553. now *file*. Yesterday Mounſieur Goltze the French Ambaſſador had audience at the Hague, where he is very well received. At his entertainment with the States (at his own Table) he began the Scotch Kings health, and he is conceived to be wholly Cavalier. Great pains hath been taken to make the world believe that the *Norway* Fleet is returned; but though four dayes ſince there arrived at the Texell, about 60 Ships from the Northward (moſt Eaſterling) yet is very certain many of their rich Straights men, and one Eaſt India Ship is ſtill behind at *Berghen*.

Tis now abſolutely reſolved not to ſet forth any men of War untill the end of *February*, againſt which time all poſſible preparations are made to ſet forth a very ſtrong Fleet, wherein are to be beſides the old ſhips 60 new ones, 30 of them are launched, and the reſt are in hand.

The wiſer ſort here expect no ſucceſs of the Treaty with *England*. Cautionary Towns for ſecurity are of hard digeſtion, yet if they be inſiſted upon, they and every thing elſe will be granted, when the *Lorrainers* ſhall come to his old quarter.

Mounſieur *Brederodee* is marched to the Buſſe with 1000 Foot and 600 Horſe, which they are much troubled to furniſh out of all their Garriſons. Liberty is ſolemnly given by the States General, to *Lieut. Gen. Middleton*, to carry to *Scotland* very great proportion of Arms (for Horſe and Foot) and Ammunition of all ſorts, a favour he could never obtain before, by which you may make a gueſs at their intentions in other things.

The Empire (as ſaid) have now at laſt declared themſelves againſt the Common-wealth of *England* and promiſed a great ſupply (60000 l. ſaying to begin with) to the *Scottiſh* King under the Title of King of great *Britain*. It is believed he will ſpeedily leave *France* to go thither.

(1129)
The divisions here are greater then ever, the *Lev-
estain* will never be quiet untill they have quiet
mind, all the chief of the Orange party, who at this
time droop much.

From Italy and parts adjacent. From *Venice*, we
have received advice by a Ship come lately from *Con-
stantinople*, that the *Turkish* Army was yet at *Scio*,
where the *Bashaw* is expecting new Orders from the
Court, though some suspect that he is fearfull to re-
turn home, least he be called to an account for his
actions, and so loose his head, and chiefly, for that he
being in the Port of *Rhodes*, refused to fight with the
Venetian Fleet when he was challenged to it.

The *Duke of Mantona* is returned home, having at
his departure received such presents from this City, as
is usual to persons of his quality.

From *Naples* there are great preparations making
here for the reception of the *Earl of de Castiglio*, our
new vice King, whom we hear to be already come
with five Gallies, as far as *Sardinia*, where are likewise
arrived the Commissioners of *Messing*, who go to *Ma-
drid* to petition his Majesty, that he will be pleased to
order the Vice King of *Scicilia*, that he according to
their ancient Priviledges, will remain every year six
moneths in their City, and six moneths at *Palermo*.
From *Rome* they write, that his non Holiness is return-
ed from his late journey to *Viterbo*, being so pleasing

to him, that he intends to go thither again this next Spring; as also to *Loreto*: there is in this City many lately committed to prison, chiefly out of the *Clarks Chamber*.

From *Turin*, after that the *Lieutenant Generall* of the *French Army* had had some conference with the *Governor of Ussiah*, there appeared in few hours after a body of *Horses*, which drawing near to the *Kings Quarters*, where these forces having taken the alarm, and the *Marshall de Granecy* being come to them, they marched against them, and beat them back as far as their main Guard, and the *Marquess Villa* being come, there was a generall vote to fall upon the enemy; but news being come, that the *Governor of Ussiah* was coming with the rest of the Army: therefore the design was not followed; but hostage being given, the two Generalls came to a meeting, and were since met together, with both their high Officers.

Thursday Decemb. 1.

Paris *Decemb. 25*: As yet his Majesty is not returned thither, but is now on his way, and is to be here next weeke. the *Cardinal* staves behind, and wheate from very good hands, that he is again tempering with the *Prince of Condi*, and that great offers are made him; but as yet it cannot be known what

probability there is of any agreement. From *Catalonia*, we hear that the Marshall *de Blocquincourt* is ready to go with a strong power for the relief of *Rosa*. *Don Joseph de Margerit* being gone with a strong party of Horse to observe the enemies motion, and to hinder them from opposing the Marshall at his passage at *Colda Pertuis*, and thus is he fully resolved to fight the Enemy, and so attempt to raise the siege, and set the place at liberty.

From *Belloni* we hear that the Garison of *St. Omers* being come out with 500 Horse, and have made their Circuit about *Montrenit* and other places, where they had taken much spoil. Our Governour Marshall *de Aumont* having notice thereof, shot 3 peeces of Ordinance, which is the sign He gives for the Gentry to take up Arms; who having thereupon taken Arms, and being come thither, the enemy was followed close, and overtaken in a narrow lane, where being stoutly charged, they were put to the worst, many of their men slain, and a great number taken prisoners, besides leaving all their spoil in the mean time, the Governour of *Ardre* being also come out with about 200 Horse, fell upon them for the second time, when he totally routed them, there being slain 150. 300 taken prisoners: among them one Lieut. Collonel, a Major, 6 Captains, and other Officers, and by reason they ha^e ingaged so far into the Countrey, and
did

did not well mind their retreat: therefore there are but very few gone home to tell the news, the Country having not only recovered their Cattel and other goods, but taken good store of Horses from them; The last letters from Bourdeaux advise us nothing more then that the City is still in a sad condition, there being yet no trading open, nor as yet any lessening of the Plague, which doth rage very fore in these parts.

The Prince of Conti is not yet returned from Bestnas; but we hear is on his way hither, all things being ready for his reception: the Marshall de la Melleray is in Britany, and doth endeavour to compose the differences between the Parliament and the Country *Abiob* will be found very difficult to effect.

From *Copenhagen* Novemb. 9. We hear here for certain that the Queen of Sweden hath seized upon the Estates, and some persons of the Hollanders there residing, which doth increase our fear and jealousy of that Nation, by so much as we conceive it to be tending to a sudden closing with England, and that no good is intended thereby for this Kingdom.

From *Gottenbergh* Octob. 24. Severall Merchant men are arrived here from London, some of which met with the Danish Admiral, who with some thirteen or fourteen men of War, was at a place called Malstrand, and having examined the Masters thereof, let them passe without doing them the least harm or injury. Whereby it doth appear, that the Dane would faine salve up the difference with England if he could.

From:

From Colleen the 20 *ditto*. From hence no news for the present, but that upon Friday last in the afternoon, his Highness the Duke of Newburgh, together with Grave Brist and his Lady arrived here, being accompanied with four Companies of Armed Citizens, and one of Souldiers, who conducted them into the Town, discharging three several times their Muskets, and all the great Guns round about the City, where-upon at noon they were entertained by our Magistrate unto a stately dinner, during till night, and then they departed hence for Mulheim.

Friday and Saturday 2 & 3 Decemb.

Edenburgh Decemb. 1.

THe newes here is not considerable. The Commander in chief is marched to Sterling, to endeavour some course for preventing the continued mischiefs, committed by the Highland parties, who cease not to take forces almost in all parts of the Country about us.

From Leghorn Novemb. 15. *stilo novo*. By a Ship lately come from the Levant, we have advice that two Dutch Merchant Ships coming from Smyrna very richly laden, were met by five Turkish men of War, and a hot fight endangered between them, which continued about five hours, the Turks at last overcame them; but yet enjoyed no benefit of their prizes, both the Dutch Ships being sunk down-right, and most of the men killed in the fight, or drowned: the

31131
two Ships belonged to Amsterdam, their names are the *Hope* and the *Dragon*, being esteemed of a very great value.

By Letters from Genoa we hear that there was lately a great murmuring against the French Pirates, who have lately taken two great Ships richly laden, bound for that City: the first called the *Golden Sun*, coming from Lisborn, having in her thirty thousand pounds in money, a great quantity of Sugars, and other goods for her Lading: the other called the *St. John Baptist*, coming from Amsterdam, also richly laden.

From *Falmouth* 23 November 1653. Here are good store of Ships in this Harbor, which are bound for severall Ports of Spain and Portugal; but hitherto are expecting of a fair wind to prosecute their Voyage, here are also some bound for Ireland, which are to go with a Convoy: the *Pickerns* do still continue to infest our Coast, and we hear of some harm they have done lately about *Lough*: the *Dutch* Freebooters continue also their old Roving about the Lands end; but cannot hear of any harm they have done of late, only that we have in these Western parts, very little commerce with those of *Scilly*, by reason that the Sea between the main and the Islands, is full of men of War, *Dutch* and *French*.

From Deal the first of Decemb. Here is little news

to impart to you, in this Road are 4 of the States Fri-
gots, and many Marchant Ships, who are bound some
for France, as *St. Mallows, Morlaix, Nantes* and other
places, who are expecting a Convoy, with a fair wind
to follow their voyage: there is also come in a pri-
vate man of War, who having met with very foul
weather at sea, was forced in with the loss of some
Masts and sails.

There is nothing further of our Fleet; but that the
greatest number of them is at Tilbury Hope, and
there doth daily fall down more ships to them as fast
as they can be made ready.

There is published a View of the People of the whole World: or a short survey of
their policies, dispositions, natural deportments, complexions, ancient and modern Cu-
stoms, Manners, Habits and Fashions. For the Readers greater delight, figures are in-
terwoven to manifest the Relations. Printed by *William Hunt*, and are to be sold at most Book-
sellers Shops.

The trial of spirits both in Teachers and Hearers, shewing the certain downfall of the
carnal and antichristian Clergy of these Nations. With a necessary confutation of divers
errors delivered by *Sydneek Simser*, at the last publick Commencement in Cambridge
Written by *Will. Dell*. Also several peeces newly come forth, called the Bible of Glory,
lastly written by *Will. Erbury*, both sold by *Giles Calvert*, at the West end of *Pauls*.

A Reply unto Mr. Dake, or a Reply unto his Book, intituled *A Boundary to the World*,
which being approached, is found so dreadful, that the people do exceedingly
quake and fear, lest they be consumed. By *John Humphrey*, Master of Arts, and Minister of
Floodie in Somersetshire. Printed for *E. Blackmore* at the Angel in *Pauls Church-yard*.
Licen. *Geo. John Little* in Case stated, and his former and latter Jury confessed within
wherein is shown the just cause of his late Banishment, and his now imprisonment in the
Tower of London with his whole Tiyal at the Old Bailey in London. Sold by *George*
and *Henry Eversden* at the Greyhound in *Pauls Church-yard*.

There is newly come forth that excellent and well approved Book, *The general*
practice of Physick, containing all the inward and outward parts of the body
with all the accidents and infirmities that are incident unto them, and by what
means they may be remedied. Very useful and profitable; not only for all *Physi-*
cians, Chyrurgions, Apothecaries and Midwives but for all other that desire to be
good to themselves, or others in time of need. Printed for *Henry Hood* in *St. Dun-*
stons Church-yard, and *Abel Roper* at the Sun in *Fleetstreet*, and *R. Tomlin*
at the Sun and Bible in *Pie Corner*.

This is licensed and entred according to Order.

FINIS.

Severall Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* VVith the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.
From Thursday the 1 of December to Thursday
the 8 day of December. 1653. WPP London.

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for *Roberts Ibbifson* dwelling
in *Smithfield* near *Holier Lane.* 1653.

Beginning on Thursday 1. December. 1653.



AT *Edenburgh* 1 Decemb. Col. *Lilburn*, the Com-
mander in chief is marched to *Sterling*, to endeavour
some course for preventing the continued mischiefs,
committed by the High-land parties, who cease not
to take forces almost in all parts of the Country about
us.

From *Leghorn* 15 Novemb. S. N. By a ship late-
ly come from the *Levant*, wee have advice that two Dutch Merchant ships
comming from *Smyrna*, very richly laden, were met by five Turkish men of
war, and a hot fight indangered between them, which continued about five hours,
the Turks at last overcame them; but yet enjoyed no benefit of their prizes, both
the Dutch ships being sunk down right, and most of the men kild in the fight, or
drowned:

drowned: The two ships belonged to Amsterdam, their names are, the Hope and the Dragon, being esteemed of a very great value.

By Letters from *Gana*, we hear that there was lately a great murmuring against the French Pirates, who have lately taken two great Ships richly laden, bound for that City; the first called the *Golden Sun*, coming from *Lisbone*, having in her thirty thousand pounds in money, a great quantity of Sugars, and other goods for her lading; the other called the *St. John Baptist*, coming from *Amsterdam*, also richly laden,

From *Falmouth*, 28 November, 1653. Here are good store of Ships in this Harbor, which are bound for several Ports of *Spain* and *Portugal*; but hitherto are expecting of a fair wind to prosecute their voyage: Here are also some bound for *Ireland*, which are to go with a Convoy. The Pickeroons, do still continue to infest our Coast; and we hear of some harm they have done lately about *Lough*. The Dutch Free-booters continue also their old roving about the Lands-end; but cannot hear of any harm they have done of late, only that we have in these Western parts, very little commerce with those of *Scilly*, by reason that the Sea between the Main, and the Islands, is full of Men of War, Dutch and French.

From *Deal*, 1. December. Here is little news to impart to you, in this Road are five of the States Frigotts, and many Merchant ships, who are bound, some for *France*, as *Saint Malles*, *Morlaix*, *Nantes*, and other places, who are expecting a Convoy, with a fair wind to follow their voyage. There is also come in a Private Man of War, who having met with very foul weather at Sea, was forced in with the loss of some Masts and Sails.

Letters of safe-guard and safe-conduct are granted to the Prince *Frederick*, Heir of *Norway*, Duke of *Sleria*, &c.

Regensburgh, 12 November. S. N.

The sixth instant, *Don Johan de Doria*, General over the Spanish Cavalry, arrived here with forty horse, taking his lodging at the Spanish Ambassadors house, and was afterwards admitted to the Court; but his Propositions, or the Reasons of his coming, are not yet known. In the mean while, the Deputies of the States meeting daily, are much busied and taken up in

the

the Examination and Determination of such business as is in hand at present. From *Wien* we have, That Her Majesty, the Widowed Empress *Isabella*, together with his Highness, the young Archduke *Leopold Ignatz*, have on the third of this instant, been at their Devotion in the Cloyster *Saint Joseph*, being attended by a stately Train of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Stockholm, 20 October, So V 1683.

The Queens Majesty, two days ago, passed for *Uppsala*, some seven miles hence, having caused all kind of preparation to be made ready for the whole Royal Courts Residence there; for a good space of time; as it should please God to visit us further by the Rod of the Plague upon us, which the Lord is mercifully avert; as yet, praised be God, we hear only of some five or six houses therewith infected; before whole doors guards are set night and day, that no person shall pass out or in of the same. The Spanish Ambassador *Don Piemanuel*, is past along in company of Her Majesty; there is another from the Spanish Court expected hither, as also from *France*.

The *Holland* Merchants have received the most part of their Goods and Moneys again, upon a strong Obligation or Assurance, given by their Minister *Heer van Roning*, for the full Satisfaction and Reparation of all the damages, losses, and costs this Kingdom hath suffered; and been put to by the *Hollanders*, onely one or two of their Merchants must sit fast, until the imprisoned Swedish Merchant, called *Gert Fubang*, be released out of their prison at *Amssterdam*.

We have news from *Danzon* of the Lord Ambassador *Whitlocks* intention to take shipping for *Gothenburgh*, and from thence over land hither; but some English Merchants come lately from *London*, relate, That his Lordship is not intended to depart thence before *Christmas*.

Copenhagen, 16 November, So N.

Here is a very horreport, that the two differing Commonwealths will close shortly together, the Dutch Deputies being arrived again in *England* with new and ample Instructions; but some are of opinion never the sooner for this report. From *Sweden* we have, That the Queen hath restored most part of the Goods again unto those *Hollanders*; there, upon a strong Engage-

ment and Obligation of their Agent, that all the damages and colts which that Crown hath suffered by *Holland*, shall be likewise fully restored and repaired, but two of their Merchants are kept in prison until the releasment of that imprisoned Swedish Subject in *Holland*. The Duke of *Sunderburgh* is returned from the Nuptials of the Duke of *Luneburgh*, very solemnly kept and celebrated at a place called *Harburgh*, about a Dutch mile from the City of *Hamburg*.

Stockholm, 25 November.

Five or six days since, passed thorow this City, a Swedish Earl, called Earl of *Donau*, coming from *Sweden*, and being sent by the Queens Majesty for *Holland*, who as is said, carries some Articles along with him; whereupon he is to demand the States of *Holland* sudden and present Resolution, and so with all possible speed to return homeward, what the contents of such Articles may be, is unknown. The Magistrate here hath concluded in their Senate, to take on some six ships more, besides these two they have already set out, and having provided them with men and guns, and other necessities, to send them down at the mouth of the River, to keep the same free from all Violation and Hostility, but the works go on very slowly.

Friday, 2 December. 1653.

THe Committee for Trade have received some further powers.

A Letter came from the Preconsuls and Consuls of *Dantzick*, being dated the Tenth of November, 1653.

To the Right Honorable the Councel of State.

The humble Petition of Captain William Balteser, coming in upon the Act of Parliament of the 9 of September. 1652. for calling home Sea-men and Mariners, and inhibiting such to serve abroad; now kept prisoner in Newgate.

Most humbly shewing,

That your Petitioner being abroad in Foreign service at Sea many years before the said Act came forth, and intending and resolving to desert that employment, and return home to his Native Countrey to serve this Commonwealth, did by Letters, and otherwise, sollicite some Kintred and Friends he had here in *England*, to mediate and make his peace, who accordingly

ingly endeavored the same, before the enacting and publishing of the said Act.

That one *Skelton* pretending himself to be a Friend to your Petitioners Friends, and an Officer to the State; and in that respect powerful to procure your Petitioners peace, of his own accord offered himself an Intercessor to that purpose, and engaged himself to performance thereof; but demanded One hundred pound to be given him for effecting thereof, and then your Petitioner should safely return home without trouble or question.

That whilst your Petitioners Friends were deliberating on the said *Skeltons* demands, the said Act was published, and your Petitioners Friends hastned to give your Petitioner intelligence thereof: But your Petitioner being far remote in distance of place in Sea-service, had no notice thereof, until most part of the time limited by the said Act for his return was expired; yet then he made speedy Address homewards in person, and consigned his Goods immediately for *England*, where although he could not arrive before, or by the precise time specified in the said Act, yet was there no defect in his desires or diligence to hasten homewards for this States service; for he presently laid down his Commissions, deserted his Foreign Employment, and immediately resorted to the English quarters at *Morelix* in *Britany* in *France*, where he lay wind-bound until the precise time of the Act was past; but afterwards he forthwith hastned homewards. And at *Exeter* and *Plsmouth*, being the Ports and places of his first arrival in *England*, he gave notice of his return home to the chief Magistrates, with whom he conversed, and made himself and his name publickly known to them; whereof they were to take notice, and by the words of the Act to record the same in their Book, and certifie the same, as by the Act is directed. And your Petitioner hopeth that their failing therein shall not be imputed to his default, he having really returned to no other end, but to do this Commonwealth true service.

That the said Act was made as an *Act of Grace*, inviting such as served abroad to return home, and inhibiting them from longer continuance in Foreign service, and promising pardon for all fore-past Defaults and Crimes; nay, thereby granting full and absolute pardon and remission to all such English Mariners and

Sea-men, as should return within the time in the said Act limited, as by the very words thereof appeareth. And touching the strictures of time, there is a very gracious promise in the said Act, in these words, viz. *That such person or persons as shall be prosecuted or sued upon this Law, shall not onely be received and admitted to make any lawful proof, he, or they can, by witness, or otherwise, for his or their discharge and defence in that behalf. But that also the Commissioners for Oyer and Terminer of Offences against this Act, may admit the Oath of such person or persons so brought to Tryal, for his or their excuse, by reason of remoteness of place, or invincible ignorance, or want of opportunity to come home, or whatsoever other just matter:* Whereby the Parliaments purpose is apparent, to deal favorably, and not to look severely on such as *Bona fide*, voluntarily returned home, but that they should be received with respect, and imployed in the service, for which they were summoned home; and not that the said Act (as your Petitioners prosecutor would make it) should be a snare or trap to take well-meaning men in, to intice and hinder them from Foregin service, and hang them when they come home; who really returned to do the State service, which upon the said Acts invitation, was the principal and sole purpose of your Petitioners coming home.

That the aforesaid *Skelton* (who formerly professed so much respect to your Petitioner, as for One hundred pound, to make his peace with the State) now finding that your Petitioner was come in upon the Act, and so he was like to be disappointed of his required Rewards, ayiming at his own private profit, nothing to the publick good he became your Petitioners most cruel persecutor, and gave out many menacing speeches, That he would make your Petitioner and his Friends with hereafter, that they had given him the said *Skelton* One hundred pound twice told; for that he would proceed against, and prosecute your Petitioner, as a Pyrate, Robber, and Traytor; for that he came not in at the precise time limited by the Act, nor Recorded his name, which is to be done by the chief Magistrate in his Port or place, where the party coming home first landeth, and not by the party coming in. Neither had your Petitioner then seen or read, but onely heard of the said Act, nor knew of that particular

(459)
particular point of recording his name. And therefore hopeth, and humbly prayeth, that his ignorance thereof may be received as a sufficient Plea for his error in that point.

That your Petitioner proceeding in his Resolution for this States service, being on his journey from *Plimouth*, in company with Captain *George Blague*, (General *Blagues* Brother) for *London*, to make his Address to the Parliament and Council of State for present employment; and having occasion to visit a Friend by the way, the said *Skelton*, with many others, whom he had gathered together for that end, laid wait for your Petitioner, and without Warrant, suddenly set upon him, and carried him away prisoner to *Ilechester* Goal, and then informed the Council of State, that he had apprehended a Pyrate: Upon which false suggestion, Order was given in *March* last for your Petitioners safe custody, till further Examination. And the said *Skelton* posselt himself of most of your Petitioners Goods, Bills of Exchange, &c. and caused his Wife to be imprisoned in *Ilechester* Goal, and afterwards in *Bristol*, without any cause at all shewed, on purpose (as your Petitioner conceiveth) to prevent her from assisting your Petitioner, or seeking for his enlargement, and restitution of their Goods, whereby your Petitioner might starve in prison, and the said *Skelton* enjoy his estate.

That the said *Skelton* hath ever since laboured by all indirect means he could, to take away your Petitioners life, and still giveth out, that nothing will satisfy him but his blood, although your Petitioner never gave him any cause of offence, nor ever saw him the said *Skelton* until he apprehended and imprisoned your petitioner. And the said *Skelton* told your petitioners wife, that if your petitioner had agreed with him, and been ruled by him, That he would have had your Petitioners name privately entered and your Petitioner should never have been troubled, but should have enjoyed the benefit of the said Act, which now he endeavoureth totally to deprive him of, and caused your Petitioner to be committed to prison as a Pirate, and prosecuteth your Petitioner for piracy, whereas your Petitioner never acted any thing but by Commission under the late King, and his Son *Charles Stewart*, unadvisedly, and not as any Pirate, as by Commissions ready to be produced before your Honours may appear, which

which your Petitioner then, and yet beleeveth, is pardoned by the very words of the said Act, although your Petitioner hath by the said *Skeltons* prosecution been carryed from one Gaol to another, and still continued in prison without any legall tryall, but onely upon the false allegations and accusations of him the said *Skel on*, without any proof or conviction.

And your Petitioner further sheweth unto you Honors that he being confident of his Innocency and Integrity according to the direction and tenor of the said Act, hath to his great cost and trouble procured two several Commissions of Oyer and Terminer from the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, directed to all the Honorable Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, the Judges of the Admiralty, and to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of *London*, for his legal Tryall, as by the Act is appointed, and sent a Messenger with a Warrant above 130 miles from *London* to the said *Skelton*, to come and prosecute against your Petitioner in any just way he could, yet hath the said *Skelton* by all malicious and unjust means laboured to defer the Tryal, and to divert the course of Justice, and to overthrow the Commissions, in contempt of the said Act; and the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and the said Commissions so sued out as aforesaid by your Petitioner and refuseth to come to Trial with your Petitioner thereupon, on purpose meerly to keep your Petitioners goods to himself, and your petitioner still in prison, contrary to all Law, Equity, and good Conscience, and to your Petitioner, his wife, and chlidrens utter undoing and ruin, they being like to perish for want of sustenance by the cruelty and unjust dealing of the said *Skelton*, which your Petitioner humbly prayeth by your Honours may be graciously considered, there being hardly any president of greater oppression, nor a more lamentable object of pittie, then your Petitioners present sad condition.

In tender consideration whereof, and for that it is evident by your Petitioners endeavouring his peace before the said Act, and since by his returning home voluntarily without constraint, deserting his Commissions and imployment abroad, bringing into *England*, his wife, family and goods, and making his humble Addresses for Employment under this Commonwealth, being
both

both ready, willing and able, to doe the State faithfull service.

And in regard the said *Skelton* hath proceeded and prosecuted against your Petitioner, contrary to the said Act, and still most cruelly and maliciously laboreth to keep from him his Goods, and detain him in prison, and refuseeth and obstructeth your Petitioners tryal, by such Honorable Judges as are in the said Act nominated and appointed, endeavoring by most false suggestions to bereave your Petitioner of the benefit of the said Act, being the last Act made touching Tryal of Maritime Offenders of this kinde, and repealing or limiting all former Acts for this end made; Upon which, it is well known to God, the searcher of hearts, your Petitioner came in with a clear Resolution, uprightly and faithfully to serve this Commonwealth, which he is ready to depose before your Honors, and to make Oath of the truth also of this his Petition, if your Honors shall think meet. And for that, some Seamen who have been taken and brought in by force, who were without relief, by any benefit of the said Act, have by your Honors been received to mercy, and imployed in this States Service.

Your Petitioner most humbly beseecheth your Honours that hee may enjoy the benefit of the said Act, and receive his tryall according to the direction thereof, by the Honourable Commissioners authorized under the great Seal thereunto, and that Mercy may bee mixed with Justice, not extremities used upon the precise time, or not entering his name; in the observance whereof hee was prevented by utter ignorance and impossibility, by reason of the wind and remotenesse of place. And that your honours would bee pleased to vouchsafe a gracious answer to this his Petition; whereby the said *Skelton* may bee prohibited from proceeding against your Petitioner in the said cruel malicious manner, contrary to the said Act: And that your petitioner being cleared upon his tryal, may bee restored to his liberty and estate again; and may bee admitted to employment in-sea service, for the State, being expert therein, having been trayned up, and spent his whole time in Maritime affairs, and not be buried alive in prison.

And your Petitioner shall with all study and industry labour to doe the best and most faithfull service he is able for this Commonwealth.

And ever pray the Lord God Omnipotent to preserve and establish this Commonwealth, and your Honours, in peace and prosperity.

Copenhagen 23 Novemb.

The Dutch Resident at *Elfsinger* hath had audience here at Court, but his Propositions are not known; Some think him to have demanded, whether upon necessary occasions some succour might bee expected from this Crown for his Matters, but it is verily believed, that this Nation will upon no termes entangle themselves any farther with them, having done more already against *England*, then they know how to answer or make good.

The Scots Kings Envoy *Wentworth* is to have his last audience and dispatch from this King this week.

Saturday 3 Decemb. 1653.

THe Generals at Sea are, Gen. *Robert Blake*, Gen. *George Monk*, Gen. *John Disbrow*, Gen. *William Pen*.

The Commissioners for Ordering and managing the affaires of the Admiralty and Navy, are

General *Robert Blake*,

Gen. *George Monk*,

Gen. *John Disbrow*,

Gen. *William Pen*

Colonel *Philip Jones*

Colonel *John Clerk*,

John Stone Esquire.

Edward Horseman Esq;

Major *William Burton*,

Vincent Gookin Esq;

Lieut. Col. *Thomas Kelsey*,

Or any three or more of them.

Rome 1 Novemb. 1653.

The Pope was received the last week at *Viterbe* with great solemnity, with his 100 Pages, and was presented with a golden cup of 1600 Duckets value, and from thence hee went to *Sr. Martins*, and some other places adjacent, who returning back to *Viterbe*, was again presented with divers rich silver dishes for his Table.

Genua 14 Novemb. The four Gallies are arrived here, with two millions of ready monies for the Merchants, who bring news from *Madrid*, that the King of Spain hath made Count *Pimiranda* President of *India*.

Venice 7 Novemb. Generall *Deriva*, *Francisco Barbarino*, and other Officers, transported in a ship from *Cande* hither, bring news that

that the Turks are landed in the Island of *Tine*, and have made the Inhabitants slaves. Our fleet is yet upon the Coasts of *Cande*, The Turks in their march to take in the Castle of *Spaleito* (hearing that the *Morlocans* assisted them to defend it) retreated back again.

Rhyne 25 Novemb. *Wee*, are alarmed by the Loriners, and have removed much household stuffe and corn, our eyes are much on *Brilack*. Many offers are made with large rewards to the Prince of *Harcourt*, both by *Mazerine*, *Loreign* and *Cande*.

The Proposals of the *Swedish* Ambassador prevaile nothing at *Ratisbone* in behalf of the Protestants. And the Papists in *Silicia*, *Bohemia*, and other parts of the Emperours Countries, goe on in prosecution of them. Great store of Wine from *Viena* is brought to *Ratisbone*, by which it seems the Emperor will tarry there this winter.

Luick 14 Novemb. *Count Ligneilles Regiment* passed here the 10 instant, to joyn with the rest of the *Loreigners*.

Naples 18 Octob. Here are great preparations making to receive *Count Castilio*, our new Viceroy. There are many peeces of Cannon planted on the Towre of the *Carmelits* Cloyster, and 150 Galley-slaves are set free. Two rich ships are arrived here from *Leghorne*, Our Arch bishop *Filomarinò* hath commanded all the Clergy to obey the Popes Bull, though the *Spaniards* would have hindered it. *Count Doniato* our former Viceroy gave forty thousand sacks of corn to the Clergy.

This day, and also two days before; (*viz.*) Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Commissioners of the Council of State, and the Dutch Deputies met personally at the Treaty at *Whitehall*; and the Dutch Deputies broke off upon matter of Security, to perform that peace and amity with *England* which they pretend; which if they do break off upon that, all the world may see; they are dissemblers, and the Lord will meet with them, and the guilt of all the blood that shall bee spilt will lye at their owne doores,

The Committee to whom consideration was referred touching the businesse of appropriate Tythes, and Ministers claims, and how to eject scandalous, ignorant and profane Ministers, and for the encouragement of the preaching of the Gospel; have

passed severall Votes in order thereunto, and made Report thereof unto the Parliament, who are to proceed thereupon as they shall think fit.

Severall Reports are to bee made from the Committee for Trade, the Committee for Petitions, and other Committees.

Atunday 5 Decemb.

THe Committee have drawn up a Bill for advancement of Trade, to bee Reported to the House.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy are taking care to imploy in the service of the Admiralty and Navy, such as shall bee judged to bee godly, and most able for the service, and well-affectd to the Parliament, and to remove such as are otherwise.

The Committee of the Admiralty have given order to the Commissioners of the Navy, to issue out their Warrants to the Commissioners for the Navy, to issue out their VVarrants to the Treasurer of the Navy, to issue out such moneys out of any money in the Treasury, for supply of the relief of sick and wounded men, and for other occasions in the Printed Votes; Untill Moneys arising out of the Prize Office; for supply of those occasions, as the Commissioners of the Admiralty shall think fit.

The same moneys is to bee re-imburfed into the said Treasury of the Navy, out of those moneys arising by the Reprisall goods, as they shall come in.

Severall other things are done touching the Admiralty and Navy.

Mounfieur *Van der Parr*, one of the Dutch Deputies of the Treaty here in *England*, dyed this day at his lodgings in *Covent Garden*.

Hague 18 (alias 28) Novemb.

VVee are told by Letters from our Deputies in *London*, that wee shall know in a very little time whether there will bee a peace or not. The Newes is here reported by *Middleton*, that the Scots increase much in the High-lands, and hee makes great brags of great defeats given there to the English, so that *Middleton* hath now leave granted him by the States to send armes and ammunition into *Scotland*.

The

The Deputies of the Chambers of Arbitration between the Spaniards and the States, have their dispatches and are to goe presently to *Mirlin*.

The French Ambassador Monsieur *Eben* came into the *Hague* 24 instant, with many Coaches, and great ceremony, and had audience yesterday.

Lient. Admiral *Opdam* is still here, but there is no appearance of our fleet going to Sea by reason of the late great prejudice received by the tempest, which will aske much repaire.

Flushing 8. (alias 18.) *Novemb*. The Prize brought in by young *Tromp* was split upon the sands, but her guns are saved. A Flute ship belonging to the French fleet (by reason of the foule weather) sprung a leake, halfe of her Sugar was spoiled.

Tenel 15. (alias 25.) *Novemb*. The 5 (alias 15.) Instant came in a fleet of French Merchants, and Spanish, and West India Merchants, 4 Streights men, and one East India ship, all safe arrived.

The 16 came in the ship *Dergoes* from the Streights.

The 17 an *Adventurer* set out to Sea, and a Streights man came in without his Masts.

The 18. Vice Admiral *Opdam* came hither in his Barge, and visited the ships, and returned again the 20.

The 22 Captain *Dunk* of *Entbusen* came in with an English prize laden with metals. The same day came in two flute ships from the East.

The 23 and 24 came in 4 ships from the East, and the 24. The States of North Holland came hither to visit the new Seonfe which is now quite made up. Admiral *Opdam* is at the *Hague*.

Fly 27. *November*. Here are 90 Merchants ships arrived out of the East among which five from *Stockholme* laden with Cannon. The dead corps of the Commander *John de Van Galen* is brought hither from the Streights, which is to be very solemnly interred within few daies.

Hague 30. *Novemb*. The 27 instant, the French Ambassador had his audience, the next day he went to visit the Princess Royall and the young Prince of *Orange*, and yesterday he was with

the Queen of Bohemia. *Witte Wittenfe* is to be Vice Admirall of the *Maise*, *De Ruiter* Vice Admirall of *Amsterdam*, and young *Tomp* Scout by night.

There are two ships from *Musco* come into the *Texell*, and 3 or 4 from the *Fly*.

Tuesday 6 December.

BY Letters from severall parts came as follow-
Beth, viz.

Vinice 29 Novemb.

At *Constantinople* are come twenty Gallies from *Rhodes*, very much tattered. After the *Turkes* great Feast is over, the *French* Ambassador is to treat with the *Divano*, that our Ambassador *Capello* may come into the Treaty again, or else be dismiss. The *Turkish* Bassa hath not taken in the strong Haven of *Suda*: The Duke of *Mantua* is still here in disguise.

Weiser River 16 Novemb.

The Fortifications at *Wigisack*, where this river and *Alr* meet, is every day hastened by the General *Kiningsmark*. The King of *Denmarkes* Ambassador went last weeke backethrough *Alino* towards *Denmarke* with many followers.

There are three rich ships from *Ark-Angell* in *Musco* came last week to *Hamburg* and divers more are expected.

Antwerp 26 Novemb. The Arch Duke *Leopald* returned hither two daies since, and ha h sent out Orders for the Winter Quarters,

Milane

Milane 7 Novemb.

The last week the French Generall *Grancy* unexpectedly commanded 1000 horse and some foot over the River *Sesia*, and took the Castle of *Corpiniano*, in which were 60 Spaniards.

Venice 7 Novemb.

The Turks in *Dalmatia* have taken about 60 persons, and cut off all their heads; after which the *Morlacians* took about 100 Turks, and cut off their ears, and afterwards kild them.

Ratisbone 20 Novemb.

The Protestant Princes have unanimously protested against the proceedings of the Princes here, in order to their persecutions of the Protestants. They still treat with the Duke of *Loreignes* Agent, about the surrender of the three strong places, *Homberch*, *Linstoole*, and *Hammerstine*.

Rhine 26 Noyemb. The Duke of Newberk hath seized on the Town of *Newstart*, and a house of the Earle of *Swartsenburgh*, not before disturbed. The Hollanders desire assistance from those of *Leige*, to keep out the *Loraigners* out of their Lands this Winter, but we fear the suttile Duke of Newberk may disturb it.

Wednesday 7 Decemb.

Hague 25 Novemb. We have fresh alarms from *Aken* and *Gulick*, whither the *Loreigners*, and the rest from the French Princes, are come with 10000 horse and foot, most horse. Gen. *Bredrode* and *Grave Horne* are joyned about the *Busse* to secure those parts with only 1560 Horse, and 2500 foot; So that the States

States are forced to send to the Prince of Orange's own Company, which are 300 horse to help them. There will be no winter fleets from *Holland* this year; but the Summers fleet intended, is to be 130 men of war, which will not be ready before *March* or *April* next.

A Letter from Sterling in Scotland.

SIR,

Glencairne, Kenmore, Athol, Forbs, and Kenmore, are in the Isle of *Monterib*, between *Abersaile* and *Down*, with about 1000 horse, and foot, but report themselves to be 4000, but a third part unarmed, and Club-men.

They have resolved a leavy of men throughout *Perthshire*, wherein I doubt not but they will be prevented.

The Lord *Lorne* is at *Glennurg*, and *Mat Naughton* at *Staf-felton*, with about 600 *Highlanders* horse and foot, who are marching to joyne with *Glencairne*.

Yesterday came a Trumpeter from the Earle of *Saucarne* offering Captaine *Townsend* in exchange for *Patrick Forbs* brother to Sir *Arthur Forbs*, which was accepted.

Sterling 28. Novem.

Exon. This Weeke have foure Dutch Prizes been brought into *Plimouth* laden with Wine, Salt, and Brandy, yet some Pirates landed in *Cornwall*, tooke some Sheep, plundered one house; but the *Alarme* being taken they fled to their ships.

A Vessel lately come into *Dartmouth* saith that *Beach*, and ten or twelve stout ships from *Brest* are abroad.

There are two prizes more taken with *Wool*, and other Merchandizes. And one prize also is taken to the *Northward*.

To morrow being *Thursday* is the great Horse-race to be rid from *St. Albans*, to *St. Johns street* in *London*.

There is Extant

A Rejoynder to Mr. Drake, or a Reply unto his Book Entitled, *A Boundary to the Holy Mount*. Which being approached, is found so dreadful, that the People do exceedingly quake and fear, lest they be consumed. By J. Humfrey Mr. of Arts, and Minister of *Froome* in *Somersetshire*. To be sold by E. Blackmore at the Angel in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

The Saints Treasury holding forth, 1 The Holiness of God: 2 Christ all in all. 3 The glorious Injoyment of heavenly things, by Faith. 4 The Natural mans bondage to the Law: 5 A preparation for Judgement. By Jer. Burroughs late Minister of the Gospel. Sold by J. Wright at the Kings-head in the Old-Baily.

FINIS.

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising

The landing of the great Gyant at Westminster on Thursday night last, called by the name of Thundering Elf; and the manner how he was brought out of Kent, being tied to horses, by Order of the Marq. of Winchester; and from the Palace; and conducted to his Excellency the Lord General Cromwells quarters near White-hall; and from thence to the Bell in Kingsstrach; where he remains tyed up in a stable, to the great admiration of all that shall behold him. The New Declaration of the Hollanders to all Christian Kings and Princes, concerning the King of Scots, and their treaty with the Commonwealth of England, with the Resolution of the Emperour of Germany, thereupon, and his declaring against the Parliament, and Council of State. The proceedings of the Queen of Sweden. And the great preparations of the King of Denmark. The death of one of the Dutch Embassadors, and the answer; delivered in the name of the States of the united Provinces, to his Excellency the L. Gen. Cromwel, and the Commissioners.

From Friday the 2 of Decemb. to Friday the 9 of December. 1653.

Beginning Friday Decemb. 2.



Pure age Gentlemen, and a gallant Reformation, the Gospel begins to flourish in most corners of the Nation, and there is now a most gracious report made from the Religious Committee, to whose pious consideration the business touching propiate tythes, and the way how to eject, scandalous, ignorant, and prophane Ministers, and the encouragement of the preaching of the Gospel; which report the House took into debate, and Ordered that 16

able and Orthodox Divines, should be sent throughout all the dark corners of this Nation, for the displacing of all such who shall preach the Gospel to respective Congregations, and eject the practice thereof in their lives and conversations; and placing such as shall be made out by an evident testimony, to be pious, zealous, and faithful in the promoting of the work of Jesus Christ, *An excellent work*: but I desire there may be some care had to tender consciences.

But to descend to Intelligence : The States of Holland go on with all possible preparations for war, and are setting forth a strong fleet, 60 new frigats being added to the former number, and 30 of them are already lanchd. The Lord *Frederode* is marched to the Bullie with 1100 foot, and 600 horse. And his high and mighty Masters have granted free permission to *Lieu Gen. Middleton*, to carry to Scotland very great proportion of Arms (for horse and foot) and plenty of Powder, Match, and Bullet. The French Ambassador has had Audience at the Hague, and royally entertained by the States; he declares high for the King of Scots, and at his own Table (in the presence of the Dutch Lords) drank his health with great applause, saying, that he was the Morning Star of Europe.

The Emperour of Germany has declared against the Commonwealth of England and promised a great supply (6000 l. sterling to begin with) to the Scots King, under the Title of King of Great Britain.

Saturday Decemb. 3.

Presents us with the great and terrible Sea fight betwixt the Hollanders and the Turks, who after a sharp conflict, the Dutch took sanctuary into the bottome of the sea, even by the sides of the enemy, and so became a Chaos of confusion, even to ships men, and all the rest that was included therein.

An Act for constituting Commissioners for ordering and managing the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy.

BE it enacted by this present Parliament, and it is hereby enacted, That General Robert Blake, General George Monck, General John Disbrow, General William Pen, Collonel Philip Jones, Collonel John Clerk, John Stone Esquire.

Esquire, Edward Horfman Esquire, Major William Eurlow, Vincent Cockin Esquire, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Kelsey, or any three or more of them, shall be, and hereby are constituted and appointed Commissioners for ordering, managing, directing and carrying on the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy of this Commonwealth; and shall have, and hereby have committed unto them, all and every the powers specified in an Act of this present Parliament, entitled, An Act for constituting Commissioners for ordering and managing the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy; and shall and may proceed therein, and execute the same, according to the several rules and limitations expressed in the said Act; and that this Act is to continue for the space of six moneths and no longer, from the Third day of December, One thousand six hundred fifty and three.

Hen: Scobel, Clerk of the Parliament.

Hamburg, Novemb. 15. S. V. From hence little of News, only that some five or six days ago, there passed through this city a Swedish Earl, called Earl of Donau, coming from Sweden, and being sent by the Queens Majesty for Holland, who as is said, carries some 21 Articles along with him; whereupon he is to demand the States of Hollands sudden and present Resolution, and so with all possible speed to return homeward: what the contents of such Articles may be, is unknown. The Magistrate here hath concluded in their Senate to take on some six ships more, besides these two they have already set out; and having provided them with men and guns, and other necessities, to send them down at the mouth of the River, to keep the same free from all violation and hostility, but the Works go on very slowly.

Copenhagen the 16 of Novemb. S. N. Here is a very hot report, that the two differing Commonwealths will close shortly together, the Dutch Deputies being arrived again in England with new and ample instructions, but some are of opinion never the sooner for this report. From Sweden we have, That the Queen hath restored most part of the goods again unto those Hollanders there, upon a strong engagement and obligation of their Agents; that all the damages and costs which that Crown hath suffered by Holland, shall be likewise fully restored and repaired; But two of their merchants are kept in prison until the releasement of that imprisoned Swedish subject in Holland. The Duke of Sunderburgh is returned from the Nuptials of the Duke of Luncburgh, very solemnly kept and celebrated at a place called Harburg, about a Dutch mile from the City of Hamburg.

(1236)

Munday Decemb. 5.

The next thing that presents it self to publick view, is an account of the proceedings of the States of Holland; the exact transcription whereof, take as followeth, viz.

Hague 18 (*alias* 28) Novem.

The States go on unanimously in their preparations for War, and many excellent Frigots are upon the Stocks, ready to be lanced forth into the Deep. The Deputies of the Chamber of Arbitration between the Spaniards and the States, have their dispatches and are to go presently to Merlin. The French Embassadour Monsieur Cheau came into the Hague 24 instant, with many Coaches, and great ceremony, and had audience yesterday. Lievt. Admiral Opdam is still here, but there is no appearance of our fleet going to sea by reason of the late great prejudices received by the tempest, which will ask much repair.

Flushing 8 (*alias* 18) Novemb. The prize brought in by young Trump was split upon the sands, but her guns are saved. A Flute ship belonging to the French fleet (by reason of the foul weather) sprung a leak, half of her Sugar was spoiled.

Fly 7 November. Here are 90 Merchant ships arrived out of the East among which five from Stockholms laden with Cannon. The dead corps of the Commander *John de van Galen* is brought hither from the Streights, which is to be very solemnly interred within few days. Wit Wittens is to be Vice Admiral of the Maife, De Ruiter Vice Admiral of Amsterdam, and young Trump Scout by night.

From Dover thus. The famous monster called a ship, built at Rotterdam by a French Enginger, is now lanced. The picture of it stands to be sold upon every wall; the Dutch say it will shortly be put to trial, and will eat up the Royal Sovereign, and all the great ships of England. Some of our Frigots have brought in four Dutch prizes into Plymouth, laden with Wine, Brandy, and Salt. 16 pyrate men of war, the least of 8 Guns, are ready to set sail out of Brest in Brittany, who are to ply about the Lands end to do mischief.

Further from Holland we received intelligence, That the States General have ordered all the hired ships to be paid off, and order is given for the speedy building of 40 new Frigats upon the States account, which will be ready again in March next; besides that which

was

was ordered for the deceased Admiral **Trump** a ship of 70 Guns; are preparing with all the Expedition that may be, to be ready against that time. But we hope that a sudden agreement between both the Commonwealths, will put a stop to all hostile preparations, which is the hearty prayer of all honest men in these parts.

Ratisbone, Novemb. 20. The Protestant Princes have unanimously protested against the proceedings of the Princes here, in order to the persecutions of the Protestants. They still treat with the Duke of Lorains Agent, about the surrender of the three strong places, Homberch, Laastoolle, and Hamerstine.

Wefer River, Novemb. 16. The fortifications at Wig'sack, where this River and Aler meet, is every day hastened by the General Kinningmark. The King of Denmarks Ambassador went last week back through Altino towards Denmark with many followers.

Antwerp, Novemb. 26. The Arch-Duke Leopold returned hither about two days since, and hath sent out Orders for the Winter Quarters.

Tuesday, Decemb. 6.

Came intelligence from Drummond Castle in Scotland, intimating, That Glencarn, Kenmore, Athol, Forbs, and Canale, lie about the Island of Montecith with about 1000 horse and foot: but a third part of them want arms, instead whereof they have Clubs. Glencarn intends to raise men about this garrison, and to have a footman out of every 100 l. rent, and a horse and a man out of 100 l. Scotch throughout all this shire: the prosecuting of which is judged by the enemy to be exise, if a considerable strength lie not at Sterling, S. Johnstons, and Dunder, to prevent their spoil, and hinder their intended levies. MacNaughton is at Strathallon, and the L. Lorn at Glenarkie, and are about 600 horse and foot, Highlanders, though the Country speaks them thousands. They are moving to joyn with Glencarn, notwithstanding the difference between Lorn and Kenmore; they are all for the Southward; and give out, that the Lord Belcarris and Sir Robert Murray are gone to fetch their King to them.

There is published five new plays in one volume viz, *The mid cample well matches; The Movella; The Court Beggar; The City Wit; and the Damsella*: all written by Richard Brown. A Collection of those excellent Letters to several persons of Honour; written by John Donne sometimes Dean of St. Pauls London. Likewise, a Poem called the Shepherds Oracles, delivered in certain Eglogues; by Francis Quarles. And the Poems, of John Donne sometimes Dean of St. Pauls London, with Elegies on the Authors death: to which is added divers Copies under his own hand never before printed. All which are to be sold by John Sweethug, at the Anglin Popes-Head Alley.

Wednesday

Wednesday, Novemb. 30.

Presents us with the uncomfortable tydings of the general concurrence of many of the Commonwealths enemies; and first from Scotland, where the Highlanders play Rex upon the Lowlanders, and descend down in several places, like so many billows into the Ocean sea, where they swallow justice, as an Ox doth water, taking no remorse nor pity upon poor souls; but committing sundry and unparalleled outrages. Well! let them laugh that wins, I am sure the weakest go to the walls: But mum! I could tell you something, but I dare not: However, truth speaks it, and honesty affirms it, that there are already lamentable Rents, great Divisions, and multitude of Distractions at ——— A fertile Spring is expected; may the justness of the Quarrel carry it; I shall unfold the Riddle in my next. In the interim, be pleased to take a view of the transactions of foreign Princes, of, and in relation to this commonwealth; and so God speed the English plough, and their Royal chariots.

Amsterdam, Nov. 23. Our losse in the late storm is confirmed to have been 23 ships, and 1000 men, under which, two of the best in the country not heard of, apparently sunk in the sea. The States have drawn in their whole Fleet, not intending to set forth another this Winter; so much is their confidence of having peace with England; but if that should miscarry, we shall have no need of another Fleet, for our new built terrible and wonderfull Sea Lightning (as it is called at Rotterdam, will be able enough to destroy the whole English Fleet.

Geulen Novemb. 5. N. This Bishop who shortly intends to return to Luttick, hath very strictly enjoined his Resident at Regensburgh, not to treat any further with Lorrain, the reason whereof is thought to be the defensive Alliance which is in hand betwixt the state and stiff Luttick, which being once concluded, it is believed that the rest of the neighbour Princes and States will also seek the same. The Duke of Newburgh hath some days ago by force, possessed a Lordship belonging unto the Earl of Seawartzenburgh, what cause or reason he hath for his so doing, is unknown: From Regensburgh no news at all by the last Post.

Copenhagen, Novemb. 23. S: N. It is believed here, That the losse which the Dutch suffered by the late storm, will not further the peace with England, but rather retard the same: The Dutch Resident at Elsfinger hath had

had audience here at Court, but his Propositions are not known; some think him to have demanded, whether upon necessary occasions some succor might be expected from this Crown for his Masters, but it is verily beleaved, that this Nation will upon no terms intangle themselves any further with them, having done more already against England, then they know how to answer or make good. The Scotch Kings Envoy Wentworth, is to have his last audience and dispatch from the King this week; other news there is none for the present.

Stockholm, Novemb. 5. S:V. Although the Queens Majesty with the whole Royal Court and most part of the Nobility are passed hence for Upsala, as is thought for fear of the Plague, yet (God be praised) there be very few houses of this whole City and Suburbs, viz. not above ten infected, neither is ought heard of any dying more then ordinary. We understand here the taking of above twenty sail of Merchant ships, their two Dutch convoys being beaten from them by one English Frigate, which is much admired at here; it is very like they are Hollanders, seeing they carried Hollands flags, and will be good prize: We have heard nothing yet of the English Lord Ambassadors departure thence by the last Post, but expect the certainty thereof by the next. It is thought here, that ships may be had at a reasonable rate in England for the present, especially such prizes as are taken from the Dutch, being also to carry great burthens, for here are goods of several sorts that this country affords: blin good store, to be transported hence, but lack of shipping doth much hinder the same, not being willing at present to imploy the Dutch therein as in former times.

Thursday next was appointed for Reports from the Committee of Petitions.

The House appointed Friday next for reading the Bill for advancement of Trade.

Several Orders and Instructions were further given to the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, with order unto them to take care that they imploy in the service of the Admiralty and Navy, such as shall be judged Godly, and most able for the service, and wel-affected to the Parliament, and to remove such as are otherwise.

Several other Orders were made to empower the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy.

Thursday,

Thursday, Decemb. 8.

There hath been much time spent at White-Hall between the Com^{ms} of the Council of State, and the Dutch Ambassadors; the Lord Gen. and the rest insisting upon point of security, to perform the peace and amity with England which they intend, the Dutch Deputies broke off, and would treat no further; saying, That it was below their Masters the high and mighty States of Holland, to condescend to any such Propositions. One of their Embassadors, viz. Moas. Van de Par, is dead at his lodgings in Covent Garden; the rest remain there at present, and it is hoped the Treaty will again renew. We hear, that the States of the United Provinces have set forth a Declaration, to all Christian Princes, shewing the grounds and reasons of their Treaty with England, and that they do not any ways endeavor to infringe the Royalty of the Scots King; to which the Emperor returned Answer, That if they do not perform their promise, covenant and engagement, he will make an incursion upon their borders, and lay their Towns and villages desolate. But of this more hereafter. Gen. Blake, Gen. Monk, and Gen. Pen have had a Round-zvouz about the Hope, and intend suddenly to put forth to sea. *'Tis time; for the Dutch have met with us in several place*

This evening the famous Gyant (so long talkt of) was brought out of Kent, (by Order of the Marq. of Winchester) and landed at the Palace stairs; from whence he was conducted by his Keeper Jo. Snowdin, and some others, being haled along with Ropes by the Kentish horse, to the L. Gen. quarters neer Whitehall; & from thence to the Bell in Kingstreet, where he remains lodged in a stable. He is called by the name of Thundering Elf, and is cloven footed; He is of a mighty stature, all hairy, and breasted like a Bull. But for want of room, I am constrain'd to refer you to the Relation it self, which will suddenly be extant. In the interim, one thing is observable, that as they, to get the water from Lambeth, one of the Water-men going to touch his nose, he knockt him down, and bruised him lamentably.

Richard Gennings the Carrier of Stone Robbed near Browns Well, had four packs stl. d amongst which was a Box it contained these particulars. A Gown of Towers Grogan; a Sarge Purcoat with three breadth and a half, trim'd with a Gold and Silver lace, about one inch in breadth. Two Rings in a little Box, the one a Seal Ring with a Latine Posie, the other an Inamell'd Ring with blew and white. A carving knife of a Rors Horn. A Tortois shell Comb. Three yards of Gold and silver Lce. Several books. One shirt, and many Caps with Bands and Cuffs. If any one can bring tidings of these, or any part of these Goods, let them bring word to Mr. Atkins at the Post-house in Lombardstreet, or to Mr. Woods in Grubstreet, they shall be well rewarded.

Licensed and Entered according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. WOOD, 1653.

The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of and in relation to the

A R M I E S P P

IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND

Licenced according to the direction of the
late Act for Printing.

From Munday Decemb. 5. to Atunday Decemb. 12. 1653.

London, Printed by F. Leach, and E. Griffin in the Old-baily.

Munday, Decemb. 5.



Y Letters from Scotland this Post came as followeth. To give you some account of our present posture, *Kenmore* is gone Northward; but hath left his *Beagles* under one *Jo: Graham of Dochana*, to steal Horses, and plunder the Countrey, and the Lord *Lorne* is in *Argyle* to perfect his Levies there, which are to be 300 men. The last week a party of 100 of them came over in Boats out of the Highlands, into *Renfrewshire*, and took away Horses, and returned before our forces at *Glasco*, could have notice to stop them. *Atholl* hath not got 40 men, as yet the Countrey do not rise, and the considerable Barons of *Atholl* have refused to assist them: where.

TO B

whereupon they have imprisoned divers of them, in a very disobliging way; inſomuch, that ſome have fled to the Governor of *Haire* Caſtle for refuge, and I hope this uſage will root up that ſcottiſh popular intereſt that he expected would have been conſiderable. The Gentlemen do tell them, though they deſtroy all their goods, they will not appear in this buſineſſe, as having had to laſe a ſhare in former ſufferings for their King, and now having engaged to live peaceably, and to give ſubmiſſion to the union, they will rather loſe their crops, then the *Inheritance*, and thoſe Gentlemen of *Atboll* conſiſting of the name of *Robertſon* and *Stewarts*; if one be wronged, they all participate, and a few dayes will produce much from thoſe parts, The few ſar *Highlanders* that were with them with *Glengary*, and *Claurannold*, do plunder all that ever is in their way. And it was affirmed by a Gentleman, that every two men amongſt them did devour a ſheep in one day: the country in thoſe parts groans abundantly, and for all their malignancy are weary of their companions: they had a *Rendezvouz* on Munday laſt, at the Kirk of *Conay*, near the head of *Loughern*, where was *Glencairne* *Glengary* *Artholl* the *Megriggies*, and ſome ſay *Kenmore*; but their reſult not known. They have ſent to all the pariſhes about *Lougherne*, to bring them in proviſions thither, and tis probable their ſtay will not belong there: They have quitted the *Garriſons* of *Wenne* and *Balloch*, and it is moſt certain, that the moſt of all *Glengaries* men, and others that came from the furtheſt *Highlands* are run home ſufficiently loaden with plunder, many run to them, bring Horſes with them, ſell them, and return to their employments, which make them very diſtruſtful of entertaining men with ſuch freedom as before, and their number doth not much increaſe at preſent. This for the *Highland* part.

As for the *Lowlands*, they are as malignant as ever, and as perfect *Scots*. The fair and civil uſage of the *Commanders* in chief, and *Officers* that have bin and are here, have not at all engaged them to the *Engliſh* intereſt, both the *Gentry* and *Boors* wait only for an opportunity, when that party of
Rogues

Rogues under Kenmore, consisting of the sum of English, Irish and Scots, Lowland desperadoes, (& not many Highlanders.) should become considerable, that so they might rise as one man to destroy us. And to that purpose they please themselves, and encourage one another with many lying stories of Middletons landing with thousands of men, Arms and Ammunition; and of others coming from Scotland, France, and other parts of Christendom to invade England, and every Molehill of prejudice that is done to us by the party in the Hills, is made a Mountain, though as yet they have not beat up any quarter, only like Highway Robbers, here and there, 40, 50, or 100 of them fell upon, murdered or rob'd a single Souldier or two upon the High way, or take them in their beds without a guard; nor durst between 300 & 400 Horse and Foot of them lately near Buhannon, stand against fewer then 200 of ours that came to engage them; but run away, (without striking a stroak) unto the Hills where our Horse could not follow. Our Horse and Foot in most parts of Scotland, are often out upon parties against them; but through want of timely intelligence, cannot surprize or engage them. There are now their whole body of above 222, within 8 miles of this place; but whether we shall have an opportunity to engage them is uncertain.

Sterling 25 Novemb. 1653.

From several forraign parts. From Regensburg the States of the Empire have been busie for many dayes about the evacuation of the Castle of Wreht, which is yet possessed by the Sweeds, who refuse to deliver it up for the 100000 rich dollars, promised them by the Bishop of Munster. They are also very much imployed in composing the difference which is now, concerning the number of Commissioners of both Religions, which seemeth to be very difficult, each party growing very sterne one against the other;

neither is the Treaty ended with the D. of Lorrains Agent, the States seeming backward in paying the money for the restitution of the 3 Towns which they hold, except they also give security to begin from the Empire with all their forces. From Wafonia, while that our forces are intrenching themselves near the Neiper, the Tartares are come with a great power, and are with their Army in a part of Wallachin, and Kmidniski is with the body of Colack, on the side of the Neiper. The King of Poland hath given audience to 3 Ambassadors, viz. of Transylvania, Wallachi, and Woldania, they have made several propositions, and the chief is, that in case they are at any time assailed or invaded by the Turks or Tartares, that then he will give them speedy aid and assistance: and on that condition they will engage in an offensive and defensive War.

From Cullen, Our Elector is at Bonna, where he causeth all the barges or boats belonging to this City, to be stopped as they passe, there being a great difference now between them: the Elector having several things to lay to their charge, where of he demands satisfaction as a great breach of his Electionall dignity and prerogative: we are in great fear here, least that the Lorrainers being now beaten out of the States Dominions, should come and take here their winter quarters: therefore our Elector is now in arms, intending to oppose it.

From Italy and parts adjacent. By order of our Vice King the Councillor Varas is gone to Pulilips to prepare the Palace which is appointed for the reception of the new Vice King, who is in a few dayes to land there: The new Nuntio hath bin within 2 dayes after his arrival, to see the vice King, to whom he made many complements. Thus from Venice, we hear by letters come by a ship lately arived from Smyrna, that the Turkish Fleet was yet partly at Scio, and in part at Rhodex. The General Bashaw being yet at Scio with 35 Gallies, is upon uncertainty whether to winter there, or to return to Constantinople, being very fearful least it goeth hard with him for his disgrace, received this last Summers Expedition, chiefly that of Rhodex, where the Venetian Fleet kept him
so

so long blocked up: part of our Fleet is at Delo, in the Archypetago, and the rest is in the port of Candia: Our dorch daily deliver out Commissions both for Sea and Land, and is now fully bent to have a powerful Army by Sea and Land, as well in the Island of Candia, as also in Dalmatia, where we hear that the Turks have not of late done any thing, but are gone to winter quarters. From Milan, the Armies are still in their quarters near to Sisia, where the French General hath sent to our Governor, that they might see one another at an appointed place, which was granted him, and were together about some two hours: the subject of their conference you will hear further by the news. From Turin, our Forces are still quartered at Livorne and Blouz, towards the Po, and from thence are again to enter the Country of Montferrat, and there expect new Orders from France, where they shall take their winter quarters. The Spanish General being likewise gone to Milan, to procure money to pay unto his Army, but as yet he could not obtain it. The Lieut. Gen. of our Forces is gone from hence thither again, but is expected back in a few dayes, to be present at the Marriage of his Nieper, who is to be done very shortly in this City with great solemnity. From Genoa, there is of late a French ship taken by the Dutch, as he was riding near Leghorn, under command of a Castle, and although the French have sought to get it again, yet the Dutch answer they will keep it in part of satisfaction of what they have taken from them.

Tuesday Decemb. 16.

Advertisements to the several Garrison, and Navy, &c.
The 4 Generals at Sea appointed by Parliament, are these following, viz. Gen. Robert Blake, Gen. George Monk, Gen. John Desbrow, Gen. Will. Pen. And it is enacted for ordering and managing the affairs of the Admiralty and Navy, that Gen. Blake, Gen. Monk, Gen. Desbrow, Gen. Pen, Col. Jones, Col. John Clark, John Stone Esq; Edw. Horsman Esq; Major Will. Evelyn Vincent Gookin Esq; Lieut. Col. Tho. Keilssey, or any three or more of them, appointed Commissioners for ordering, managing, directing and carrying on the affairs of the Admiralty and

and Navy of this Commonwealth; and shall have committed unto them, all and every the powers specified in an Act of this present Parl. Entituled, *An Act for constituting Commissioners for ordering & managing the affairs of the Admiralty and Navy*; and shall and may proceed therein, and execute the same, according to the several Rules and Limitations expressed in the said Act, and to continue for the space of 6 moneths, and no longer, from the third day of Decemb. 1652.

Instructions are also further given to the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, such as shall be judged to be godly and most able for the service, and well affected to the Parl. and to remove such as are otherwise. That until monies rising out of the Prize Office for relief of sick and wounded men, and other occasions in the printed Votes, do come into that Treasury for those purposes, the Committee of the Admiralty do give order to the Commissioners for the Navy, to issue out their Warrants to the Treasurer of the Navy, to issue out such monies out of any monies in the Treasury, for supply of those occasions in the mean time, as the Commissioners of the Admiralty shall think fit.

Tuesday Novemb. 6.

From Bristol Decemb. 5. We hear from Rochel that there are 16 private men of War, the least of 8 Guns, are ready to set sail out of Brest in Brittany. There

There is a new Frigot built also of 25 Guns, which is bound for the Streights, to do mischief there. The rest are to ply about the Lands end, and in St. Georges Channel.

The 4 prizes brought into Plymouth, Novem. 30.

The Hope of Delf haven, burthen 36 Dutch last two Guns, loaden with wine and brandy, bound for Rotterdam, taken by the assistance.

Another, whose name I know not, of Zealand, of 240 Tuns, loaden with wine and salt, taken by the assistance, 9 Guns, the Prize hath most wine.

The Orange of Amsterdam, burthen 120, Dutch last, loaden with wine and salt, bound for Malloe, taken by the Hampshire Frigot, most wine.

The St. Peter of Rotterdam, burthen 100 Tuns, being a most neat square stern Pinace of ten Guns, loaden with wine, bound for Amsterdam, taken by the saphire Frigot.

Paris the 10. of December, 1653. The last Letters from Champagne advise us, that the Duke of Lorraine with his forces, assisted the Duke of Wirtenbergh, not knowing the taking of Menchold, were marched up towards the strong Castle of Clermont, intending either to attempt to releace the place, or in case they could not, to surmise some place, and so make some powerful diversion for the benefit of the besieged

siedged; but finding the place yielded up, and no likelihood of effecting any thing, seeing the Marshalls, of Turenne and la Ferte were exactly observing their motions, therefore they are gone back again, the one being gone to take quarter into the Lucemburgh, and the other in Hainault.

The King set out from Chalons the 4th instant, being on Horseback, accompanied with the Queen his Mother, and his only brother, both in the Queens Coach: the Cardinall Mazarine following in his with other nollies: thus they went on 12 miles, and then stayd at Berge about half an hour, they went six miles further; and thus with easie riding came to Meaux, where they remained until the ninth, that they set out from thence, and by the way were entertained by one of the Secretaries of State, and in the evening came to this City, being received with great acclamation, and demonstrations of joy, as they use to do in the like occasions: two dayes before their arrival, came to this City the Dukes of Vendosme and Candale, who are come to make a full Relation of the eminent and high services they have done in the reducing of Bourdeaux, and the promoting of the Court affairs in Guyenna.

The Chamber Ardente is now much relaxed of their former rigor, not being so quick in passing sentence of death as at the first: yet there hath been many put in prison for speaking of words about the Cardinal Mazarine, & his taking of saint Menchold. The Duke de Longueville lieth quiet in Normandi, and for all the Cardinalls perswasions, yet will not be induced to come to the Court. The last news from Bourdeaux mentions nothing more but their sad condition, the Plague continueth there still; and now the Duke of Vendosme is gone, his ships being again come up the River, we are blocked up by sea as bad as formerly.

Wednesday

Wednesday Decemb. 7. 1653.

By the Committee appointed to manage the Collections for the distressed
Inhabitants of the Town of Marleborough in the County of
Wilts, sitting at Sadlers-Hall, London.

Whereas this Committee is credibly informed that several
sums of money Collected (by vertue of Letters Patents
granted by the Right Honourable the Council of State) for
the relief of the distressed Town of *Marleborough* in the said
County of *Wilts*, are detain'd in the hands of several persons,
notwithstanding the directions of this Committee in that be-
half given, and the most extream and pressing necessities of ve-
ry many sad and miserable families crying and calling upon us
for relief. It is therefore Ordered, that upon Certificates to be
made unto this Committee by the Receivors General for the
Army in every respective County, of the names of such persons
who do detain any Collected moneys in their hands as afore-
said, that this Committee will return the names of all such
persons unto the said Council of State, that such speedy course
may be taken with them therein, as to the said Council shall
seem meet. And the said Receivors General are hereby desi-
red to give notice to this Committee of all such persons before
the 20th day of *January* next accordingly. And all Ministers
and others, where the said Letters Patents have not yet been
read, nor Collections made, are also earnestly desired forth-
with to proceed therein, that the poor People of that Town
may be speedily relieved.

J. Burroughs, Clerk to the

said Committee.

Marleborough Novemb. 28. 1653.

Whereas we are informed that many scandalous reports are
spread abroad in the City of *London*, and other parts of
the Nation, that the money Collected in the Nation for and to-
wards the relief of the distressed Inhabitants of *Marleborough*,
who susteine great losses by the late dreadfull fire that consu-
med the most considerable parts of the said Town, is detain'd
in the hands of the principal men of the said Town, and that the
poorer sort have received little benefit by the free Charity of

well disposed persons, to vindicate our selves and to undeceive the Nation, we hold our selves bound to make this ensuing Declaration.

That whereas the honourable Committee appointed by the Council of State for the managing of the collections for our Town, sitting at *Sadlers-Hall, London*; and have entrusted us whose names are here under written, to dispose of 2000 l. by them sent down to us out of the Treasury at *London*, and that we have paid the same every penny, together with 1300 l. sent from severall good Cities, Towns, Parishes and persons, and paid into the hand of *William Blisset* Esquire, late Mayor of our Borough, unto above two hundred of the poorer sort of the persons of the said Town, and have not given one penny of the money collected, and so brought in and sent down unto us, unto any of the Common-council of the said Borough, except four persons only that were in eminent present necessities, without which their families could not subsist, and that there are above forty persons more that have not received one penny towards their sad losses, fifteen of which number have lost above 15000 l. by the said fire; and we have hitherto forbore to distribute any unto our selves, or many others of our own ranck and quality; although we are (many of us) reduced to very great straights and necessities, to borrow great sums of money to preserve our families from ruine, that we might discharge our trust, and first satisfie the present necessities of the poorer sort that suffered, and this we testifie,

John Lawrence, Mayor, *Will. Blisset*, *Tho. Hunt*, *Wilk. Hughes*

*Hughes Minister of Maries, Will. Gough, Nicholas Proset
Minister of Peters, Tho. Bayly, lo: Keynes, Richard Webb,
John Bayly, Nathaniel Bayly.*

Thursday Decemb. 8.

Paris the 13 of Decemb. 1653. The Duke of Mercour
Governour of *Provence* is still very earnest for com-
ming to the Court, and again hath sent another Express
to the Cardinal that he might obtain him so much fa-
vour, but as yet it will not be granted, that Country be-
ing not in so quiet a condition, as to permit his absence;
so much the rather, by reason that the Cardinal intends
in a little time to bring on his Majesty towards *Langu-*
doc and *Provence*, where there are still many private divi-
sions, and not onely that, but also for the furthering of
his design, lately made between him and the Duke of
Guise, for the sending forces to *Naples*, and there (if pos-
sible) endeavour to work a new revolt. The Duke
being very hot about the same and gathering monies
on all hands for the furnishing himself with all neces-
saries for the voyage. The Duke of *Orleans* lieth dor-
mant at his house near *Bleis*, the Duke of *Beaufort* is not
yet returned thither from visiting his Mother, so that we
cannot say further of his design; the Cardinal *Marvigne*
and the Earl of *Harcourt* are quite off their Treaty, and
the Earl being fearfull of the other, therefore to prevent
him he hath removed his Sonne from the Colledge of
Clermont, and besides hath removed from his house in
this City all his choice goods, and secured them else-
where; in the mean time he doth stand upon his guard
at *Brissack*, where he is very cautious, not only in provi-

ding the place with all necessities but also in removing all suspicious persons, not only out of the Garrison, but also of those that are of his household servants: It is said here, that the Cardinal in revenge, will take away the place of Master of the horse to the King, and give it to the little Mancini his Nephew.

The Dukes of *Vendism* and of *Candale* went three dayes since to render their respects to the King who shewed them both a very good countenance: The Provost of Merchants accompanied with many of our Citizens went also the same day to congratulate his Majesties safe return. The Baron de *Rouigni* is returned hither from *Languedoc*, being more full of complaints made him by the Protestant party which he bringeth along with him both in writing, and by words which he hath engaged to present unto the King with all convenient speed, to try once again if they may obtain any remedie to their great and tedious sufferings: Our forces are now to be put in winter quarters, as soon as they can be ready to entertain them; some money is to go from hence upon the borders to give the Soldiers a little pay in part of their great arrears: Yet a good part shall quarter about *Clermont*, which is now close blocked up.

From the *Hague* Decemler 6 *filo* 1620. All things are in preparation for Sea against Spring, before which they cannot be in a posture; and they intend 120 sail, whereof most new ships: These great preparations are strange, if a reall close in the present Treaty be intended on their part, which their Merchants abundantly desire upon any reasonable terms: But if you in *England* be for such a Peace as shall comprehend this State with you in a League Offensive and defensive, the great Ones will hardly yeeld to that; for, they will be content perhaps to make any agreement that shall be for their advantage, so they may run no hazards upon your Account; nor make the enemies of *England* theirs. As for them at the Stern, they are close and silent, and I suppose know their own Resolutions, which will be better known hereafter: But if they be, to the content and satisfaction of *England*, then I suppose you may have cause to own the mercy from the goodnesse of God, and the prayers of good men, it being beyond many wise mens expectation

pectation. However, its no good sign, when the English Fugitives are so jocund, and many gracious Nods have been given to *Middleton* after his long attendance. Its said, he hath had some grants extraordinary.

The Embargo upon Dutch goods holds still in *Sweden*, and they are very angry at that Queen.

The famous Monster called a ship built at *Roterdam* by a French Engeneer, is now launched. The Picture of it stands here to be sold upon every Wall, and it will shortly be put to Tryal; if it take, then woe to your *Royal Sovereign*, and the great ships of *England*, for, it will eat them up all (as they say, that beleve the Monsieur) and you had best take heed it do not spoil the Treaty.

From *Portsmouth* thus; The Western Squadron lyeth in our Road, and five or six in the Harbour that are near fitted, and ready to go forth: Our prizes that lately were brought into this port, are not yet condemned, except one, which we expect an Order for sale by the next, a small quantity of *Ambergreece* was in one of the ships which the Seamen plundered.

Friday and Saturday November 10, 11.

From *Leghorn* the 21 of November *filo novo*. Three dayes since a ship of *Marseillis* bound for *Smyrna* with good store of money and other rich goods being come to an anchor near to this place under command of one of our Castles, was set upon by a Dutch man of war, who had seased on her had not our Castle with her great guns forced him away: We hear also that the *Turks* have lately taken two ships belonging to *Marseilles*, who were laden with provision and some ammunition

nitions bound to relieve the Venetian Army in *Candia*.

From *Pool* the 6 of December. Here are little news at present, only a ship belonging to *Amsterdam* coming from *Nants*, laden with Wines and Brandy, is sent here by a private man of War, who hath taken one more laden of the same goods, but carried into some other Harbour; we hear by a bark come lately from *Croisick* laden with salt, that those of *Brest* do much mischief, and have lately taken several Vessels from the English and begin now to be very strong at sea, severall Dutch Pirates being also joyned with them.

Lindithgow December 3. Vpon the Enemies removal from *Lough-erne* they left 30 or 40 plundering Rogues that are some times in those parts towards *Lough-Tay*, and the borders of *Atholl*: The Earl of *Atholl* had got some men to appear for the encouragement of their late *Randezvous*, who would go no further with him, but returned to their homes, and have engaged never to follow his Lordship more in such courses: The Gentry of the Country say that Lord *shall* Gang his own Gate for the, in regard his entrance into this businesse was without the advice of any of his solid friends; and the chiefe ground was the confidence he had that 6000 Foot and 4000 Horse would speedily and certainly land in the North with Monies and other materials from the Dutch: Most of his Tenants refuse to pay him any rent, which much troubles him and the Gentlemen with him: In most
parts

parts also men do now run away from them faster than they raise them. They were beginning to make levies in *Pertshire*, and did demand impossibilities. The warrants came under the hands of one *Mac-nab* brother to him that was slain for opposing the payment of Assessments. They send their fierie crosse up and down, but the same is not much heeded. *Ramsay* lyeth about *Drechen* and the hills of *Minets*, and encreaseth dayly.

The other day there was a party of 16 or 18 Horse of the Enemy at a place called *Churneside* 4 miles from *Berwick*, they took two Foot souldiers of the Garrison, and some Gentlemen of the Country, dilarmed them, and let them go: they have lately taken several good Horses in the *Mey*, the Gent. that commands them is said to be one *Windrum*; tis reported their number in the *Mey* and *Tividale* is about sevenscore.

Edinburgh December 4. 1653. We have nothing but the old News, the roving and plundering of Dissolute fellowes, that are desperate and broken in their Lives and fortunes, they have got together great numbers of Horse and in the Commander in Chiefs absence, they rogue up and down these parts, they have drawn down a considerable force to a pass betwixt *Sterling* and *St. Johnstons*, and begin to fortifie, but I doubt not they will be removed from thence shortly.

From Deal the 8th ditto: Here are but few ships at
pre

present in this road, those mentioned in my last bound for several parts of France, are gone from hence four dayes agoe, the French Pickeroons were yesterday on the backside of the *Goodwin*, and were like to have surprized a Bark bound to the Northward, but one of the States Frigots having set saile to go after them, made him give over his chase, and steer towards his owne coast.

From *Tilbury Hope*: On Thursday last General *Monck* set sail from hence, and with him all those ships that are ready, and are gone for the *Downs*, where the rest of the ships as fast as they can be made ready, are to meet him, here remaineth also several ships which will be in a readines to follow in a few days.

There is now published a new piece of (that reverend and painfull Minister of the Gospel) Mr. *Jer. Burroughs*, intituled, *The Saints Treasury*: holding forth, 1. The Holiness of God, 2. Christ all in all, 3. The enjoyment of Heavenly things by Faith, 4. The natural mans Bondage to the Law and Christian Liberty by the Gospel, 5. A preparation for Judgement: sold by *J. Wright* at the Kings-head in the Old-Baily.

A Scripture-Rail to the Lords-Table, being observations upon Mr. *Humphrys* his Book, entituled, *An Humble Vindication of a Free-Admission to the Lords-Supper*, by several Ministers in the County of Gloucester: To be sold, by *E. Brewster*, and *George Sawbridge* at the Bible on Ludgate-hill.

The state of the future life, and the present's order to it; by *Thomas white*: To be sold by *John Redley* at the Castle in Fleetstreet by Rains-alley.

Considerations concerning Common fields and Inclosures, a deliberate Discourse, tending to state and determine the Question of the lawfulness, or unlawfulness between Inclosures and Common fields, and to answer some passages which may be thought to make against Inclosures in general, in another Discourse lately published: Printed for *Abel Roper* at the Sun against St. Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet.

Algebra, or the Doctrin of Composing, Inverting, and Resolving an Equation: By *Rich. Balam*; and Printed for *R. Boydel* in the Bulwarke near the Tower.

This is licensed and entered according to Order.

FINIS.

Severall Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* With the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.

From Thursday the 8 of December to Thursday
the 15 day of December. 1653.

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for Robert Ibbisson dwelling
in Smithfield near Hester Lane. 1653.

Beginning on This day 8. December. 1653.

Received intelligence from Poole Decemb. 6. That a
ship belonging to *Amsterdam*, coming from *Nantz*,
laden with Vines and Brandy, was sent thither by
a private man of war, who had taken one more laden
of the same Goods, but carryed into some other har-
bour, wee hear by a Barque come lately from *Croi*.
laden with salt, that those of *Brest* doe much
mischief, and have lately taken severall Vessels from the English, and
begin now to bee very strong at sea, severall Dutch Pirates being also
joyined with them.

Continued Decemb. 13. Upon the Banishment from *Lough-Err*,
they left 20 or 40 plundering Rogues, who are sometimes in those parts,
they left 20 or 40 plundering Rogues, who are sometimes in those parts,

towards *Lough-Tay*, and the borders of *Atholl*: The Earl of *Atholl* had got some men to appear for the encouragement of their late *Rand-zrouz*, who would go no further with him, but returned to their homes, and have engaged never to follow his Lordship more in such courses: The Gentry of the Country say, the Lord shall gang his own Gate for them, in regard his entrance into this business was without the advice of any of his solid friends; & the chief ground was the confidence he had that 6000 Foot and 4000 Horse would speedily and certainly land in the North with moneys, and other materials from the Dutch: Most of his Tenants refuse to pay him any Rent, which much startles him and the Gentlemen with him: In most parts also men do now run away from them faster then they raise them: They were beginning to make levies in *Perthshire*, and did demand impossibilities. The Warrants came under the hands of one *Mac-nab* Brother to *Mac-nab* that was slain for opposing the payment of Assesments: they send their fiery crosse up and down, but the same is not much heeded. *Ramsay* lyeth about *Brechen* and the hills of *Atkins*, and encreaseth daily.

The other day there was a party of 16 or 18 Horse of the Enemy at a place called *Chowpide* four miles from *Berwick*, they took two foot Souldiers of the Garilon, and some Gentlemen of the Country, disarmed them, and let them go: they have lately taken several good horses in the *May*, the Gentleman that commands them is said to be one *Widdow*, 'tis reported their number in the *May* and *Thuid* is about 140.

Edinburgh 4. Decemb 1653 We have nothing but the old News, the roving and plundering of Dissolute Fellows, they are desperate and broken in their Lives and Fortunes. They have got together great numbers of Horse, and in the Countie down their absence, they roge up and down their parts, they have drawn down a considerable force to a Place betwix *Stirling* and *St. James*, and begin to fortify, but I doubt not they will be removed from thence shortly.

From Drail 8 dno Here are but few ships at present in this road, those mentioned in my last bound for severall parts of *France*, are gone from hence four daies agoe, the *French* Picketours

Pickeroons were yesterday on the backside of the *Gundols*, and were like to have surprized a Barke bound to the Northward, but one of the States Frigates having let sail to go after them, made him give over his chase, and steare towards his owne coast.

From Tilbury Hope: On Thursday last General Monk let sail from hence, and with him all those ships that are ready, and are gone for the Downs, where the rest of the ships as fast as they can be made ready, are to meet him, here remaineth also several ships which will be in a readinesse to follow in a few daies.

Ordered by the Parliament,

That it be referred to the Commissioners appointed by Act of this present Parliament, for ordering and managing the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy, and that they be authorized and required to put in execution the Votes and Resolutions of Parliament, passed the 22 of December 1652. concerning the encouragement to be given to Mariners and Seamen in the Service of the Commonwealth, and all the particulars therein; and to give such Orders from time to time, as shall be requisite for effecting thereof.

Now for further satisfaction to Mariners and Sea-men, here is inserted some Votes and Resolutions of Parliament, of the 22 of December 1652. and are as followeth.

As to sick and wounded men.

Resolved by the Parliament, That for supplying of necessary Provisions unto sick and wounded men on board, there be allowed by the State, five pounds for six Months Service for every hundred men.

Resolved, &c. That upon the discharge of sick and wounded men from the ships in the States Service, care be taken for the payment of their Tickers and Conduemoney.

Resolved, &c. That directions be given to all Mayors, Bayliffs, or other Magistrates in any Port Towns, to take care for all necessary accommodations at the charge of the State, for releife and cure of such sick and wounded men as shal be sent on shoar.

Resolved, &c. That a convenient house be provided in or near *Dover, Deal, or Sandwich*, as an Hospital for the receipt and accommodation of wounded men that shal be there sent on shoar.

Resolved, &c. That the moyety of all Hospitals in England, employed for the cure of wounded and sick people, be reserved during this War at Sea, for such as shall be wounded in the service of the Navy, as they shall become void from and after the first of January next.

Resolved, &c. That the tenths of all prizes taken or to be taken, customarily due to the Lord High Admiral, be appointed for defraying the charges of sick and wounded men as aforesaid. and for the releife of Widows, Children, and impotent Parents of such as shall be slain in the Service of the Commonwealth at Sea; and for Meddals, or other Rewards to such Officers and Sea-men of the fleet, as shall be found to have done any eminent or extraordinary Service.

Resolved, &c. That it be referred to the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for ordering and managing the affairs of the Admiralty and Navy, with power to see the particulars aforementioned put in execution, to give such Orders from time to time, as shall be requisite for the effecting thereof: and to cause publication to be made of the premises, in such manner as they shall think fit.

This day the House resumed the Debate upon the Report made from the Committee for Tithes on Friday last, touching the best way of ejecting scandalous, ignorant and prophane Ministers, and settling other in their places, which debate was adjourned till to morrow morning.

Stockholme 12 Novemb. 1653.

Her Majesty hath ordered, that as soon as they heare of the Lord Ambassador *Whislocks* landing from England, some of the cheife Noblemen of this Kingdome should goe down to receive and conduct his Excellency to the Court.

Danzick 29 November.

Two daies ago one deputed from the Kings Majesty came to this City, and having obtained audience before the Senate, shewed unto them the Kings Commission, impowring him to Arrest all the English Merchants and their goods, in Reprizal of 14 Nuns, who intending from France to Poland some weeks ago, were taken at Sea by the English and robbed of all their Ruggage. But the Senate hath tooke this into consideration, being

being resolved to take Council with the Commonalty about it, and to see whither amongst their Priviledges they can finde none which might free them from meddling with, or mixing themselves in any Reprizals: Whereupon the said Deputy went to Elbing and Königsburgh, to shew unto them also his Commission.

Copenhagen, 22 November. S. N.

Charles Stuarth Agent *Westworth*, hath had his last Audience. That the State of Denmark can nor will in this juncture of time, meddle with the *Swiss* Kings Affairs; wherefore he is going hence male-content for *Lubeck*, by water, and so to meet his Master in *Cleve*: He applauds the Emperor and Princes of Germany, for their liberality of 300000 Crowns, procured by the Lord *Walnot* at *Regensburgh*. But it will not be a fourth part so much.

Friday, 10 December. 1653.

Rome, 9 November. 1653. The Lord *Spinola* went from hence a few days since, to be the Popes Nuncio in *Naples*; from whence the Lord *Socrelli* (his Uncle) is every day expected. The Pope is again returned hither from his late journey. The Duke of *Brachiano*, did entertain the Pope with Fire-works, and great solemnity; and the Duke of *Gemeni* feasted him upon the way with Fountains running with Wine, and a magnificent shew.

Genoa, 11 Nov. A ship is arrived from the Duke of *Morence* with 400 Balls of Silk. The French Pirates have brought in two ships, one a *Dunkirker*, laden with Sugar, Silver, and other rich Merchandizes, worth 100000 crowns; the other from *Amsterdam*, richly laden. Here is a great trouble amongst the Merchants for the loss of it, especially considering, that the King of *Frances* command is not regarded, who forbids such things; yet when the prizes are brought, it is winked at: Many of the French Gentry having shares in it.

Venice, 14 Novemb. Here is a ship arrived, called the *Cypres*, which brings news that both our Fleets under *Francisco Morisini*, and *Joseph Delphino*, are in the *Archipelago*, but could meet with no Turkish ships, and they are sailed towards *Rhodes*, to see what they can effect there.

Rhine, 2 Decemb. At *Bon* and *Mudernack*, all the ships that passed by, have been arrested by Order from the Elector of *Catlen*.

len, upon pretence that the Magistrate hath been disobedient unto him, and usurped his Authority. The Lorrainers lie about *Acan*, and plunder much. They of *Longue* and *Acan* are combining to put them out of their quarters. Some forces of *Lorraine* and *Conde*, are joyned to march towards *Alsatia*, to endeavour to gain *Brizac*, and so disappoint the Cardinals Treaty with the Count of *Harcourt*. The Treaty at *Regensburgh* goes slowly on, many of the States being divided, and discontented. The increasing of the Plague at *Vienna*, may probably cause the Emperor to stay at *Regensburgh* this Winter.

Dantzick, 18 Novemb. The King of *Poland* is removed from *Zokzo* towards *Warsaw*, he hath written, that himself will be here in person by the next Spring, to compose all differences. The Plague decreaseth, and Trade begins again, and Corn is very cheap, by reason few ships are here to fetch it away.

Luxenburgh, 22 Novemb. We have news from *Stenay*, that the Duke of *Wittenburghs* six Troops are passed over the *Maas* upon some design. The Duke of *Lorraine* lies between *Stenay* and *Marville*, to joyn with Colonel *Smith* upon a designe also.

Bruxels, 29 Novemb. *Leopald* came from *Dornick* hither the 21 instant, and was received by the Citizens in Arms.

Tumpinian, 15 Novemb. Since the Troops of *Guienne*, being 1200 horse, and also 2000 foot, are joyned with *Hoguinbourg*, they are to march to *Lampourday*, and then to relieve *Rosfort*.

Venice, 21 Novemb. The Spanish League is at *Gattinara*, and the French at *Capiniano*, which is fortified, and a bridge made over the River of *Seasia*. They stormed the Castle of *Sisano*, but were beaten back with the loss of 250 foot, and 40 horse, and in their retreat, burnt down the Village of *Faya*. The Turk hath stormed the Town of *Candia* several times, but was still beaten off with loss, and is forced to retreat, and is gone to his new Town about a mile off, where the Turks lie, where they have 20 Gallies and Gallies making ready for the strengthening of their fleet.

Naples, 25 Octob. On Sunday last our Vice Roy was entertained by the Count of *Colano*, with the rest of the Princes, Dukes, and Nobility; and that day thirty heads of Robbers and Bandits

toes were brought in by one company of soldiers. Every hour the Duke of Monmouth is here expected, and is to be Vice Roy of *England*.

Stockholm, 15. Novemb. The Queen of Sweden, and all the Court, have removed from hence, by reason of the sickness breaking out again. Since which, all things have been still here. The Councils and Foreign Ambassadors, prepare to follow. It is believed, the Queen will not return hither a good while. She intends to visit the Hills of the Copper Mines. The Lord Treasurer, and the Count *De la Guardia*, are returned from His Royal Highness, and are preparing to go towards *Upsal*. The Earl of *Dono*, Lord Chamberlain, is sent Ambassador into *Holland*, and is to go from hence to day or to morrow.

Saturday 16 Decemb. 1653.

The House this day resumed the Debate upon the Report made from the Committee of Tithes, which is as follows: That it bee represented to the Parliament as the best way for ejecting ignorant, prophane and scandalous Ministers; that Commissioners bee sent from hence into all the Counties, divided into six circuits (to wit, *London* and *Middlesex*) three Commissioners into each circuit, to goyn with four or six in every County (and each Riding in *Yorkshire* to be as a County) and that in every County the said persons or five of them (two of the Commissioners sent from hence being alway present) bee impowred to eject all Ministers (of that County) that are not of good behaviour, and holy in conversations, or that are not apt and able to teach, or in teaching hold not forth the faithfull Word, or bee not diligent; or labour not in the Word and Doctrine, or bee greedy of filthy lucre: And bee also impowred to settle godly and able persons to preach the Gospel in all voyd places; and to unite two or three Parishes together, so that none bee above three miles from the publique Meeting place.

That it bee presented to the Parliament, That *Dr. Arrowood*, Colonel *Goff*, Major *Lawson*, Mr. *John Owen*, Mr. *Thomas Goodwin*, Mr. *John Dordley*, Mr. *Richard the Elder*, Mr. *Edmund*, Mr. *Clay*, Mr. *Stephen*, Mr. *William*, Mr. *James*, Mr. *Tombs*, Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Robert*, Mr. *Craddock*, Mr. *Jess*,

Mr. *Ar-*

Mr. *Arthur Bernardston*, Mr. *William Gueshili*, Colonel *Campfield*, Mr. *Dyke*, Mr. *Stalham*, may be sent Commissioners by three in a circuit for ejecting and setting Ministers, according to the Rules prescribed.

3 That all such as are or shall bee approved for publique Preachers of the Gospell in the publick Meeting-places, shall have and enjoy the maintenance already settled by Law, and such other encouragement as the Parliament already hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint: And that where any scruple payment of Tythes, the three next Justices of the Peace, or two of them, shall upon complaint call the parties concerned before them, and by the Oathes of lawfull witnesses shall duly apportion the value of the said Tythes, to be paid either in Money or Land, by them to be set out according to the said value, to be held and enjoyed by him that was to have the said Tythes; and in case such approved value bee not duly paid or enjoyed according to the Order of the said Justices, the Tythes shall bee paid in kind, and shall bee recovered in any Court of Record.

4 That upon hearing and considering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Possessors of Donatives or propriety Tythes, it is the opinion of this Committee, and resolved to be reported to the Parliament, that the said persons have a legall propriety in Tythes.

The House having spent severall dayes in debate of the whole Report, and especially of the first of the foure parts thereof; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the first Clause of the Report, it passed in the Negative.

The House adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday 12 Decemb. 1653.

It being moved in the House this day, That the sitting of this Parliament any longer as now constituted, will not bee for the good of the Commonwealth, and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall Cromwell the Powers which they received from him; and that Motion being seconded by severall other Members, the House rose; and the

Speaker

Speaker with many of the Members of the House, departed out of the House to Whitehal; where they, being the greater number of the Members sitting in Parliament, did by a writing under their hands resign unto his Excellency their said Powers, and Master Speaker attended with the Members, did present the same to his Excellency accordingly.

His Excellency the Lord General *Crommel* and his Council of Officers met this day, at which meeting, after a most excellent, wise, gracious, and pious Speech made by his Excellency, full of Religion towards God, prudence towards the State, and love and care towards this distracted Nation; some things were transacted in order to a settlement, and sweet composure; the union of all that feare the Lord is much desired, that so wee may sit downe comfortably under a safe and well grounded Peace.

Sterling 28. November, There are still gathering together a rude rabble of desperate people in the Highlands, headed by the Lord *Kenmore*, and some other Gentlemen of mean fortune, and in debt, and their numbers increasing by some loose and vagabond people, both English, Irish, and Scots, who having no other employment, make the pretence of engaging for the Scotch King a cloak for their robbing and plundering the Country, which is all their way of livelihood; and might have been prevented if some way had been thought of to have encouraged their transportation beyond Sea for publick service, which some of the cheife of them were willing to; their cheif heads are still in the Isle of *Monteith*, where they sit in Councell, and expect some to come to them both from *England*, and from other parts, as also ammunition from *Middleton* in *Holland*, which they are a little troubled hath hitherto been so much delayed, their number is in all not 3000. but are about a leavy of 5000 more, yet they find the people that have a way of livelihood unwilling to joyn with them, though they are not cordiall with us: They steal out by parties and plunder, and rob, and presently are gone again. We had newes of some of them some eight miles from this place come to put up a Garrison; but upon the march of a party of our horse towards them, they soon tooke the Alarme, and retreated: but carried away plunder and forced some men.

Hamburg 28 Novemb. The 4000 Cossacks that lay before *Sorio*, and gave themselves to the King of Poland, are all run away again to their old generall *Kimilinskie*; so that he now encreaseth again.

Antwerp 4 Decemb. In all appearance, our Armies will suddenly go into Garisons, and the French will do the like, *Maintenau* being so unexpectedly taken. The Gallies of *Malta*, and *Cande* are come to *Sisily*: and the Count *Domata* hath received Orders from the King of *Spain*, that the Marquis of *Roderigo*, who was Ambassador in *Germany* shall have the benefit of the Duchy of *Navar*.

Hamburg 1. Decemb. The sicknesse in *Danzick* doth now decrease, the last week died there but 245. Yesterday a ship arrived here out of *Muscovy* which all men had given over for lost, but another ship that was with her is feared still to be cast away about *Hiland*, of a considerable value. Some of the King of *Denmarks* ships we heare are come into the Sound, but upon what design we know not. The Island fleet is all come safe home only one ship which is lunk.

Hague 5 December (glas 25 Novemb) 1653. We have newes here by *Middleton* and others of the Scots Kings Creatures, that the Highlanders in *Scotland* are Masters of the field, and that all of the English Army are driven out of *Scotland*, and into some Garrisons, and this is spoken with as much confidence as impudence; but the whisperings here are as if there was like to be a peace with *England*; but all is kept private, as to particulars; the States being under an oath of secrecy. The general rout indeed cry out that there will be no agreement, because they say this State will not yeeld to any thing that may be prejudicial to the interest of this Nation. Yet our Grandees tel some friends that they have instructed their Deputies with such Offers to *England*, as they hope will prove a good Expedient. But as with you in *England*, so also here in *Holland* and *Zealand* are great preparations to Sea against the Spring. And the States have given out new Orders to build 30 new Frigats more. For our new Sea Monster proves a Camera, and know not what to doe to vindicate their repete in so ridiculous a folly, only as *Frier Bacon* was censured with the brazen head, they lay the

the fault on the breaking of the Wheel-woke, but it will serve to lye in a gap to helpe towards the making up of one of their Breaches lately made by the Sea,

Hague 6 Decemb. (alias 26 Novemb.) On Thursday next the corps of the late valiant *John Van Galen* is to be buried here in the new Church with great solemnity. This night the Scout by night, the young Boar of *Enchusen* came hither. Capt. *Pata*, hath brought in two English prizes which he took on the coast of *Scotland*. The Pickeroons of *Brest* in *France* have brought in prize two *Virginia* ships, which they took of the English. So that there are in that Haven now above 30 ships that have been taken from the English. The States of *Holland* are to meet next week upon some special busin:se. Most of the Officers of our Fleet are here at present.

Hague 9 Decemb. (29 Novemb.) Count *Maurice* a State-holder of *Cleave* was received very magnificently at *Calcar*; And the next day (according to the peace at *Munster*, the great Church of the *Almel*-house was delivered back to those of the *Romish* Religion, and the Protestants had another place appointed them for their use: the last week three *Muscovy* ships came into the *Texell*. The Admiral *Opdams* ships is to goe from hence to the River of *Maiz* with the first wind.

Flushing 3 December. Cap. *Bauke* is lately arrived here with the Dutch that were prisoners in *England*. But they are most of them sick. Yesterday an Adventurer came in hither with four guns, which brought in two smal prizes one laden with Coals, and the other with Salt.

Tuesday 13. December.

N*Newcastle 3 Decemb.* There have been some Malignants at *Faires* Northward, who have bought Horses, and marched in smal parties two or three together towards *Scotland*, Col. *Wogan* was in *Northumberland*, and some others with him, at a Fair there, and are gone towards *Scotland*. It seems some men are of that desperate fortune, that they will venture upon any thing. Indeed those that are there have gotten something by robbing, but they may chance pay as deare for it as other Rogues,

Barwick 2 December, On Wednesday last there was a party

of about 16 or 18 horse of the Enemies at a town called *Chernside*, within four or five miles of *Berwick*, and there being a Fair there, divers *Berwick* men, and other Gentlemen went thither about their businesse; and they were seized upon, their horses, and best of their cloaths; moneys, and what could bee taken from them they were stripped of and then let go again. A party of them also seized on two Souldiers that went along towards that place to assist the Collectors in the gathering of the Sesse, they were disarmed, and then discharged: these horsemen that thus plunder are exceeding well mounted: they have taken severall good horses out of the Marsh; the Gentleman which commands them is said to be one *Meldrum*. There are also about 140 horse in the Marsh and in *Tividale* under Sir *Arthur Forbs* raising, both men and money.

Sterling 27 Novemb. The Enemy had lately a Rendezvous within eight miles of this place, their nearest Quarters being *Dunblair* but five miles from us, where they were near 1000 Horse and 2500 Foot. And they had another Rendezvous at *Loughaine* within 30 miles of us in the Highlands, who rumor themselves to be above 3000 Foot and Horse. *Glencairne* and *Glengary*, are joyned with *Kenmore*, with the party about *Dunblair*. And the Lords *Athol* and *Seaford*, are joyned with *Lorne* at *Loughaine*. Some of their Warrants I have sent you here inclosed, by which you may see some taste of their Designs.

Trusty Friends,

These are to desire you to give obedience to these inclosed Orders, and to provide my Souldiers accordingly with cloaths, as the Order commands, which wee are necessitated that they must have in respect of our Resolutions to continue the Winter War. In doing whereof you shall be protected by the General and my selfe, from any further trouble. But if yee disobey (I shall be sorry to be put to it) ye shall incur our displeasure, and the danger of your Lives and Goods, and will be used as Enemies to the Royal Cause, But hoping that ye will doe as ye are desired (to testifie your honesty) I remaine

Your assured Friend,

Donald Glengaire.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

YOU are hereby required to deliver unto as much good Scottish cloath as will cloathe 200 foot Soldiers, together with as much Linnen, and shoes, as will furnish the same number, each of them with two shirts, and a paire of shoes, or 2000 li. of Scottish money, between this and the second day of December next. If this you doe performe accordingly, in regard of the season of the year, I do hereby promise you protection from any further trouble; but if yce delay to give obedience to this, you may expect I will exact this by force; Wherein if you suffer more prejudice, I am not to bee blamed. So expecting your obedience to this, as you will answer it at your perill.

Given under my hand at Balloch 7 Novemb. 1653.

G L E N C A R N E.

Edenburgh 27 Novemb. The Highlanders give out that the D. of York is to come from France to bee their Commander in chief for his Brother the Scots King. They have listd 6 or 7000 horse and foot; They have by plunder gotten horse, and most of the horse and foot have armes, but not armour, save onely the chief Officers. They break open houses in the night, where contribution is refused to them, and are resolved to force it with much violence. And the last week were so bold, in the night, as to come within half a mile of this place, with a Troop of horse, and plundered some houses, and then rid away again. They have had 150 horse from Holland, transported to them, which are to bee Charging horses for their Leaders. They presse the Scots to rise, but divers run away. Athol prest 1000 men, and some 4 or 500 of them ran away. They had thoughts to storm Aberdeen and Innerneffe, but they goe not on upon that designe.

They seduce many to run away with their Masters horses to them, upon promises of share of their plunder, which is their great designe: So that they are the most deboyst, cruell, runnagado rabble that hath gathered all these warres; And those few Gentry that are with them, are such as are so greatly in debt, that they cannot subsist without some such desperate way any longer. I have sent you here inclosed one of their Agents Letters, pressing for supplies, formerly required of the Town of

Brechen, the like whereof was sent by others to other Towns and places.

For his trusty Friends, the Provost of Brechen, and the rest of the Magistrates of the Town.

Gentlemen,

WHereas it hath pleased the Lord General *Glencarne* and *Glengary* to intrust to me the intimation of the inclosed. These are friendly to require your Obedience, and not to ruine yourselves, and Town, under your charge for a trifle; and on the contrary, if you perform these his desires, you may be confident of his Protection in much more: Desiring your present answer by the Bearer, I rest

Your very good friend,

Novemb. 25. 1653.

to wish you well,

Wil. Johnstone.

This day the Councel of Officers met at *Whitehal*; several things were debated.

Wednesday, 14 Decemb. 1653.

This day was published this Declaration following, viz.

By the Councel of State.

THE Councel of State taking notice of the Tumultuous and Barbarous Actings at the *New Exchange* in the *Strand*, in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the 21 and 22 of *November* last past. The same being accompanied with the drawing of Swords, discharging of Pistols, and such other High Misdemeanors as are scarce to be paralleled by the actings of any persons living under the protection of a Civil Government; and which, in the effects thereof, produced not onely a very great and notorious violation of the Publick Peace, but also the murdering of one, and the assaulting, wounding, and affrighting of many other of the people of this Nation, pursuing their ordinary callings and occasions: And for as much as the said *Exchange* is a place of Publick Resort and Trade, The Councel have therefore thought it necessary hereby to declare their resentment of those proceedings, and their just displeasure against the same. And as they intend vigorously to prosecute the Offender, so, to the intent the like evils may be better prevented in time to come, they do hereby strictly require and charge,

That

That no person or persons of what quality soever, do presume at the said *Exchange* or any other like publick place, to occasion, encourage or aber, any tumultuous meetings, or hazard a breach of the Civil Peace, by drawing there or in any other such place, any sword or other weapon, discharging, presenting, or bearing any Gun or Pistol, or firing of Powder in Granadoes, or in any otherwise whatsoever. Of which command, it will be expected, That all persons whatsoever, take notice, and demean themselves accordingly, upon peril of being reputed, and dealt withal as disturbers of the Publick Peace; whereof a very strict account shall be taken. And all Justices of the Peace, and other Publick Ministers, are required carefully to perform their duties in this behalf; as also to use their utmost endeavors, to prevent and restrain all immodest, and unhandsom demeanors of such as shall resort to the said *Exchange*, that so no just cause of offence may be given to sober mindes, nor any thing there acted dishonorable to Religion, or the Nation.

John Thurloe, Sec.

A List of the Names of the Councel of State.

T he L. General	<i>John Carew Esq;</i>	<i>Dr. Jonathan Goddard</i>
Sir <i>Gil. Pickering</i>	<i>Col. Edw. Montague</i>	<i>Sir William Brownlow</i>
Maj. Gen. <i>Desborow</i>	<i>Maj. Gen. Harrison</i>	<i>Col. Nathanael Barton</i>
<i>Wal. Strickland Esq;</i>	<i>Lord Viscount Lille</i>	
<i>Hen. Laurence Esq;</i>	<i>Rich. Major Esq;</i>	<i>George Lord Egre.</i>
<i>Col. Wik. Sydenham</i>	<i>Charles Howard Esq;</i>	<i>John Stone Esq;</i>
<i>Col. Philip Jones</i>	<i>Col. Anthony Row</i>	<i>Col. George Fleetwood</i>
<i>Sir Charles Wolfeley</i>	<i>Sir William Roberts</i>	<i>Col. John James</i>
<i>Alderman Titchborn</i>	<i>John Sadler Esq;</i>	<i>John Anlaby Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Anthony Ashley-</i>	<i>Sir Robert King Kt.</i>	<i>Fervas Bennet Esq;</i>
<i>Cooper Baronet</i>	<i>Col. Henry Cromwel</i>	<i>Col. Bingham.</i>

The Portugal Ambassadors Brother hath made an escape out of *Newgate*, upon a visitation by some Gentlewomen: It is supposed he had a Gentlewomans habit, and so got away. He and the rest were to have been tryed this Sessions.

Leith, 1 Decemb. The Enemy doth encrease, so that the Southern parts of Scotland are fearful of being plundered by them. They will endeavor to enlarge quarters upon the Lowlands. Their first attempts will be to re-gain the Northern Garrisons from us; but those that so plunder upon

upon our borders wil hardly joyn with the Highlanders yet, for fear they carry their plunder away from them into the Highlands; for that trade is the cheife design they drive. The Ring-leaders of the old Mosse Troopers are eminent with them.

Linlishgow 4 Decemb. Col. *Lilburn* is here taking all possible care he may for suppreßing the Enemy, who do much harm by plunder up and down in severall parts. Some about *Edenburgh*, and *Galloway*, and *Dumfreeze*, and sculking about in small parties as 20, 30, 100 and so up and downe with divers persons of desperate fortune rising with them, that they at present doe much harme. But Col. *Lilburn* hath sent out some horse to severall parts, but the Enemy onely slip out in the night, and away againe before the next morning when they have plundered as much as they can. They intend to joyn with the Highlanders, and form themselves into an Army, if not prevented; but that course is to be taken which it is hoped will shortly make an end of the businesse with them, and bring those runagado English that are run to them to condign punishment.

Plymouth 6 Decemb. This day Cap. *Martin* hath sent in a great Fleming ship with 12 guns laden with Sayes and Salt, belonging to *Amsterdam*, he hath also sent in two *Lubickers* prize.

Falmouth 8. Decemb. Here is a prize sent in taken from the French a Merchants ship with 12 fatts of Beaver and other Merchandizes.

This day the Lord Generall met with his Councel of Officers, the Lord direct them in the great things for his glory, and the good of this poor distracted Nation.

There is probability of a peace with the Dutch.

If any one hath taken up a black ston'd horse, of a midling size, with a little white star in his forehead, and with a rowel and charge in his shoulder, for a slip which hee hath lately got in his shoulder, let him give notice to one Mr. Keele a Farrier at the corner shop at Drury lane end, toward St. Giles Church, and he shal be well rewarded for his pains.

On 11 instant, Stolen out of the stable of John Baldwin, at the Kings head in Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, a grey Gelding about 17 hand high, thorow piced, with a short rille, and dock, By one George Welsh, alias Smith, by which name he goes a Cheshire-man, sometimes, as he said, a Commoner in the Temple, A little man, with a curled brown hair, and a black suit with buttons down the sides, and a grey short coat with gold buttons, and a new tide grey cloak with broad silk buttons, he hath a little brown beard. If any can give notice of such, they are desired to secure both horse and man, and send word to John Place, Stationer at Furnivals Inne Gate, in Holburn, and they shall be well rewarded for their pains.

F I N I S.

The Moderate publisher *PP. London*
 OF
Every daies Intelligence
H. m. 1653.

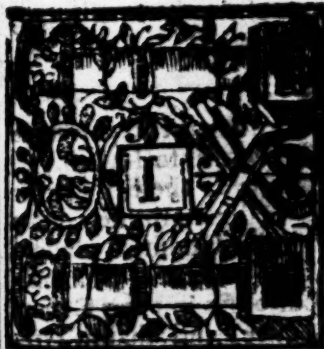
FROM THE
Army, under the Command of his Excellencie
 The Lord Generall CROMWELL.

With other remarkable Proceedings in England, *Wales,*
France, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts.

From Friday the 9. of Decemb. to Friday the 16. of December, 1653.

LONDON, Printed by J. C. & T. W.

Beginning Friday, December, 9.



It matters not where we begin our Intelligence this week, seeing every day affordeth plenty from severall parts, and therefore though we already hear a noyse at Westminster, yet let us see how the wind blowes further of, especially in Scotland, from whence we had this Letter following, which was written by a sure hand.

A Letter from Scotland.

The Earl of Arbol is much discontented. The Countrey comes not in unto him, according to his expectation. Those Gentlemen in whom he reposed greatest trust, do forsake him, and his own Tenants refuse to pay him Rent. The *Highlanders* are not in haste, or in a resolution to fight with us. Three hundred of ours we could so engage four hundred of them, but they durst

did not stand to it, but retreated to their Mountaines to protect them.

I made mention in my last that Colonel *Lilburn* was advanced towards *Sterling*. The *Highlanders* have drawn a considerable body to a pisse betwixt *Sterling* and *St. Johnstons*, where they begin to fortifie, but no doubt will suddenly be removed. They have slain so many sheep from the *Lowlands*, that knowing not where to keep them, two of them (according to their proportion) which they do allow themselves do eat up a sheep a day.

Two Troops of their Horse (which they have distributed into severall Parties) taking the opportunity of Colonel *Lilburns* being at *Sterling*, are come down this side *Edenborough*, and in the *Mey*, and *Tivisdale*, have taken away a great number of Horse, they came so near to *Berwick*, that they seized upon two Souldiers of that Garrison, they have come into severall Gentlemens Houses in that Countrey, and have disarmed them: The *Lowlands* are said to be as Malignant as ever. The civill usage of our Officers and Commanders hath not at all ingaged them to the *English Interest*. They onely do wait an opportunity, when the *Highlanders* under *Kenmore*, *Glennearn*, and the rest shall become so considerable, that they may rise as one man to destroy us. Our Horse and Foot in most parts of *Scotland* are often out in parties against the plundring *Highlanders*, but through want of timely Intelligence, cannot ingage them.

Saturday, Decemb. 10.

THE House this day resumed the debate upon the Report made from the Committee of Tythes, which was as followeth.

1. That it be presented to the Parliament as the best way for ejecting ignorant, prophane, and scandalous Ministers; that Commissioners be sent from hence into all the Counties, divided into six Circuits (besides *London* and *Middlesex*) three Commissioners into each Circuit, to joyn with four or six in every County and each Riding in *Yorkshire* to be a County) and that in every County the said persons, or five of them (two of the Commissioners sent from hence being alwayes present) be impowred to eject all Ministers (of that Countrey) that are not of a good behaviour and holy in conversation, or that are not able and apt to teach, or in teaching hold not forth the faithfull Word; or be not diligent in labour not in the Word and Doctrine, or be greedy of filthy lucre: And be also impowred to settle godly and able persons

to preach the Gospel in all void places, and to unite two or three Parishes together, so that none be above three miles from the public meeting place.

2. That it be presented to the Parliament, That Dr. *Arrowsmith* Col. *Goff*, Major *Hains*, Mr. *John Owen*, Mr. *Thomas Goodwin*, Mr. *Ben of Dorchester*, Mr. *Faircloth the elder*, Mr. *Leckier*, Mr. *Caryl*, Mr. *Stephen Marshall*, Mr. *Worthington*, Mr. *Turner*, Mr. *Tomes*, Mr. *Martin Holbeck*, Mr. *Craddock*, Mr. *Jessy*, Mr. *Arthur Barnardiston*, Mr. *William Greenbill*, *Colonell Camfield*, Mr. *Dike*, Mr. *Stalham*, may be sent Commissioners by three in a Circuit, for ejecting and settling of Ministers, according to the Rules prescribed.

3. That all such as are or shall be approved for publick Preachers of the Gospel in the publick meeting-Places, shall have and enjoy the maintenance already settled by Law, and such other encouragement as the Parliament already hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint: And that where any scruple is made of payment of Tythes, the three next Justices of the Peace, or two of them, and by the Oaths of lawfull Wihnesses, shall duly apportion the value of the said Tythes, to be paid either in money or Land, by them to be set out according to the said value, to be held and enjoyed by him that was to have the said Tythes; and in case such approved valne be not dnlly paid or injoyed according to the Order of the said Justices, the Tythes shall be paid in kind, and shall be recovered in any Court of Record.

4. That upon hearing and considering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents Rectors, Possessors of Donatives or propriate Tythes. It is the opinion of this Committee, and resolved to be reported to the Parliament: that the said Persons have a legall propriety in Tythes.

The House having spent severall Dayes in debate of the whole Report, and especially of the first of the four parts thereof; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the first Clause of the Report, it passed in the Negative.

Monday, Novemb. 12.

The world is at no certainty, to day a
man, to morrow a ———

It being moved in the House this Day, That the sitting of this Parliament any longer as now constituted, will not be for the good of the Common-wealth; and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord General *Cromwel* the Powers which they received from him; and that motion being seconded by severall other Members, the House rose, and the *Speaker* with many of the Members of the House departed out of the House to *Witcham*; where they being the greater number of the Members sitting in Parliament, did by a writing under their hands resign unto his Excellency their said Powers, and *Master-Speaker* attended with the Members, did present the same unto his Excellency accordingly.

His Excellency the Lord General *Cromwel* and his Council of Officers met this day, at which meeting, after a most Excellent Wise, Gracious, and Pious Speech made by His Excellency, full of Religion towards God, Prudence towards the State, and love and care towards this distracted Nation; some things were transacted in Order to a settlement, and sweet composure; the Union of all that feare the Lord is much desired; that so we may sit down comfortably under a safe and well-grounded Peace.

Tuesday, 16. December.

From Excester, Decemb. 7.

Sir, In a Letter even now received, my servant writes me word, that the *Hound*, a Man of War of the States, hath sent into *Plymouth* a Ship belonging to *Amsterdam*, and bound home, from *Lisbon* with Salt and Sugar, burden 300. Tuns: and that Captain *Martin*, Commander of the *Bristol*, who with some other Frigots and Ships, doth ply in the mouth of the Channel, hath sent into *Plymouth* two ships, who pretend of *Hamburg*, and bound thither, the one is four hundred Tuns, 14. Guns: the other 100. Tuns, both laden with Sugar and Oyles, to a great value. When please God I come home, I shall endeavour to find out the truth, of which you shall hear.

Sterling, 28. of November.

There are still gathering together a rude rabble of desperate people in the Highlands, headed by the Lord *Kenmore*, and some other Gentlemen of mean fortune, and in debt, and their numbers increasing by some loose and vagabond people, both English, Irish, and Scots, who
having

having no other employment, make the pretence of engaging for the Scots King a cloak for their robbing and plundering the Countrey, which is all their way of livelihood; and might have been prevented, if some way had been thought of to have encouraged their transportation beyond Sea, for publike service, which some of the chief of them were willing to; their chief heads are still in the Isle of Monteith, where they sit in Council, and expect some to come to them both from England, and from other parts, as also Ammunition from Middleton in Holland, which they are a little troubled both hitherto been so much delayed, their number is in all not 3000. but are about a leavy of 5000. more, yet they find the people that have a way of livelihood unwilling to joyn with them, though they are not cordiall with us. They steal out by parties and plunder, and rob, and presently are gone again. We had News of some of them some eight miles from this place come to put up a Garrison; but upon the march of a party of our Horse towards them, they soon took the Alarm, and retreated but carried away plunder, and forced some men.

Hague, 5. December (alias 25 of November. 1653.

WE have News here by Middleton, and others of the Scots Kings Creatures, that the Highlanders in Scotland are Masters of the Field, and that all of the English Army are driven out of Scotland, and into some Garrisons, and this is spoken with as much confidence as impudence; but the whisperings here are as if there was like to be a peace with England, but all is kept private, as to particulars; the States being under an Oath of Secrecy. The generall rout indeed cry out that there will be no agreement, because they say this State will not yeeld to any thing that may be prejudiciall to the interest of this Nation. Yet our Grandees tell some friends that they have instructed their Deputies with such Offers to England, as they hope will prove a good expedient. But as with you in England, so also here in Holland and Zealand are great preparations to Sea against the Spring. And the States have given out new Orders to build 30. new Frigots more. For our new Sea-Monster proves a Cymera, and know not what to do to vindicate their repoute in so ridiculous a folly, onely as Friar Bacon was censured with the brazen-head, they lay the fault on the breaking of the Wheele-work, but it will serve to lye in a gap to help towards the making up of one of their Breaches lately made by the Sea.

Wednesday.

Wednesday, Novemb. 14.

The Sessions began this day in the *Old Baily*, and divers Witnesses were examined to prove the heynousness of the Ryot and murder committed by the *Portugales* in the *New Exchange*, whereof more hereafter; But in the next place, take notice that the Council of State do declare as followeth;

That forasmuch as the said *Exchange* is a place of publick resort and Trade, The Council have therefore thought it necessary hereby to declare their resentment of those Proceedings, and their just Displeasure against the same. And as they intend vigorously to prosecute the Offendors, so, to the intent the like evils may be better prevented in time to come, They do hereby strictly charge and require, That no Person or Persons, of what quality soever, do presume, at the said *Exchange*, or any other like publick place, to occasion, Enconrage or Abet, any tumultuous Meetings, or hazard a breach of the civil Peace, by Drawing there, or in any other such place, any Sword or other weapon, Discharging, Presenting or bearing any Gun or Pistoll, or firing of Powder in Grañados, or in any otherwise whatsoever. Of which command, it will be expected that all Persons whatsoever take notice, and demean themselves accordingly, upon peril of being reputed, and dealt withall as disturbers of the publick Peace, Whereof a very strict account shall be taken: And all Iustices of the Peace, and other publick Ministers, are required carefully to perform their duties in this behalf; as also to use their utmost endeavours to prevent and restrain all immodest, and unhandsome demeanors of such as shall resort to the said *Exchange*, That so no just cause of offence may be given to sober mindes, or any thing there acted dishonorable to Religion, or the Nation.

Stockholm, the 12. of November, S. V.

From hence no News at all for the present, the Court remaining at *Upsala*, where all is in expectation to hear of the English Extraordinary Lord Ambassadour *Whitlocks* arrivall at *Gottenburgh*, who is said here to be departed from *England*, with a very stately Train; her Majesty having ordered, that as soon as they hear of his Lordships landing, some of the chief Noblemen of this Kingdome should go down to receive and conduct his Excellency

cellency to the Court. We hear from *England* of our Commissary Mr. *Lagerfelt* taking leave and departure thence, as is said, with very good contentment and expedition; some were of opinion that he was to come along with the Lord Ambassador *Whitlock*, but we hear since of his journey over Land, and expect his arrivall shortly.

Dantzick, the 29. of November.

TWo days ago one deputed from the Kings Majesty, came to this City, and having obtained Audience before the Senate, shewed unto them the Kings Commission, impowring him to Arrest all the English Merchants and their Goods, in Reprisall of 14. Nnns, who intending from *France* to *Polana* some weeks ago, were taken at Sea by the English, and robbed of all their Baggage. But the Senate hath took this in consideration, being resolved to take Councel with the Commonalty about it, and to see whether amongst their Priviledges they can find none which might free them from meddling with, or mixing themselves in any Reprisals: Whereupon the said Deputy went to *Elbing* and *Koenigsberg*, to shew unto them also his Commission. The Plague (praised be God) deereaseth with these Winter dayes more and more, there being but 195. persons buried here this week: The Lord avert further Judgement.

Copenhagen, the 22. of November, S. N.

From hence no News at all since my last, all our expectations are to hear of the issue of the Dutch Treaty with *England*, which is beleevd will come to a sudden rupture. *Charles Stuarth* Agent *Wentworth*, hath had his last Audience, but no other Answer then he had in *August* last, That the State of *Denmark* can, nor will in this conjuncture of time, meddle with the *Scots Kings* Affairs, wherefore he is going hence male-content for *Lubeck* by water, and so meet his Master in *Cleve*; he applauds the Emperour and Princes of *Germany*, for their liberality of 300000. Crownes, procured by the Lord *Wilmot* at *Rogensberg*.

From *Rogensberg* and the Empire no News at all this week.

Thursday

(92)
Thursday, Novemb. 26.

The Letters do Thunder it out with Intelligence from Scotland, for now they say that the Enemy had a Rendezvous near *Stirling*, and that they have mustered there 1000 horse, and 2500 foot, they had also another Rendezvous at *Loughraine*, of 3000 Horse and foot under *Lorne*, with whom are joynd the Lord *Arbuthnot* and *Seaford*, and in another party are *Glencairne* (their Generall) *Glengary* and *Kenmore*. They declare for *Charles Stuart*, and expect the D. of *York* to bring some Officers with him out of *France*, and *Middleton* with a great quantity of Ammunition and Money from *Holland*; They increase their number daily, all men of desperate Fortunes flocking to them, *Glencairne* hath also prest 1000 men out of one County, & sends forth his Warrants as followeth.

Gentlemen.

Ye are hereby required to deliver unto
Y^e much good Scottish Cloath as will cloathe 200 foot Souldiers, together with as much Linnen and Shooes, as will furnish the same number, each of them with two shirts, and a pair of Shooes, or 2000 li. of Scottish money, betwixen this and the 2 Day of December next. If this you do perform accordingly, in regard of the season of the year, I do hereby promise you protection from any further trouble; but if ye delay to give obedience to this, you may expect I will exact this by force; Wherein if you suffer more prejudice, I cannot be blamed. So expecting your Obedience to this, as you will answer it at your perill.

Given under my hand at *Balloch* 7 Novemb. 1653.

GLENCARNE.

A strange sight of flaming fire was seen over *Edenborough*, passing towards *England*, which occasions much talk there. The *Portugal* Ambassadors Brother escaping from *Newgate*, was last night taken again in *Coven Garden*, and carried to *Newgate*.

The Lord Gen. and the Council of State meet every day in consultation about settling the Government of this Com. Wealth.

¶ Thus have you the Passages concerning,

The Declaration of the Lord General and Council of State for settling the Government of this Nation, and preservation of the Peace thereof; The severall Rendezvous of the Highlanders in Scotland. The number of their Horse and Foot. Their Declaration for the King of Scots. The coming to them of the D. of *York* and Gen. *Middleton* with Ammunition and Money out of *Holland*. A strange sight seen in the Ayre over *Edenborough*, and the passing thereof from thence towards *England*. With the Tryall of the *Portugales*.

Licensed and Entred according to the late Act for Printing,

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H. W. London

SCOUT.

Impartially comprising

The Reasons of the Parliaments dissolution, and the Proceedings of His Excellence and Council of Officers thereupon; with a most excellent and pious Speech spoken by the Lord General, concerning the compsure and settlement of the affairs of this distracted Nation. The D. of York chosen by the Highlanders to be their Commander in chief, their coming near Sterling, and Col. Lilburn's forcing them to the Hills. A special Order of the Council of State for the trial of the Porteguzes, and the preventing of all future Riots; with the escape of the Ambassadors brother on Tuesday last out of Newgate, and the retaking of him on Wednesday night in Covent-Garden, and the committing him to the Dungeon. Also an accompt of the money assessed monthly upon all the Counties in England and Wales, for the maintenance of the Navy and Armies belonging to this Commonwealth. Together with the taking of several French and Dutch Prizes, and the blowing up of the Solfex Frigate at Portsmouth.

From Friday the 9 of Decemb. to Friday the 16 of December. 1653.

Beginning #riday Decemb. 9.



He last Letters from Plymouth certifie; That the Hound one of our States men of War, hath sent into that Harbor a ship belonging to Amsterdam laden with Salt and Sugar, burthen 300 tuns; and Captain Marten Commander of the Bristol, who plies in the mouth of the Channel, hath sent two ships in thither who pretend of Hamburg, the one four hundred tuns, 14 Guns, the other 100. both laden with Sugar and Oyl, to a great value. And a French man was brought in on the 9th instant, laden with 22 Fats of Bever, and some Pot-ashes. There hath likewise happened two very sad accidents, the gallant Solfex Frigate was blown

up by her own powder, and about 50 men; And a Virginia Ship boat sunk with about 30 men and women, 16 were saved, the rest perished in the Sea.

Yester-

(1342)

Yesterday was published in print the Act for the Assessment (entitled, *An Act for an Assessment at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by the Month for 6 months, from the 25 of Decemb. 1653. to the 24 of June next ensuing, towards the maintenance of the Armies and Navies of this Common wealth*) the several Rates the Counties assessed at, are as followeth :

Upon the County of Bedford, the sum of 1600 l.
The county of Berks 1066 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Buckingham. 2200 l.
The county of Cambridge one thousand eight hundred fourscore and ten l.
The Isle of Ely 630 l.
The county of Chester 1320 l.
The city and county of the city of Chester, 146 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Cornwall 2800 l.
The county of Cumberland 185 l. 2 s. 8 d.
The county of Derby 1600 l.
The county of Devon 5149 l. 6 s. 8 d.
The city and county of the city of Exon 184 l.
The county of Dorset 2248 l. 6 s. 8 d.
The Town and County of Poole 18 l. 6 s. 8 d.
The county of Durham 263 l. 10 s. 2 d. half-peny.
The county of York, with the city and county of the city of York, 5217 l. 6 s. 8 d.
The Town and county of Kingston upon Hull 116 l.
The county of Essex 6000 l.
The county of Gloucester 2888 l.
The city and county of the city of Gloucester 278 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Hereford 2000 l.
The county of Hartford 2400 l.
The county of Huntington 166 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Kent, with the city and county of Canterbury, 5266 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Lancaster, 1600 l.
The county of Leicester, 1866 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Lincoln, with the city & county of Lincoln, 4666 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The city of London, 8000 l.
The county of Middlesex, with the city and liberty of Westminster, 3066 l. 13 s. 4 d.
The county of Monmouth 800 l.
The county of Northampton 2400 l.
The county of Nottingham, 1548 l. 8 s.
The Town and County of Nottingham, 51 l. 12 s.
The county of Norfolk, 6213 l. 6 s. 8 d.
The city and county of the city of Norwich, 320 l.
The county of Northumberland, 308 l. 11 s. penny half-peny.

The

The town of Newcastle, 61 l.

The county of Oxen, 1933 l. 6 s. 4 d.

The county of Rutland, 466 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Salop, 2266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Stafford, with the city of Lichfield, 1600 l.

The county of Somers, 4666 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The city and county of the city of Bristol, 293 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The county of Southampton, with the town and county of Southampton, 3466 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Suffolk, 6266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Surrey, 2683 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The Borough of Southwark, 316 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Sussex, 3266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Warwick, with the city and countie of the citie of Coventry, 2133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The countie of Worcester, with the citie and countie of the citie of Worcester, 2133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The countie of Wilts, 3333 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The countie of Westmerland, 126 l. 16 s.

The Isle of Anglesey, 232 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The countie of Brecknock, 620 l.

The countie of Cardigan, 732 l.

The countie of Carmarthen, 604 l.

The county of Carnarvan, 346 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The countie of Denbigh, 466 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The countie of Flint, 232 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The countie of Glamorgan, 786 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The countie of Merioneth, 213 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The county of Montgomery, 566 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The county of Pembroke, 696 l.

The county of Radnor, 436 l.

The Town of Haverford West, 25 l.

The Town of Berwick, 10 l.

Hamburgh, Novemb. 15. S. V. From hence little of News, only that some five or six days ago, there passed through this city a Swedish Earl, called Earl of Donau, coming from Sweden, and being sent by the Queens Majesty for Holland, who as is said, carries some 21 Articles along with him; whereupon he is to demand the States of Hollands sudden and present Resolution, and so with all possible speed to return homeward: what the contents of such articles may be, is unknown. The Magistrate here hath concluded in their senate to take on some six ships more, besides these two they have already set out, and having provided them with men and guns, and other necessities,

sities, to send them down at the mouth of the River, to keep the same free from all violation and hostility, but the Works go on very slowly.

Saturday Decemb. 10.

From Scotland thus. The Highlanders give out that the Duke of York is to come from France to be their Commander in chief for his brother the Scots King. They have listd 6 or 7000 horse and foot; they have by plunder gotten horse, and most of the horse and foot have Arms, but not armour; save onely the chief Officers. They break open houses in the night, where contribution is refused to them, and are resolv'd to force it with much violence. And the last week were so bold, in the night, as to come within half a mile of this place, with a Troop of horse, and plundered some houses, and then rid away again. They have had 150 horse from Holland transported to them; which are to be charging horses for their Leaders. They presse the Scot to rise, but divers run away. They had thoughts to storm Aberdeen and Inverness, but they go not on upon that design.

They seduce many to run away with their Masters horses to them, upon promises of share of their plunder, which is their great design: So that they are the most cruell, raggado rabble that hath gathered all these wars; and those few Gentry that are with them, are such as are so greatly in debt, that they cannot subsist without some such desperate way any longer.

The enemy doth still increase, so that the Southern parts of Scotland are fearfull of being plundered by them. They will endeavor to enlarge quarters upon the Lowlands. Their first attempts will be to regain the Northern garisons from us; but those that so plunder upon our borders will hardly join with the Highlanders yet for fear they carry their plunder away from them into the Highlands, for that trade is the chief design they drive. The King's leaders of the old Moss Troopers are eminent with them.

Munday Decemb. 12.

It being moved in the house this day, That the sitting of this Parliament any longer as now constituted, will not be for the good of the Common-wealth; and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord General Cromwel the Powers which they received from him; and that motion being seconded by several other members, the House rose, and the Speaker with many of the Members of
the

the House departed out of the House to Whitehall; where they being the greater number of the Members sitting in Parliament, did by a writing under their hands resign unto his Excellency their said powers, and Master Speaker attended with the Members, did present the same unto his Excellency accordingly. The further particulars (in reference unto the true Narration of this business) I shall present you with towards the conclusion.

Tuesday Decemb. 13.

¶ By the Council of STATE.

The Council of State taking notice of the Tumultuous and Barbarous Actings at the new Exchange in the Strand in the County of Middlesex, upon the 21 and 22 of Novemb. last past, the same being accompanied with the drawing of Swords, discharging of Pistols, and such other high misdemeanors as are scarce to be paralleld by the actings of any persons living under the protection of a civil Government; and which, in the effects thereof, produced not only a very great and notorious Violation of the publick Peace, but also the murdering of one, and the assaulting, wounding, and affrighting of many other of the People of this Nation, pursuing their ordinary Callings and occasions: And for as much as the Exchange is a place of publick resort and Trade, The Council have therefore thought it necessary hereby to declare their resentment of these proceedings, and their just Displeasure against the same. And as they intend vigorously to prosecute the Offenders, so, to the intent the like evils may be better prevented in time to come, They do hereby strictly require and charge, That no person or persons, of what quality soever, do presume, at the said Exchange, or any other like publick place, to occasion, encourage, or abet, any tumultuous meetings, or hazard a breach of the civil Peace, by drawing there, or in any other such place, any Sword or other weapon, discharging, presenting or bearing any Gun or Pistol, or firing of powder in Granados, or in any otherwise whatsoever. Of which Command, it will be expected, that all persons whatsoever take notice, and admonish themselves accordingly, upon pain of being reputed and dealt withal as disturbers of the publick Peace, whereof a very strict account may be taken: And all Justices of the Peace, and other publick Ministers, are required carefully to perform their duties in this behalf; as also to use their utmost endeavours to prevent and restrain all immodest and unbecominge demeanours of such as shall resort to the said Exchange, that so no just cause of offence be given to sober minds, nor any thing there acted dishonorable to Religion, or the Nation.

Signed, Jo. Thurloe, Sec.

Wednesday,

The Letters from Scotland, say that the English forces are very active there; yet as vigilant as they are, the Highlanders on the one hand, and the Moss Troopers on the other hand, do much mischief in the very heart of the Countrey. Collonel Lilburn is expected to return shortly towards St. Johnstones, and then let those Desperadoes look to themselves, which have the boldness to attempt the fortifying of themselves betwixt that and Sterling.

The English Fleet being fallen into the Downs (to a considerable number) it is thought they will fall upon some speedy action; but the Dutch Fleet not being out at sea, the first work that is to be done (that is visible to us) is the clearing of the coast of Pickering's, Free boats, &c. which do infest both North and West.

The House this day resumed the debate upon the Report made from the Committee of Tythes, which was as followeth. 1. That it be represented to the Parliament as the best way, or if any ignorant, prophane and scandalous Ministers; that Commissioners be sent from hence into all the Counties, divided into six Circuits (besides London and Middlesex, which I hinted in my last) 3 Commissioners into each Circuit, to joyne with four or six in every County (and each Riding in Yorkshire to be as a County) and that in every County the said persons or five of them (two of the Commissioners sent from hence being alwaies present) be impowred to eject all Ministers (of that Country) that are not of good behaviour and holy in conversation, or that are not apt and able to teach, or in teaching hold not forth the faithfull word; or be not diligent; or labour not in the Word and Doctrine, or be greedy of filthy lucre: And be also impowred to settle Godly and able persons to preach the Gospel in all void places, and to unite two or three Parishes together, so that none be above three miles from the publick meeting place. 2. That it be presented to the Parliament, That Dr. Arrowsmith, Col. Goff, Maj. Hauns, Mr. John Owen, Mr. Tho. Goodwyn, Mr. Ben of Dorchester, Mr. Faulcloth the elder, Mr. Lockier, Mr. Caryl, Mr. Stephen Marshall, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tomes, Mr. Martin Holbech, Mr. Craddock, Mr. Jesse, Mr. Arthur Barnardiston, Mr. William Greenhill, Collonel Campfield, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Statham, may be sent Commissioners by three in a Circuit, for ejecting and settling of Ministers, according to the Rules prescribed. 3. That all such as are or shall be approved for publick Preachers of the Gospel in the publick Meeting-places, shall have and enjoy the maintenance already settled by Law, and such other encouragement as the Parliament already hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint: And that where any scruple payment of Tythes, the three next

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Justices of the Peace, or two of them, and by the Oaths of lawfull witnesses, shall duly apportion the value of the said Tythes, to be paid either in Money or Land, by them to be set out according to the said value, to be held and enjoied by him that was to have the said Tythes; and in case such approved value be not duly paid or enjoied according to the Order of the said Justices, the Tythes shall be paid in kind, and shall be recovered in any Court of Record. 4. That upon hearing and considering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Possessors of Donatives or propriate Tythes. It is the opinion of this Committee, and resolved to be reported to the Parliament: That the said persons have a legal propriety in Tythes. The House having spent several days in debate of the whole report, and especially of the first of the four parts thereof; and the Question being put, That this house doth agree with the first Clause of the Report, it passed in the Negative.

Wednesday Decemb. 14.

From Legorn the 21 of November, Stile novo. Three days since a ship of Marceillis bound for Smyrna with good store of money and other rich goods being come to an anchor near this place under the command of one of our Castles, was set upon by a Dutch man of war, who had seized on her had not our Castle with her great gunnes forced him away: We hear also that the Turks have lately taken two ships belonging to Marceilles, who were laden with provision and some ammunitions bound to relieve the Venetian Army in Candia.

Linlithgow Decemb. 3. Upon the enemies removal from Loughern they left 30 or 40 plundering Rogues that are sometimes in those parts towards Lough Tar, and the borders of Artholl: The Earl of Artholl had got some men to appear for the encouragement of their late Rendezvous, who would go no further with him, but returned to their homes, and have ingaged never to follow his Lordship more in such courtes: The Gentry of the Country say, that Lord shall gang his own gate for them, in regard his entrance into this businesse was without the advice of any of his solid friends, and the chief ground was the confidence he had that 6000 foot, and 4000 horse, would speedily land in the North with monies and other materials from the Dutch: Most of his Tenants refuse to pay him any rent, which much startleth him and the Gentlemen with him: in most parts also, men do run away faster from them then they raile them.

Thursday

Thursday, Decemb. 15.

The last Letters from Scotland assure us, That the insolence of the Highlanders, forced our Commander in chief (though the weather was unseasonable) to march from Sterling against them; but as soon as he appeared, they quitted their station, and ran affrightedly towards the Hills, not daring to stand a shot, or strike one stroke. They increase their numbers dayly in the Highlands, all men of desperate fortunes flocking in to them: They continue their excursions still, and expect the rising of a Party with them in the Lowlands. They have attempted to fortifie a Pass betwixt Sterling and St. Johnstons, but they will be forced to give over the work. Middleton is not yet among them, but they expect him, and great matters to be done by him. The Guards here saw a great fire: after a while it took his course toward the South, and so vanished, which gives occasion to several Prognosticks.

Since the Parl. were pleas'd to put a period to their own authority, by resigning back their powers; there hath been very earnest deliberations for a settling of the government of this Nation in time to come; and his Excellency the Lord General Cromwel and his Council of Officers being assembled; he made a most excellent, wise, gracious, and pious speech, full of Religion towards God, prudence towards the State, and love and care towards this distracted Nation; some things were transacted in order to a settlement, and sweet composition; the union of all that fear the Lord is much desired, that so we may sit down comfortably under a safe and well grounded peace: and there is a probability of a peace with the Dutch.

General Monk is gone for the Downs, where the residue of the ships appointed for the Winter Guard, are to meet him.

The Portugal Embassadors brother (some Ladies coming to visit him on Tuesday night last) made an escape out of Newgate (it is supposed in womens apparell) but by the indutty of the Keepers was re-taken on Wednesday night, and ordered to be put into the Dungeon of the aforesaid prison, for future security till his Tryal.

There is published five new plays in one volume, viz. *The mad couple well match'd; The Movers; The Court Beggar; The City Wit; and the Damsella*: all written by Richard Brown. *A Collection of these excellent Letters to several persons of Honour*: written by John Donne sometime Dean of St. Pauls London. Likewise, *a Poem call'd the Shepherds Oracles, delivered in certain Eglogues by Francis Quarles. And the Poems, of John Donne* sometime Dean of St. Pauls London; *With Elegies on the Authors death*: to which is added divers Copies under his own hand never before printed. All which are to be sold by John Sweeting, at the Angel in Popes-Head Alley.

Licensed and Entred according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. WOOD, 1653.

The Perfect Diurnall
OF SOME
PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS
 Of, and in relation to, the
ARMIES
 IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

P.P.

London.
with 1.

Licensed according to the direction of the
 late Act for Printing.

From Monday Decemb. 12. to Monday Decemb. 19. 1653.

London, Printed by Francis Leach, And E. Griffin in
 the Old-baily.

Beginning Monday Decemb. 12.



His day by Letters from Sterling, Dec. 2
 Glencairn and the rest removed from
 their Fastnels in Montrose towards
 Broad-Albin Tuesday last, upon an Al-
 larum given them by a garrison of
 ours 8 or 10 mile hence; Larn & Ken-
 more are certainly at a great diffe-
 rence, and some contest betweene
 Glengary and Glencairn for the Chief
 Conduct, Glengary looking upon him-
 self as the biter Souldier, and stouter Man; they talk of set-
 ting up the Standard at the Head of Lough Tay very shortly;
 and then they will go on very hotly with their Levies, in the
 meantime the Commander in Chief is using all possible ways
 for the securing the Forces here, and putting them into such

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a posture as may oppose the Enemy, and that no means may be left unattempted for preventing the Country from joyning with this rude rabble, he hath conveyed the Gentlemen of the severall shires in these parts, some of which have subscribed the enclosed Engagement under hand and seal, and the Gentlemen of this shire have generally engaged also, That neither themselves, nor any of the People under their power, shall or will act any thing to the prejudice of the Commonwealth of England, or their Forces, nor any way aid, assist, or correspond in persons, Councells, Advice, or any other means, the Highlanders, and others now in arms, or who hereafter shall be in arms against the Commonwealth. By this course the greatest part of the Gentlemen are engaged in Honour, not to joyn with or assist this party, which is the most probable way to prevent this growing evil.

I Do hereby oblige me, my Heirs, Executors, That I shall and will live peaceably under the Command of the Commonwealth of England, And that I, or any other under my Command, shall not act directly or indirectly to the prejudice of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in ayding and assisting the Highlanders, and others now in armer, and who hereafter shall be in Armes against the said Commonwealth in person, Councell, Advice, Meanes, or any other manner of way whatsoever, under the penalty of forfeiture of Life and Estate, And to be proceeded against as the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and those impowered by them shall appoint; In witness whereof I have subscribed the same at the 28 day of November, 1653.

By the last from Stockholm: The Queen with all her Court is now at Upsall, and from thence her Majestie doth intend to visit the Copper Mines: The Lord high Treasurer and other nobles being newly returned hither of their visite to the Prince Palatine Heir of this Crown. From Warsaw: The common report

port that the Enemy was within ten leagues of our Army hath proved false, it being no more but a delign of the *Tartars* and *Cossacks* to relieve the old *Hospodar Basilus*: and the King upon a survey of his Army, hath found the same to be fourty five thousand strong, besides the Gentry and Volunteers; and by the relation of some prisoners, the *Tartars* consisted but of ten thousand, whereof the most were horse, who were at the command of the old *Hospodar* aforelaid. From *Vierma*: The Earl of *Bouchain* commander in chief of the Imperial Armies in *Hungaria* is come back to this City, but first he hath secured all the frontiere places in that Country. From *Regensburgh*: The Emperour hath made known to the Diert upon several Articles; but nothing hath as yet been agreed upon concerning the differences that yet remain with the Duke of *Lorrain*. From *Cullen*: We have been for many dayes disturbed in our trade by our Electour, who doth still go on in stopping the free passage of the river. The *Lorrain* forces do begun again their old trade, and so to plunder about *Aquisgranum*, but we hear the City of *Laëge* is seeking to oppose them.

Tuesday December 13. Advertisements to the Garrisons, and Navy, &c.

THe Parliament on *Saturday* last resumed the Debate upon the Report made from the Committee of Tithes, which is as follows

1. That it be represented to the Parliament as the best way for ejecting ignorant, prophan and scandalous Ministers; that Commissioners be sent from hence into all the Counties; divided into six circuits (besides *London* and *Middlesex*) three Commissioners into each circuit; to joyn with four or six in every County (and each Riding in *Yorkshire* to be as a County) and that in every County the said persons or five of them (two of the Commissioners sent from hence being always present) be impowred to eject all Ministers (of that County) that are not of good behaviour, and holy in conversation, or that are not apt and able to teach, or in teaching hold not forth the faithful

Word; or be not diligent; or labour not in the Word and Doctrine, or be greedy of filthy lucre: and be also impowered to settle godly and able persons to preach the Gospel in all void places; and to unite two or three Parishes together, so that none be above three miles from the publique meeting place.

2. That it be presented to the Parliament, That Dr. *Arrowsmith*: Colonel *Goff*, Major *Hains*, Mr. *John Owen*, Mr. *Thomas Godwyn*, Mr. *Ben of Dorchester*, Mr. *Fairclough the elder*, Mr. *Lockier*, Mr. *Caryl*, Mr. *Stephen Marshal*, Mr. *Worthington*, Mr. *Turner*, Mr. *Tomes*, Mr. *Martin Holbeck*, Mr. *Craddock*, Mr. *Jessey*, Mr. *Arthur Barnardiston*, Mr. *William Greenhill*, Colonel *Campfield*, Mr. *Dyke*, Mr. *Stalham*, may be sent Commissioners by three in a circuit for ejecting and settling Ministers; according to the Rules prescribed.

3. That all such as are or shall be approved for publique Preachers of the Gospel in the publique meeting-places, shall have and enjoy the maintenance already settled by Law, and such other encouragement as the Parliament already hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint: And that where any scruple payment of Tithes, the three next Iustices of the Peace, or two of them, shall upon complaint call the parties concerned before them, and by the Oathes of lawfull Witnesses, shall duly apportion the value of the said Tithes; to be paid either in money or Land, by them to be set out according to the said value, to be held and enjoined by him that was to have the said Tithes; and in case such approved value be not duly paid or enjoyed according to the order of the said Iustices, the Tithes shall be paid in kind, and shall be recovered in any Court of Record.

4. That upon hearing and considering what had been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tithes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Possessors of Donatives or propriate Tithes. It is the opinion of this Committee, and resolved to be reported to the Parliament, that the said persons have a legall propriety in Tithes.

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The House having spent several days in debate of the whole Report, and especially of the first of the four parts thereof; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the first Clause of the Report, it passed in the Negative, And the House adjourned till Monday morning. When meeting, it was moved in the House, That the sitting of this Parliament any longer as now constituted; will not be for the good of the Commonwealth; and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall Cromwell the Powers which they received from him; and that Motion being seconded by severall other Members, the House arose, and the Speaker with many Members of the House, departed out of the House to *Whitchall*, where they, the greater number of the Members sitting in Parliament, did by a writing under their hands, resign unto his Excellency their said Powers, and Mr. Speaker attended with the Members, did present the same to his Excellency accordingly.

His Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell and his Council of Officers met this day, at which meeting, some things were transacted in order to a settling of the Government of this Nation for the future, whereof more anon.

Newcastle, December 3. There have been some Malignants at Fairs Northward, who have bought Horses, and marched in small parties two or three together, towards *Scotland*. Col. *Wogan* was in *Northumberland*, and some others with him, at a Fair there, and are gone towards *Scotland*. It seems some men are of that desperate fortune, that they will venture upon any thing. Indeed those that are there have gotten something by Robbing, but they may chance pay as dear for it as other Rogues.

Berwick, December 2. On Wednesday last there was a party of about 16 or 18 horse of the Enemies at a town called *Chernside*, within four or five miles of *Berwick*, and there being a Fair there, divers *Berwick* men, and other Gentlemen went thither about their business; and they were seized upon, their Horses,

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horses, and best of their cloaths, money, and what could be taken from them they were stripped of, and then let go again. A party of them also seized on two Souldiers that went along towards that place to assist the Collectors in the gathering of the Sesse, they were disarmed, and then discharged, those horsemen that thus plunder are exceeding well mounted; they have taken severall good horses out of the Marsh; the Gentleman which commands them is said to be one *Meldrum*. There are also about 140 horse in the Marsh, and in *Widdie* under *Sir Arthur Forbs*, raising both men and money.

From *Paris* the 17th of *December*, new stile. By the last Letters from *Languedoc* we hear the glad news of the relieving of *Rosa* in the County of *Roussillon*, where our Convoy being entred without any opposition of the Enemy; thereupon our General resolved to fight with them wheresoever he met with them, and hearing by some of our Scouts that they were coming to meet us, being onely on the one side of the River: thereupon the Lieutenant General with the main bodie of the Armie foarded over, and fell upon the Enemy with so much heat, that they routed them, having slain upon the place four hundred men, and taken Eleven hundred prisoners, whereof a great many Officers, with all the baggage that was in those Quarters.

From *St. Menchault* we hear, That the Ordnance which was upon the five Batteries that were at the Siege of this place, have been all safe got up into this Town, onely one which sunke into a Ditch, and so is like to remain untill the next Summer.

We heare from *Marseilles* that there is a great preparation of Ships and other Vessels at *Toulon*, towards the prosecuting of the great designe of the new Conquest of *Naples*, the Duke of *Guse* is very busie in furthering the same enterprize: it behoveth those that are concerned therein, to stiffe those flames before they are too much kindled: there is also preparations made of Land forces about *Lions*, where

where is the general Rendezvout of *Dauphins*. The divisions grow higher in *Arignon* between the Gentry and the Citizens, and generally those parts are much disquieted: only we are put in hopes that by the approach of the Court the next Spring, that all our heauey burthens will be taken off, or at least much lightened.

The Duke of *Orleans* is still at his house near *Blois*, and will not at any rate be inuired to return to the Court. The 13th instant the King with all the Court, and the chief of this City went to the Cathedrall Church, where was sung the *Te Deum* for his Majesties safe return, and the taking of the Town of *St. Menbold*.

This Evening the Portugall Ambassadors brother made escape out of Newgate, but is since retaken, and he with others close prisoners in Newgate, in order to their Tryal.

This also was published from the Council of State, viz. The Council of State taking notice of the Tumultuous and Barbarous Actings at the *New-Exchange* in the *Strand*, in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the 21 and 22 of *November* last past. The same being accompanied with the drawing of Swords, discharging of Pistols, and such other High-Misdemeanors as are scarce to be paralleld by the actings of any persons living under the protection of a Civil Government; and which, in the effects thereof, produced not only a very great and notorious violation of the Publique Peace but also the murdering of one, and the assaulting, wounding, and affrighting of many other of the people of this Nation, pursuing their ordinary callings and occasions: And for as much as the said *Exchange* is a place of Publick Resort and Trade, the Council have therefore thought it necessary hereby to declare their resentment of those proceedings, and their just displeasure against the same. And as they intend vigorously to prosecute the Offenders, to the intent the like evils may be better prevented in time to come, they do hereby strictly require and charge, That no person or persons of what quality soever, do presume at the said *Exchange* or any other like publick place, to occasion,
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encourage or abet any tumultuous meetings, or hazard a breach of the Civil Peace, by drawing there or in any other such place, any Sword or other weapon, discharging, presenting, or bearing any Gun or Pistol; or firing of Powder in Granadoes; or in any otherwise whatsoever. Of which command it will be expected, That all persons whatsoever, take notice, and demean themselves accordingly, upon peril of being reputed and dealt withal as disturbers of the Publick Peace; whereof a very strict account shall be taken. And all Justices of the Peace and other Publick Ministers, are required carefully to perform their duties in this behalf, as also to use their endeavour, to prevent and restrain all immodest and unhandson demeanors of such as shall resort to the said Exchange, that so no just cause of offence may be given to sober minds, nor any thing there acted dishonorable to Religion or the Nation. *John Thurloe Sec.*

All persons who are Adventurers for lands in Ireland are desired to take notice, That the Committee for Claims for lands in Ireland have appointed Thursday the 12 of January next coming, to be a day of Lottery at Grocers-hall London, both for Provinces and Counties, and Thursday the 19 of the same January to be a Lottery for Counties for all such Adventurers who have made their choice in Provinces; and after the said 19 of January the said Committee intend to sit three mornings in a week, viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for preparing Certificates for such Adventurers as have, or shall by that time draw their Lots.

W. Tibbs:

Whereas there was one Ambury Kools, aged about 70 years, a Westford-Corner, that did live in the City of Killybeg in Ireland, before the Wars, in the year 1643, &c. is desired that if the said Ambury Kools be now living, and may be found, that then there be speedy notice thereof given unto Mr. George Woodford at the Rose and Crown in Church-lane, near Doylins in London, and upon certain intelligence thereof, the party that first gives it shall have 40 shillings for his pains, and the said Kools be well recompenced; it being for no other end or purpose but to manifest his knowledge in a state now depending in Law.

Wednesday

Wednesday, Decemb. 14.

From Excester, Decemb. 7. We have intelligence that the Hound, a Man of War of the States, hath sent into Plymouth a ship belonging to Amsterdam, and bound home from Lisbon with salt and sugar, burthen 300 Tuns; and that Captain Marten Commander of the Bristol, who with some other Frigots and Ships, doth ply in the mouth of the channell, hath sent into Plymouth two ships, who pretend of Hamburgh, and bound thither, the one is foure hundred Tuns, 14 Guns; the other 100 Tuns, both laden with Sugar and Oyles, to a great value.

From Plymouth Decemb. 9. For News here is little, onely there was a Frenchman brought in this day, that hath two or twenty Fats of Bever, and some pot-ashes, which came from Canada.

Another since the former from Plymouth, intimates a sad accident befall one of the States ships called the *Suffex* Frigate, which was blown up by her own powder, and about 50 men. She was a gallant Frigot.

From Rotterdam Decemb. 12 *Stilo novo*. This week affords little, all our gaping being after the Treaty; for want of stuffe I will entertaine you this weeke with an aery fancy of some of the great Ones here of the Royall party, who are dividing the Beares skin before the beast be killed; They suppose that France and Spain may at length agree; and that then they will make some reflections upon your growing Commonwealth; and will so order the matter, that the Duke of Lorraine shall exchange his Country for Ireland; the Prince of Condé is to be made King of Scotland; and he of great Brittain to be content with England alone; and thus will these three Estates be provided for, and that power which remaining united doth now prove so formidable to all its neighbours will by this Tripartite division be rendred lesse considerable. In the mean time Middleton is making all the hast he can to transport from hence great store of Armes and Ammunition into Scotland, to the assistance of the Highland-

ers, who have declared for *Charles Stuart* (as we heare) and want nothing but Armes to beat the English out of *Scotland*, who are not able to keep the field; but are faine to keepe in their Garrisons, where for want of materialls the Highlanders can do no good upon them; and if you and we do not agree, we shall furnish them with enough from hence to finde you work at home. Here is a general report that our Commissioners are returning from England, and that there is no likelihood of a peace, and that you are making great preparations for the war, which causeth the like here.

Yesterday the Corps of that courageous Sea-commander *John Van Galen* was to be buied at Amsterdam in great state, by order of their high and mighty Lorchips. 'Tis said that the framer of our wonderfull ship here, hath out-strip his Vessell in nimbleness, and is run away; though it be yet but said so, I fear it will prove so in the end.

The marching of our Troopers towards the *Lorainers*, hath caused them to withdraw from off our Borders, once again.

Thursday Decemb. 15.

Paris Decemb. 20. 1652. thus; The main work to do now at Court and in this City is onely in making great preparations for the keeping of their great Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour, which beginneth the next *Thursday*. The King since his return with his Councel, hath been employed in the seiling of Winter Quarters for the Army, which is not to quarter in Villages as formerly, thereby to become burthensome to the people; but they are to be quartered in the frontiere Townes; where some allowance will be made monethly for their lodgings and firings, and care taken that the souldiers might receive their pay to buy provisions for their subsistence. The Marshall de *Foucauld* and others, who lately are returned into the Kings Obedience, came to this City, this being done by vertue of the *Amnistia*, therefore they were presented to His Majesty, who received their thankfulness,

fulness, and other submissions. The last Tuesday arrived here the Marquis of *Viguani*, to bring the particulars of the Defeat given to the Spaniards in *Roussillon*, which you have heard in my last; the design of his Majesty to go into *Prounce*, continueth still, it being easily followed by the Cardinal *Mazarin*, who worketh his own ends therein, as well as the good of the Kingdom, which he doth so much pretend; this doth something thwart the project of the *Portugal* Ambassador, who for many months since hath droven on the design of making a Match between the King and his masters daughter, with whom he proffers to give many millions of gold. The Protestant party in *Languedoc* and other Countries adjacent, are in expectation of a favorable answer to be given to their many and great grievances lately brought from them by the Baron of *Rou-vigni*, who (as I hear) hath presented them, but as yet no answer returned to them, but was promised fair to have it within a few dayes. The common report is, that the Chamber Ardent shall be put down, it being very much exclaimed against, and I hear not they have done or acted any thing of late: Our Archbishop is still very sick, and also his Nephew the Cardinal *de Retz*, who doth yet remaine a close prisoner, by reason that the Cardinal *Mazarin* will not be able to bend him to his Italian humor. The news from *Alsacia* are various, some will have the Earl of *Harcourt* to have made his agreement with the Emperour, for

the delivering up Brisack, and other places under his Command to him, but others affirm this to be onely a plot of the Cardinall to spread such reports, thereby to render him odious to the King and the whole nation.

By the last news from *Naples* thus: The vice King having notice that the Earl of *Castriglio* our new vice King was arrived at *St. Pofelippo* with his Wife, and a great Train sent one of his high Officers, to welcom him, and make him the usual complement: the next day he was visited by the Cardinal *Filmarini*, with the rest of the Nobles, both spiritual and temporal: The Duke de *Tirranova*, who is to be Ambassador in ordinary at *Rome*, is also come to this City.

From *Venice*: The Turkish Army is partly at *Delo*, in the Archipelag, and the remainder at *Scio*; and the General *Bashaw* being commanded from the supreme power at *Constantinople*, to come thither with his Fleet, he hath made his excuse, and sent it by an express in writing.

From *Milan*: The Marquess de *Carnelne* our Governor, having agreed to a conference with the General of the French Army: there being agreed between both parties, a cessation of all acts of hostility: which being ended, our said Governor came to this City, being accompanied with all the high Officers of the Army; and having returned back to the Army, will have a special care to observe the motion of the French Army.

From *Turin*: We have news at present, that the Cardinal *Macchiavelli*, and of the Arch Bishop of *Fermo*. The Senate is now preparing a Palace for the reception of the Count de *Ognate*, late vice King of *Naples*: but yet his coming is not certain, by reason that his Secretary hath sent letters, that he intends to take shipping at *Leghorn*, and so go directly for *Spain*.

There hath not passed of late any considerable action between both Armies.

Friday

Friday & Saturday 16 & 17. Decemb.

BY Letters from Edinburgh Decemb. 9. thus. Since my last Intelligence is come, that Kenmore is marched into the South with some few Foot, and seven score Horse, Atholl is gone into his own Country with 80 Horse, to keep in the Castle of Blair, that so he may with more liberty take up his Levies there. Kinoule is to raise a Regiment in Barchlaugh, and Cooper in Angus & Ramsay (who lately brought seven score Horse to them, and is returned again) to be his Lieut. Collonel. Lane not yet come to them, some jealousies lie upon him, that he is not so forward as he might. Mac naughton is also somewhat cold in the work, so that no help is come from them as yet.

Glencairne hath sent out Warrants to severall Towns, for very great proportions of Cloth, Boots, shooes, mony, &c. He lent for as much Cloth as would cloath 150 Foot Souldiers: together, with as much Linnen and shooes as will furnish the same number, each of them with two shirts and a pair of shooes, and fifteen hundred pound Scotch mony, threatens them, that if they delay to give obedience, he will exalt the same by force.

The last week a party of four score of these broken people, took away 7 or 8 good Horses from the Earl of Wemyss house in Fyfe, and a party of 4 Rogues came into the Laird of Womats House 3 or 4 miles from Leith, and stob'd an Englishman, who was employed by the Commissioners to gather in the Rents of his Coal-pits: by which we may perceive what usage we might expect, if we were at their mercy.

By a letter intercepted from one of their own party thus. All our Commission'd Officers are going now to their severall Localities for Levies (which was not till now determined upon) both of Horses and Foot the Earl of Atholl is to levy a Regiment of Horses in Perthshire, and the whole Foot thereof: Kinoule hath the Horses of the shire of Angus and Mernes: Glengary is to levy a Regiment of Horses out of Caithnes, Sutherland, Ross and Murray, and to be Commander in chief of the Foot levied there.

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Kenmore is to leave the Honor of the shire of Aberdeen, Col. Blakader of Tulhallen is to leave in a part of the shire of Fife, Sir Mungo Murray left us two nights, being discontented for not getting a Locality on the North side of Forth, he was and is Gentleman Quartermaster, and is again reconciled, and is to have Sterling shire for a Locality, for leaving the Honors there.

We are now about 1000 good well armed resolute Foot, and 500 Horse, the Riders are singularly good, they and the Horses are extremely ill equipped, Saddles and Bridles that are good, are rare here, I have lent you a purse penny, I intreat that there be not a word of the other, this is all, I remain,

Pool Decemb. 9. Here hath not presented any intelligence worthy of your cognizance. About 14 dayes since, Captain Green Commander of a private man of War, brought into this Harbor a prize, pretending to be of Dunkirk, she hath about 114 Tuns of French Wine on board, came from Nants, the Master is a Scotchman, put in as is supposed, for colour only, which with other circumstances, give great expectation, that she will prove a prize.

This day the same Captain Green hath brought in another Vessel, called the Gront pot, she names herself of Hamburgh, the Masters name is Steven van Collen, she hath about 70 Tuns of French Wine and some Ginger, its believed she will also prove prize.

From

From Dover the 14 Decemb. we hear by one cometh is morning from Deal, that Gen. Monk and his Squadron were safely arrived into the Downs: there are several ships gone by this week, bound for London, some come from the Canaries laden with wines, and one from Malaga, whose loading is all fruit: there is a Dutch ship laden with wines, taken by a private man of War, belonging to London, whose loading is all White wines.

The late Parliament having upon their dissolution delivered up the power which they received from his Excellency at their first sitting by a writing under their Hands and Seal: his Excellency thereupon called a Council of Officers, and advised with other persons of Interest in the Nation, how this great burthen of governing England, Scotland and Ireland, with the Armies therein, and Navy at Sea should be committed by whom; who after several days seeking of God, and advising therein. It was resolved that a Council of godly able and discreet persons should be named, consisting of 21. And that his Excellency should be chosen Lord Protector of the Nations. In pursuance hereof, several persons of eminency and worth, are already made choice of to be of the said Council, which are not fit to be mentioned at this time. And on Friday last his Excellency came down to Westminster, and was installed Lord Protector of the three Kingdoms, the manner whereof was thus.

His Excellency about one of the clock in the afternoon came from White hall to Westminster, to the Chancery Court, attended by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, Barons of the Exchequer, and Judges in their Robes; after them, the Council of the Commonwealth, and the Lord Major Aldermen and Recorder of the City of London in their Scarlet Gowns; then came His Excellency attended with many of the chief Officers of the Army,

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a chaire of State being set in the said Court of Chancery, His Excellency stood on the left hand thereof uncovered, till a large Writing in Parchment, in the nature of an Oath, was read; there being the power with which His Excellency was invested, and how His Excellency is to govern the three Nations, which His Excellency accepted of, and subscribed in the face of the Court, and immediately hereupon sat downe covered in the said chaire; the Lords Commissioners then delivered up the Great Seale of England to His Excellency, and the Lord Major his Sword and Cap of Maintenance, all which His Excellency returned immediatly to them again: The Court then rose, and His Excellency was attended back as aforesaid, to the Banqueting-House in White-Hall, the Lord Major himselve uncovered, carrying the Sword before the Protector all the way, and coming in to the Banqueting House, an exhortation was made by M. Lockier, after which the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Judges departed.

Upon the 13 of Decemb. instant, there was stolen out of the Stable of Mr. Mead. at the Swan in Barkway in the County of Hartford, a brown Bay Gelding, 15 hand high, with white upon one of his Feet behind, a brand on his near shoulder, scarce to be seen, with a white star upon one side of his face, about 7 years of age: 70 shillings will give notice of him to Mr. Charles Everard, at the Starre in Lombardstreet London, or to Mr. Samuel Vowles, at the sign of the Kings Head in Norwich, he shall have 20 shillings for his pains, or if he bring the Horse to either of the aforesaid places, shall have five pood.

Two Mares lost from Tooting in Surrey on Thursday at night being Decemb. 2. 1652. The one being a sorrel with two feathers in her neck, and a saddle spot on the far side, and two white spots on the near side, and the other on the near hip, with a spot of white on the fore leg behind the scot-lock. The other being a bay, with a black meise, and a black hill down the back, a hob-nail, and a C. brand on the near hip. If you hear of any such, send word to Mr. Edw. East a Watch-maker, dwelling over against S. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street. And you shall have 20 sh. for your pains.

This is licensed and entred according to Order.

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London.

The Remonstrance of the Members of the late Parliament, concerning their sudden Dissolution on the 12 of Decemb. 1653. with the Cause and manner thereof. And the Speech of Mr. Rous the Speaker, to his Highness the Lord Protector Cromwel, upon the resigning of the Commission, Powers, and Authorities; with the proceedings of the great Council of the Nation thereupon; and divers Parliament men refusing to subscribe unto the Generals Commission. With variety of choice Intelligence, from Denmark, France, Sweden, Holland, and Germany, of, and in relation to the Government of this Commonwealth, and the King of Scots.

From Wednesday Decemb. 14. to Wednesday
Decemb. 21. 1653.

London, Printed for G. HORTON.



IN the middelt of this great
Change and Revolution, give me
leave (I beseech you) once more
to usher in, and act the Tragi-
c. medy of this unexpected
Catastrophe. O admirable con-
stitutions! from whose rare
Architecture, proceeds so ex-
cellent a *Assis*, essentially ne-
cessary to the very Being of
these Nations; unto whose

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protecting Sanctions, we owe the Beauty, and Order of our present Enjoyments. I shall not be copious in my first Center; but descend to the Effects of this *Revolution*, to wit; The Parl. having upon their Dissolution delivered up the power which they received from his Excellency at their first sitting, by a Writing under their hands and seal, his Excellency thereupon called a Council of Officers, & advised how this great Burden of governing *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, with the Armies therein, and Navy at sea should be born, and by whom; who after severall dayes seeking of God, and advising therein, It was resolved that a Council of godly able and discreet persons should be named, consisting of 21. And that his Excellency should be chosen Lord Protector of the three Nations; which was accordingly solemnized on Friday last, in manner and form as followeth:

His Excellency about one of the clock in the afternoon went from White-hall to Westminster, to the Chancery court, attended by the Lords commissioners of the great Seal of England, Barons of the Exchequer, and Judges in their Robes; after them, the council of the common welth, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of the city of *London*, in their scarlet Gowns: then came his Excellency attended with many of the chief Officers of the Army, and a chair of State being set in the said court of chancery, his Excellency stood on the left hand thereof uncovered, till a large Writing in parchment, in the nature of an Oath, was read; there being the power with which his Excellency was invested, and how his Excellency as to govern the three Nations; which his Excellency accepted of, and subscribed in the face of the court; and immediately hereupon sat down covered in the said chair, the Lord commissioners and every one standing bare. After which, they pre-

presented Him with the great Seal, the city Sword, and cap of Maintenance, which were returned to them again. The court then rose, and his Excellency returned to *White Hall*, the Lord Mayor uncovered, carrying the Sword before the Protector all the way. Being come to *White Hall* a Sermon was made by one M. *Lockier* (Chaplain to the protector. Thus, after a stately solemnization, the same thereof soon echoed forth with great acclamations of joy both from the souldiery, and others; the Bells ringing, the Muskets rattling, and the Canons roaring.

The Lord Major and Aldermen being returned from this great solemnization, in pursuance thereof, on Monday went in their scarlet Gowns, to meet the Herald of Armes, and to proclaim the Lord Protector, which was accordingly done by 12 Trumpets both in *Cheapside*, and at the Royal Exchange, where the ensuing Proclamation was publicly read, to the end, that all men may conform and submit themselves to this present Government.

By the Council.

WHÉreas the late Parliament dissolving themselves, and resigning their powers and Authorities, The Government of the Common wealth of England, Scotland, Ireland, by a Lord Protector, and successive Triennial Parliaments, is now established; And whereas O. Cromwel Captain General of all the forces of this Commonwealth is declared Lord Protector of the said Nations, and hath accepted thereof: We have therefore thought it necessary (as we hereby do) to make publication of the premises, and strictly to charge and command all, and every person or persons, of what quality and condition soever, in any of the said three Nations, to take notice hereof, and to conform and submit themselves to the Government so established. And all Sheriffs, Majors, Bayliffs, and other pub-

like Ministers, and Officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published in their respective counties, cities, corporations, and Market towns; to the end none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Given at White Hall this 16 day of December, 1653.

As touching the cause and manner of the dissolution of the late Parliament, I hold it needful, by reason of various Reports, to give you a brief account of the business; the sum whereof take as followeth:

The House being sundry times divided; the prevalent party at last began to oppose the Anabaptists, and to interweave their speeches with some bitter Invectives, saying, That they endeavored to destroy the Ministry, as appeared by their Vote upon Saturday. In consideration whereof the Presbyterian party declared, That they could not satisfy themselves to sit any longer, and so be guilty of bringing confusion and desolation upon the Nation.

2 The Church party urged, that the Dissenters had dealt disingenuously with the Army, in moving that the Officers should be treated with to lay down their pay, & likewise to endeavor the casting out the Bill of Assessment. To which they answer, That as to what was urged as disingenuity to them, in endeavoring to retrench some of the Officers pay. It was moved indeed in order to the abatement of the Tax; That in respect of their great estates already gotten, and the little pains and hazard they were now at in this time of peace, and the sore and heavy burden that was upon the people; That the chief Officers would for one year in this time of streight, serve the common wealth freely, as they had called the Parlt. to do. And concerning the motion of casting out the Bill of Assessment

was

was upon this ground, That it was an unequal and oppressive way of Levy, which yet, least then the emergent affairs of the Nation should suffer, it was waved, hoping ere another Assessement should be laid, it might be done by a pound rate, or some other more equal way of Assesse, instance being given of some Towns and Counties in the Commonwealth, paying 11 and 13 s. in the pound, and others but two and three. So that the Debate growing high, divers members entred their *Protest* in dissatisfaction to the thing moved, and without putting it to the Question, or adjourning to any other place, the Speaker left the chair, and with divers members went hastily out of the House with them: Some 30 and odd staid within, who mutually declaring, that they had profest in the presence of the Lord, that they were called of God to that place, which was the principal motive that drew them thither; and that they apprehended their said call was chiefly for promoting the interest of Jesus Christ. Beginning therefore to consider what to do, col. *Goff*, and Lieu. col. *White* came in and entreated them earnestly to go out, pressing it often. It was as earnestly replied to them, that at their personal Request they could not; but desired them to withdraw, unless they had command to put them forth; which when they perceived, they commanded in some Musqueteers; upon which they withdrew: soon after, several were sent for to come to Whitehall, where an Instrument was drawn up for resigning the power to the General, which was subscribed by many, but refused by others. This the late Speaker, *M. Raw*, with a short preamble delivered to the General, saying, That whereas they did fore-see clearly that their waitings and expectations of ever coming on to things of publick good, were more and more disappointed, in obedience unto the call given them by his Excellency, they freely resigned up the powers and authorities invested on them. &c.

From

From Scotland thus. The Highlanders give out that the Duke of York is to come from France to be their Commander in chief for his brother the Scots King. They have listed 6 or 7000 horse and foot; they have by plunder gotten horse, and most of the horse and foot have Arms, but not armour; save onely the chief Officers. They break open houses in the night, where contribution is refused to them, and are resolved to force it with much violence. And the last week were so bold, in the night, as to come within half a mile of this place, with a Troop of horse, and plundered some houses, and then hid away again. They have had 150 horse from Holland transported to them; which are to be charging horses for their Leaders. They presse the Scot to rise, but divers run away. They had thoughts to storm Aberdeen and Inverness, but they go not on upon that design.

They seduce many to run away with their Masters horses to them, upon promises of share of their plunder, which is their great design: So that they are the most cruell, Runnagado Rabble that hath gathered all these wars; and those few Gentry that are with them, are such as are so greatly in debt, that they cannot subsist without some such desperate way any longer.

The enemy doth still increase, so that the Southern parts of Scotland are fearfull of being plundred by them. They will indeavour to enlarge quarters upon the Lowlands. Their first attempts will be to regain the Northern garisons from us; but those that so plunder upon our borders will hardly join with the Highlanders yet, for fear they carry their plunder away from them into the Highlands, for that trade is the chief design they drive. The Ring-leaders are eminent with them.

Another Express from Scotland affirms, That the Insolence of the Highlanders, forced our Commander in chief (though the

weather was unseasonable) to march from Sterling against them; but as soon as he appeared, they quitted their station, and ran affrightedly towards the Hills, not daring to stand a shot, or strike one stroke. They increase their numbers dayly in the Highlands, all men of desperate fortunes flocking in to them. They continue their excursions still, and expect the rising of a Party with them in the Lowlands. They have attempted to fortifie a Pass betwixt Sterling and St. Johnstons, but they will be forced to give over the work. Middleton is not yet amongst them, but they expect him, and great matters to be done by him. The Guards here saw a great fire: after a while it took its course toward the South, and so vanished, which gives occasion to several Prognosticks.

General Monk is gone for the Downs, where the residue of the ships appointed for the Winter Guard, are to meet him.

The Portugal Embassadors brother (some Ladies coming to visit him on Tuesday night last was a seven-night) made an escape out of Newgate in womens apparel, by the assistance of the Lady Moon, but by the industry of the Keepers was re-taken on Wednesday night, and ordered to be put into the Dungeon of the aforesaid prison, for future security till his Tryal. But the Quarter Sessions in the Old bailey are adjourned till after Christmas.

A general Redemption is suddenly expected for all prisoners, by a Goal-delivery from his Highness the Lord Protector, both in City and Countrey, except for Murder.

Amsterdam, Decem. 13. Our losse in the late storm is confirmed to have been 23 ships, and 1000 men, under which, two of the best in the country not heard of, apparently sunk in the sea. The States have drawn in their whole Fleet, not intending to set forth another this Winter; so much is their confidence of having peace with England.

From Scotland further thus: The Highlanders play Rex upon the Lowlanders, and descend down in several places, like so many billows into the Ocean sea, where they swallow justice, as an Ox doth water, taking no remorse nor pity upon poor souls; but committing sundry and unparallel'd outrages.

The

The last Post from Dover bringeth Intelligence, That the Royal party in the Netherlands are very high in their consultations, and with very fancieles cast some resolutions upon our Commonwealth; and forsooth, in a bird mitted way, would faine usher over a flight into these three Nations, saying, that the Du. of Lo. rain shal exchange his countrey for Ireland; the Prince of Conde to be made King of Scotland; and young Charles to be content with England alone. In the mean time, Middleton is making all the haste he can to transport from hence great store of Armes and Ammunition to the assistance of the Highlanders, who have declared for Charles Stuart; and (as they say) want nothing but armes to beat the English out of Scotland. The Earl of Athol & Glencarn are raising divers Regiments of horse and foot, and great assistance is expected from the German Princes; but to this there is little probability; nor need we in the least fear them, since the Queen of Sweden has declared for the interest of this Commonwealth; and withal has sent propositions to the States of Holland adjuring them once more upon pain of her Royal Revenge not to infringe her Majesties Liberties, by violating of her trade and traffique. The King of Denmark has likewise declared a great inability to a war with England; but looks with a notable steep eye upon the North of Scotland.

White-Hall Decemb. 20.

His Highnesse the Lord protector has spent some time with the great Councel of the Nation, about the setting of the Government, both in Church and State, the satisfying of the people, and taking off Oppressions. In Him therefore let Us confide, and render that honour, worship, and fear, which is due unto his Highnesse under God.

Licensed according to Order.

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Severall Proceedings OF STATE AFFAIRES

In *England, Ireland and Scotland.* With the
Transactions of the Affaires in other NATIONS.

From Thursday the 15 of Decemb. to Thursday
the 22 day of December. 1653. *H. P. P. London.*

Appointed to be Printed: And is Entred into the Register
Book kept by the Company of Stationers, according to the late
Act for PRINTING.

Printed at London for Robert Ibbisfon dwelling
in Smithfield near Hosier Lane. 1653.

Beginning on Thursday 15, December. 1653.



EE are informed from *Edenburgh* 9 Decemb. That last
week a party of fourscore of these broken people,
took away 7 or 8 good horses from the Earle of
Weems house in *Fyfe*, and a party of four Rogues came
into the Laird of *Womats* house, three or four miles
from *Leith*, and stabbed an Englishman, who was im-
ployed by the Commissioners to gather in the Rents
of his Coal-pits, by which wee may perceive what usage wee might ex-
pect, if wee were at their mercy.

A new Engagement of the Inhabitants of the Lowlands in Scotland.
I do hereby oblige me, my Heirs, and Executors, That I shall and will
live peaceably under the command of the Commonwealth of *England*,
And

And that I, or any other under my Command, shall not act directly or indirectly to the prejudice of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in aiding and assisting the Highlanders, and others now in arms, and who hereafter shall be in Arms against the said Commonwealth in person, Council, Advice, Means, or any other manner of way whatsoever, under the penalty of forfeiture of Life and Estate, and to be proceeded against as the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and those impowred by them shall appoint: In witness whereon I have subscribed the same at the 28 day of *Novemb. 1653.*

By a Letter intercepted from one of their own party thus.

All our Commission'd Officers are going now to their several Localities for Levies (which was not till now determined upon) both of Horses and Foot, the Earl of *Arbol* is to leavy a Regiment of Horses in Perthshire, and the whole foot thereof: *Kinnoul* hath the horses of the shire of Angus and Mernes: *Glen-gary* is to levy a Regiment of horses out of Caithnies, Sutherland, Ross, and Murray, and to be Commander in cheif of the Foot levied there. *Kenmore* is to levy the horses of the shire of Aberdeen. Col. *Blakader* of Iulliallen is to levy in a part of the shire of Fife, Sir *Mungo Murray* left us two nights, being discontented for not getting a Locallity on the North-side of Forth, he was, and is General Quarter master, and is again reconciled, and is to have Sterlingshire for a Locallity, for levying the horses there.

We are now about 1000 good, well armed, resolute foot, and 500 horse, the riders are singularly good, they and the horses are extreamly ill equipaged. Saddles and Bridles that are good, are rare here, I have sent you a purse-penny, I intreat that there be not a word of the other. This is all, I remain.

Pool, Decemb. 9. About fourteen days since, Captain *Green*, Commander of a private Man of War, brought into this Harbor a prize, pretending to be of Dunkirk, she hath about 114 Tuns of French Wine on board, came from Nants, the Master is a Scotchman, put in as is supposed for colour onely, which with other circumstances, give great expectation, that she will prove a prize.

This

This day the same Captain *Green* hath brought in another Vessel, called the *Grout-pot*; she names her self of *Hamburgh*, the Masters name is *Steven van Collen*, she hath about 70 Tuns of French Wine, and some Ginger, its believed she will also prove prize.

Downs 13 Decemb. General *Monk* is here safely arrived in the Downs, where so many of the ships as are ready are with him, and more are daily coming to them, he will shortly be a considerable number, orders are sent to hasten all away.

Harwidge 11. Decemb. The *Newcastle Frigot*, the *Assurance Frigot*, and the *Marigold Frigot* went to Sea a week since, and are before this with the General in the Downs, or gone by Orders elsewhere; the *Expedition* hath been ready this fortnight: We shall have a gallant Navy before *February*, there are two or three smal men of War that have much infested this coast, and sometimes endangered to have done great mischeife to some Cole-ships, and other smal Boats, which they have at severall times chased in here, and to other ports; but the *Rowling ground* being sent hither hath frightened them away, which plies too and again between this and *Tarmouth*. There are also other ships here ready, and going out, viz. the *Convertin Frigot*, the *Middleborough* the *Centurion*, and *Maligo Merchant*, and here are also the *Advice* the *Constant Warwick*, the *Recovery*, and the *Advantage Frigots* all tallowed, and their works were finished, and so ready, that they are preparing to take in their Victuals; the *Unity* came hither last week from the Northern coasts of *Scotland*.

Dover 14 Decemb. There went by several ships here this week bound for *London*, some came from the *Canaries* laden with Wines, and one from *Maligo*, whose loading is all fruit: there is a Dutch Prize also laden with Wines, which was taken by a private man of war, belonging to *London*, whose lading is all white Wines.

Chatham 10 Decem. The *George Frigot* is now ready to sail this day, the *James* on Monday, the *Lyon* about three daies hence, the *Triumph Frigot* is rigged, and we doubt not but will be got ready to be lanch'd before the Spring Tides are over: They intend suddenly to fall to work in getting out Ballast, and fitting of the *Resolution Frigot* for docking: Yesterday morning fell

out an unhappy accident, but blessed bee God that it was no worse, for the great danger was wonderfully prevented. The businesse was thus. The Gunner of the *Victory* Frigor and his Boy went down with a Lanthorn into the Powder room; but when he came there the Lanthorn being faulty, the candle fell out of it, and presently took hold of some loose powder, for there was some loose grains of Powder scattered in the Store-house room, by which means it was set on fire, and it would have endangered the ship to have been wholly spoiled, had not by great providence good help, and provisions extraordinary been at hand for the prevention of it, which by the blessing of God proved so effectual, that there is no great hurt done, which is to be looked on as a great mercy.

Plimouth 12 Decem. Here are lately brought in about 10 prizes at severall times, Dutch and French: the 12 fats of Beaver mentioned in my last is not commodities for these parts, but they have Chapmen enough for Sugar, Salt, Oyles and Wines which are the cheifest lading of the rest. A sad disaster befel the *Suffex* Frigor, which by an accident took fire in her Powder room, and is blown up, with about 50 men in her, the men most of them lost and the ship spoiled.

The *Portugal* Ambassadors Brother that escaped out of Newgate, was so narrowly pursued by the Officers of the Prison, who made such lamentable cry and furious search up and down for him that at last they had discovery of him, and took him again, and brought him back to Newgate, where he is with the rest of his Fellows in order to his trial.

Addresses were made to his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwel* this day, as also some daies before, pressing his Excellency for the good of the three Nations of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to take upon him the Government thereof, as the only means to rescue the people from the danger of ruin, which was made so clear and plain to him, and from Gods holy Word, such satisfactory Scriptures were brought to his mind that he might comfortably expect a blessing in, from some promises; which hath of old been his Excellencies recourse to, who in this had much sought to the Lord for direction therein day after day.

This day his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwel* by the advice

advice of his Council of Officers, and other persons of Interest, and Authority, concurred to accept of their desires, that hee should bee made Lord Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*: And godly, able and discreet persons to be appointed the number of 21. to be his Council, and a Parliament to be afterwards called, &c.

Friday 16 Decemb.

By the Committee for claims for Lands in Ireland.

ALL persons who are Adventurers for Land in *Ireland*, are desired to take notice, that the Committee for claims for Lands in *Ireland*, have appointed Thursday the 12 of *January* next coming, to be a day of lottery at Grocers-hall *London*, both for Provinces and Counties: And Thursday the 19 of the same *January* to be a Lottery for Counties for all such Adventurers who have made their choice in Provinces, and after the said 19 of *January* the said Committee intend to sit three mornings in a week, viz. *Tuesdaies, Thursdaies and Saturdaies*, for preparing Certificates for such Adventurers as have or shall by that time draw their Lots.

W: TIBBS.

Amsterdam 10. (alias 20.) Decemb. 1653. Here are Letters come from our Deputies with you in *England*, which seeme to promise some hope of agreement, what the particulars are, is kept very close, but in general it is said, that there is great probability of a composition, which makes our Merchants chearful, and some of them have abated their fury at the hearing of the news. But *Middleton*, and the English of his party endeavour to report the contrary, who tell us such strange news of *Scotland*, that the Scots Kings forces have beaten the English back into *England*, and intend to pursue them; And that *England* is so divided that it cannot send out any more fleets to Sea; but they have been so often found such notorious lyars, that their reports are not much regarded: and we are in great fear the English fleet will be ready before this State, and our Merchants are in great fear. The States are in great want of present moneys for Naval affairs, which they find very difficult to raise, so much having lately been exacted, so that they are troubled what exploit to use to raise some considerable sum.

Divers do force the paying of Tithes by Law, in the High Court of Chancery.

The names of several Inhabitants of the Parish of Sepulchres, London; who are now prosecuted for the not paying of Tithes, in the High Court of Chancery.

D orothy Ham-	Henry Davis	John Brockfon
merton	Edward Tomlins	Edward Perkins
Hugh Stokely	John Malon	John Stone
Peter Arris	Henry Felps	Christopher Tillier
Authony Harman	Thomas Butler	John Collis
Thomas Thomason	Edward Bacon	Roger Brian
James Kansam	Ralph Walker	John Quelch
Richard Heusly	Jeremy Jones	John Walker the
Amb. Garebrand	Thomas Cornfoot	Elder
Richard Beaumont	William Percy	John Walker the
John Singleton	John Dent	Younger
Evan Simons	Thomas King	Arthur Willis
Ellis Jinks	Henry Surrey	Henry Cuttris
Anne Witton	Edward Shatton	Richard Rose
Thomas Hunt	Thomas Johnson	William Cooper
Thomas Goodale	Nicholas Gilpin	Thomas Tunman
John Wyber	George Blincko	James Wright
William Kemp	Thomas Neal	Samuel Windlor
Samuel Beck	Richard Airs	William White
John Jiggins	Thomas Searl	Peter Frothingham
Thomas Lion	John Rickman	Simon Hide
William Jewel	Eleanor Gaudren	William Tailor
Samuel Meremay	Robert Gregory	Thomas Beely
Nicholas Perry	Henry Johnson	Rich. Hammerton
Thomas Goddin	Joseph Hope	John Wileman
Thomas Rands	Christopher Bassett	John Gravesam
Elizabeth Collins	Jane Sharp	Percival Shergold
Thomas Simson	Susanna Barton	Francis Dag
Elizabeth Winter	James Arnet	Robert Slim
Anne Traughton	Richard Hunt	Daniel Humphreys
Henry Cuyon	Robert Wedy	Reynold Cudler
William Goodwin	Rowland Wood-	Rich. Dennington
John Barns	bridge	Thomas Butler
		James

James Elkinton	Margaret Trever	Thomas VVeb
Fardinando Penni- thorn	George Johnston	<i>The Lady Jane Gar-</i> <i>ret</i>
George Stretton	Robert Cobber	John Gaskin
Thomas Howard	John VVest	Rob. VVestbrook
James Badnedge	James Heb	Robert Sauner
Stephen Painter	Richard Smith	William Brileton
John Allen	Robert Hitchcock	Roger James
John Bromfield	John James	James Dannolson
Andrew Leak	Robert Booth	Nathaniel VVells
John Rogers	Mrs. Cantrel	John Harris
Edward James	VVilliam Rabbon	John Ratcliff
William Pelchard	John Brush	<i>Widow Draper</i>
William Dod	John Cofins	Edward Brooks
John Clark	Jonas VVard	Ralph Peckman
William Jeffreys	Humphry Pitford	Stephen Evans
John Hoar	Richard Chandler	Francis VVester
John Holloway	Edward Newcomb	man
John Dunmore	Henry VValker	John Appletree
George Doufvel	John Sitterton	Daniel Major
William Lethil	Alice How	Joseph Tennant
John Norman	Jane James	VVilliam Hassel
Rose Elms	Andrew Dickson	VVilliam Burton
John Dearman	John Airs	Edward Beringer
Matthew Wilde- bore	John Rotchford	Edward Conniers
Richard Cashwel	Samuel VVaters	Fardinando Eden
Thomas VVhite	Thomas VVallis	Robert VVilliams
Robert King	John Thomson	VVilliam Fells
John Davis	Cordwel Lawters	Solomon Bowl- street
Henry VVoodly	Oliver Atkinson	Abigal Rogers
VVilliam Page	George Youl	VVilliam Good
Richard Hatton	John Fisher	man
Christoph. Cloudy	Thomas Langford	John VVard
Palschal Knell	Elizabeth Thomson	Stephen Larret
Thomas Gates	John VVarwick	Christopher Parret
VVilliam Chenal	Samuel Hill	Stephen Bayard
Thomas Francis	Jinkin Lloid	Edmund Searl
	James Briginley	Henry
	Robert Bently	

Henry Yoe
 Francis Chantree
 Nathaniel Channeld
 Peter Partington
 John Hubbard
 Phillip Smith
 John Laft
 Nicholas Latimer
 Theophilus Child
 John Hadly
 Elizabeth Burnham
 Samuel Barker
 John Baker
 Henry Cobden
 Thomas Peak
 John Pendleton
 Edward Huskins
 Anne Beane
 William Abraham
 William Seale
 Matthew Madden
 George Palmer
 Samuel Osburn
 Thomas Needham
 Anthony Ellingham
 Richard Costerd
 Francis Sturly
 Robert Horn
 John Roe
 George Perkins

Thomas Osborne
 Miles Tilliard
 Henry Waterfall
 Margery Cole
 Samuel Watson
 Tristram Harding
 Henry Stone
 Aquila Garfield
 William Jackson
 Thomas Wit
 Thomas Davenant
 VWilliam Strange
 Silvester Harding
 Roger Gale
 Thomas Dawson
 Thomas Clarke
 Rody Dinsdale
 Christopher Bercot
 James Stamino
 VWilliam VVhetly
 John Ferris
 John Grove
 Thomas VVildman
 James Allen
 John Kerby

*Of which onely six have ap-
 peared, that is to say,*

Samuel Barker

VWilliam

William Burton
 William Seale
 George Palmer
 Samuel Osborne
 Richard Coster
 which six are of the Old
 Bailly Quarter.

Mr. Nathaniel Camfield
 Mr. John Smith
 Mr. William Goodwin
 Mr. John Wilcocks
 Mr. John Walker
 Mr. Thomas Tunman
 Mr. William Joyce
 Mr. Edward Brooks
 Mr. James Stephens
 Mr. John Cox
 Mr. John Blinkcoe.

Prosecuted in the names
 of

Mr. Thomas Smith.

A Letter from Scotland.

SIR,

AN account as to those particulars I wrote about, you will perceive by the inclosed which is a Letter from one in the Hills, in what posture they represent themselves though the Intelligence we have from better hands is, that they find an impossibility of keeping any together, unless they could have a certainty of Quarters in the Lowland parts. Provisions are so scarce with them. They are at much division when they are emboldened about superiority, and do not yet increase by any way of Levies; and their fiery Crosse, violent carriage, and other Bug-bears begin to be little prevalent to the Country. Some Country-men near *Cowpar* of *Angus* did twice rise against a party of them that attempted to steal their horses, with Clubs, Pitchforks, and such weapons, and drove them away; and questionlesse, if others in the Lowlands would but take the same course they would be soon discouraged in their attempts of ruining the Country, who must taste a little more of their violent dealing before they will make any discovery of them.

Something might have been done by those in Authority to have prevented, and may be done so weaken this wilde party, and I wish the neglect of them may not bee too prejudiciall all.

The first had been an incouragement to many. *Hawley* (who still lives peaceably) and others in the transporting of some of them so in Foreign Service or Stage in *Amity* with us. And

ther had been, by adjourning this last Sessions of Justice at *Edenburgh*, their rigorous proceedings against Debtors by capti- on, makes them rather to run to the Hills, rather then to bee laid in prison. A third is; the continuance of Sequestrations without distinction, which dis-ables them to dispo- of Lands to pay debts, and making many desperate. A fourth thing necessary would be a Proclamation promising a reward to those that could bring in the heads of the cheife of them, and indemp- nity to those that come in by such a day; for I have certaine in- formations, that both the Earle of *Arboll*, and Earle of *Seaford*, who are the cheif of estate amongst them, would willingly come, if they had any handsome opportunity.

The money is come safe to *Haddington* this night, though the Robbers had some design upon it.

Dalkeith 8 Decemb. 1653.

This day his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwel* about one of the clock in the afternoon passed from White Hall to *Westminster* in his Coach; foot Souldiers being on both sides the streets all along, and in the Pallace at *Westminster* were many Souldiers both Horse and Foot; His Excellency was at- tended by the Lords Commissioners of the great Seal of *Eng- land*, the Judges and Barons of the severall Benches in their Robes, and after them the Councell of the Commonwealth: And the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, in their scarlet Gownes, with the Recorder and Town Clerk, all in their Coaches, who passed before his Excellency; and last of all came his Excellency in a black Suit and Cloake in his Coach, with his Life Guard, and divers bare before him; and many of the cheife Officers of the Army with their Cloaks, and Swords, and Hats on, passed on foot before and about his Coach.

In this Equipage His Excellency, and Attendants came to *Westminster-hall*, where was a Chair placed in the High Court of Chancery; where being come, the Lords Commis- sioners of the Great Seal of *England* stood next to the Chair, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side, and next to the Lord Commissioner *Life* who stood on the left hand of the Chair stood His Excellency (all being bare, and His Excellency

cy also,) on every side of the Chair; in the next place, stood the Judges and Barons on both sides; and the Lord Major and Aldermen on the right-side of the Court, next unto the Judges, and the Council; and the chief Officers of the Army on the left side of the Court.

The Rules for this New Government were then read, which consist of many particulars, expressed in an Instrument.

The Instrument is large, which took up above half an hours reading, and was read by Mr. Jesop, one of the Secretaries of the Council; after which, the Lord Commissioner Lisle read a Parchment in the nature of an Oath, to engage His Excellency to perform on his part, according to the Government before mentioned: During which time, His Excellency held up his hand; and having heard it read, accepted thereof, and subscribed thereto, in the face of the Court.

Then the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and the Judges, &c. invited him to take possession of the Chair, as Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; which he did; and sat down with his head covered, the Court continuing all bare.

The Lord Commissioners delivered up to His Highness, the Purse and Seals, and the Lord Major of London his Sword; which were presently delivered to them back again by His Highness; and then after a salute, the Court rose.

First came the Aldermen and Council before His Highness from the Court to *Westminster-hall* Gate, where the Coaches were; after them the Judges, then came the Commissioners of the Great Seal, one of them bearing the Purse and Seals; and before His Highness came the Life-guard, then four Serjeants of Arms with their Maces, one being the Mace of the City of London, the second of the Chancery, the third of the Council, and the other of the Parliament, borne by the Sword-Bearer of London, Serjeant *Middleton*, Serjeant *Dendy*, and Serjeant *Berkehead*; and the Lord Major of the City of London went next before His Highness with the Sword, and the Officers of the Army about His Person; and in the Pallace they took Coach at the Hall Gate, and returned to *White-hall* in the same Equipage they went; the Lord Major rid bare with the Sword

in the Boot of the Coach with His Highness; and there were great acclamations and shoutings all along the streets as they passed.

His Highness, the Lord Protector, being returned to *White-hall*, he went with his attendants to the Banqueting House, where they heard an Exhortation made by Mr. Lockier, Chaplain to His Highness; which being ended, they were dismissed with three Volleys of shot by the Souldiers, between four and five a clock at night.

There is more then ordinary joy, in, and about London, (both by the Inhabitants, and the Souldiery) for this happy day.

The Title of the Instrument aforesaid, is thus.

The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The substance of the said Instrument, is

I. That the Supreme Legislative Power of England, Scotland, and Ireland, shall be, and reside in one single Person, assisted with a Council of thirteen at least, and twenty one at most, and the Commons assembled in Parliament.

II. That this single person shall be called The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

III. That there be constant Triennial Parliaments, and the first to begin the third of September. 1654.

IV. That the Parliament shall have power of making all Laws, saving some Cases relating to the Guards of the Commonwealth, and Matters of Religion, (for which there is particular provision made in the Instruments,) containing the Government.

V. That all Bills that pass in Parliament, shall be offered to the Lord Protector for his consent; which if he do not assent unto within twenty days, shall notwithstanding pass into, and become a Law; provided they contain nothing contrary to the Matters expressed in the said Instrument.

VI. That the Lord Protector is to be Elective, and not Hereditary, and to be chosen by the Council immediately upon the death of the Lord Protector.

Saturday, 19 December, 1653.

His day His Highness, the Lord Protector, met with those named of his Council, in the Council Chamber at *White-hall*.

1653
hal, it being the place where the Council of State used to sit, and several things were transacted in order to a settlement; and this following Proclamation was ordered to be Printed and Published on the Monday following.

Monday, 19 December. 1653.

THis day His Highness, the Lord Protector, and the Council being thirteen in number, met in the Council Chamber at *White-hal*, where His Highness in a sweet Speech to them, pressed the Council to act for God, and the peace, and good of the Nations; and particularly recommended to them, to consider and relieve the distresses of the poor and oppressed.

This day this Proclamation following was published at *Westminster*, and in the City of *London*, by divers Serjeants at Arms with their Maces. The Lord Major and Aldermen, being present at the *Exchange*, &c.

By the Council, a Proclamation.

WHereas the late Parliament dissolving themselves, and resigning their Powers and Authorities, the Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by a Lord Protector, and Successive Triennial Parliaments, is now established; and whereas Oliver Cromwel, Captain General of all the Forces of this Commonwealth, is declared Lord Protector of the said Nations, and hath accepted thereof; We have therefore thought it necessary (as we hereby do) to make Publication of the Premises, and strictly to charge and command all and every person and persons, of what quality and conditions soever, in any of the said Three Nations, to take notice hereof, and to conform and submit themselves to the Government so established. And all Sheriffs, Majors, Bailiffs, and other Publick Ministers, and Officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published in their respective Counties, Cities, Corporations, and Market Towns, to the end none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Given at White-hal this Sixteenth day of December, 1653.

Edenburgh, 14 Decemb. 1653. The enemies Leaders are using their interests, what they can, in the several parts of the North, to get forces together. The Writs issued out against persons in debt, makes many in the Lowlands flee to them. There are almost 4000 Writs issued out against several persons, who have not money nor estates to pay their debts.

Pro

Proposals tendred to the Commander in cheif, for relief of poor Debtors.

1. That the Debts of the Inhabitants of Scotland, may be judged according to Law; and that those who are not able to pay their debts presently, may give security to pay it in a reasonable time, at a day appointed, without allowing any use.

2. That such as will have benefit of the Infesment upon Land, may have the Land made over to them at such a rate, as it would have yeelded at such time as the moneys was lent upon it.

3. That the Act of Pardon and Confiscation may be passed with much mercy for time past.

4. That a Proclamation be issued out, That after the said Act of Favor, those that are to receive benefit thereof, may be so curbed, That if any person contemn, or shall hereafter rise in Arms against the Power of the Commonwealth; that they be banished the three Nations, and all their estates to be confiscated.

Tuesday 20. Decemb,

WHereas we are informed that many scandalous reports are spread abroad in the City of London and other parts of the Nation, that the mony collected in the Nation for and towards the releife of the distressed inhabitants of *Marleborough*, who sustained great losses by the late dreadful fire that consumed the most considerable parts of the said Town is detained in the hands of the principal men of the said Towne, and that the poorer sort have received little benefit by the free charity of wel-disposed persons. To vindicate our selves, and to undeceive the Nation we hold our selves bound to make this insuing Declaration. That whereas the Honorable Committee appointed by the Counsil of State for the managing of the Collections for our Town sitting at Saddlers hal London, and have intrusted us whose names are here under-written to dispose of 2000 l. by them sent down to us out of the Treasury at London, and that wee have paid the same every penny, together with the 1300 l. sent from several good Cities, Towns, Parishes, and Persons, and paid in to the hand of *Wil. Blisset Esq;* late Mayor of our *Burrough*; to above two hundred for the poorer sort of persons of the said Town, and have not given one penny of the money collected and so brought in, and sent down unto us, unto any of the Common Counsil of the said Burrough, except four persons onely; that

that were in eminent present necessities, without which their Families could not subsist, and that there are above forty persons more that have not received one penny towards their said losse fifteen of which number have lost above 15000 l. by the said fire; and we have hitherto forborne to distribute any unto our selves; or many others of our own rank and quality, although we are (many of us) reduced to very great streights and necessities to borrow great Sums of money to preserve our Families from ruine, that we might discharge our trust, and first satisfie the present necessities of the poorer sort that suffered: And this we testifie.

John Lawrence Mayor, Will. Blisset, Nicholas Proser, Minister of Peters. Will. Hughes Minister of Maries, Tho. Hunt, Will. Gough, John Baily, Tho. Baily, Jo. Keymes, Rich. Web, Nath. Baily,
Marleborough 28 Novemb. 1653.

By the Committee appointed to manage the Collections for the distressed Inhabitants of the Town of Marleborough, in the County of Wilts, sitting at Sadlers-hall London.

WHereas this Committee is credibly informed, that severall sums of money collected (by vertue of Letters Patents) granted for the reliefe of the distressed Town of *Marleborough*, in the County of *Wilts*, are detained in the hands of several persons, notwithstanding the directions of this Committee in that behalfe given, and the most extreame and pressing necessities of very many sad and miserable Families, crying and calling upon us for reliefe.

It is therefore Ordered, that upon Certificates to be made unto this Committee by the Receiver-General for the Army in every respective County, of the names of such persons who do detain the collected Moneys in their hands as aforesaid, that this Committee shall returne the names of all such persons unto the Council, that such speedy course may be taken with them therein, as the Council shall seem meet. And that the Receivers General are hereby desired to give notice to this Committee of all such persons before the 20. day of *January* next accordingly. And all Ministers and others, where the said Letters Patents have not yet been read: nor Collections made, are also earnestly desired forthwith to proceed therein, that the poor people of that Town may be speedily relieved.

J. Burroughs Clerk to the said Committee.
Wednesday

Wednesday 21 Decemb.

This day His Highness the Lord Protector sat with the Council which are 13 in number, in the Council Chamber at White-hall, and several things were transacted in order to a quiet and peaceable settlement of the three Nations.

The names of the Right Honorable the Council

Mr. Laurence the President.	Maj. Gen. Skippon	Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.
Lord Viscount Lisle	Col. Jones.	Mr. Rouse
Maj. General Lambert,	Col. Seydnam	Mr. Strickland
Maj. Gen. Disborow,	Sir Gilbert Pickering	Mr. Major.
	Sir Charles Woolsey	

There have been some hundreds of Barrels of Gun powder discovered about London, some part of it no body, in some Store-houses, will be known to own. We have cause abundantly to bless God for this new change of Government.

The probabilities of peace with the Dutch are yet more and more, and there will be transactions with other Nations also.

The Fleet is at St. Ellins Road about 30 sail with Gen. Monk. Scouts are sent out, and some small Prizes brought in; some small Boats the Dutch have taken with small Merchandizes. His Highness to morrow, being Thursday, goes into the City of London.

Dalkeith, 15 Decemb. 1653. Yesterday there came Intelligence, That the tenth instant Cap. Lisle of Col. Riches Regiment, hearing of a party of the enemy about ten miles from his quarters, marched in the night from Monros with 100 Horse and Dragoons, and fell upon them by break of day, near Glams; took 40 horse, 19 private souldiers, two Captains of Horse, one Cornet, and one Quarter-Master, and killed nine or ten of them, all of the Earl of Kinouls Regiment, which he was raising in Angus and the Mearns. The next day Col. Morgan having notice of a party of them in Egghil, a strong house in Angus, near the Hills, marched towards it, but the enemy having notice, fled away upon his approach; he pursued and took 15 horse, but the Lord Kinouls and his Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, who were with them, escaped. They still go on with their Levies, and stealing horses, though they spoil many good horses through hard riding, and ill looking to, and lately 15 died out of one Laids ground. Another party of ours took some of these Bobtails near Aberdeen, yet they increase; most of them are now gone Northward to receive some Arms landed from Holland.

A party of Major General Harrisons Regiment were at the heels of Col. Wogan, and those that came with him at Kelsith, but they recovered the Hills before they could have full sent of them; its supposed he and some others Landed in Lancashire, have Commissions and Instructions from Charles Stuart.

A List of the Prisoners taken out of the Lord Kinouls Regiment, 10. Dec. 1653. Cap. Mich. Balfour, Cap. Wil. Blare, Cornet James Ramsay, Quarter-Master Wil. Friet. Troopers, Geo. Flack, Jo. Merlin, Fra. Sharpe, Div. Ramsey, James Bruce, Jos. Macklain, Wil. Fife, Dan. Lawton, Jo. Gardner, Ro. Swan, Jo. Brand, Ark. Neal, Ja. Batterson, Hen. Man, Hen. Goodlee, Wil. Eviston, Geo. Mac Donel, Dan. Calmanich.

These few lines are desired to be inserted, as tending to publick benefit. If any person be desirous to have any of the new plate, it is to be sold by Laurence Dyer, at the corner Pewterers shop at the Pump, at the upper end of Aldermanbury, where they may have any thing that is usually made in Silver, (viz. Dishes, Trencher-plates, Sawcers, Flagon, Tankards, Caudle-cups, Bear-bowls, Bakers, Baskets, Porrangers, Spoons, Tobacco-boxes, Sugar-boxes, Inke-horns, &c.) all which is so well performed, and sold so cheap, as will be to the satisfaction and content of those who please to make use thereof. (The direction) likewise to keep it always to its primitive lustre and beauty.

F I N I S.

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Impartially comprising

The Articles, Oath, and Instrument, signed by his Highness the Lord Protector Cromwel, for the governing of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; With the manner and frame how the Lawes are to be constituted, Religion settled, the Ministry maintained, the peace of the Nations preserved, the liberties of the people defended, and the Grievances of the Poor and Oppressed, relieved and redressed. With a List of the Names of the great Council of England, and his Highnesses Speech, and Proclamation, agreed upon on Wednesday last. The coming of his Highness into the City yesterday; and the great Transaction of important businesses at Grocers Hall. The proceedings of the Navies at Sea; and the landing of col. Wogan, and divers others, from the K. of Scots, in Lancashire. The sending of Arms and Ammunition to the Highlanders; and a famous Victory obtained by the Lowlanders.

From Friday the 16 of Decemb. to Friday the 23 of December. 1653.

Beginning Friday Decemb. 16.



S Malice drinketh for the most part her own poyson, so Envy saith Aristotle, hurteth more the envious it self, then the thing that it envieth. Like as the sloathful in war, or Darnel amongst Wheat, so is the envious in a City: not so sad for his own miseries and calamities, as he lamenteth the hap and felicity of others. Wherefore the Philosopher Socrates calleth the Enemy ferrom anima, the Sow of the soul, for that it cutteth the heart of the envious to see the prosperity of others, For as it is a gile to good and vertuous men to see evil men rule: so contrarily to the evil most harm it is to see good men live. Therefore, the first disturber of Common-wealths, and last destroyer of good States, the beginner of all sorrowes, the end of all joyes: the cause of all

evil, and the onely let of all goodnesse, is envy. How prospered Greece? Had flourished Rome? How quiet was the whole world, before envy began to practise with malice, two Daughters of tyranny, never seen, but hidden in the hearts of flatterers? Then, I say, Greece was glorious, Rome was famous, their names were honoured, their prowess feared, their policy commended, their knowledge extolled, their fame spread over all the whole world: but when envy began to sojourn in Greece, and malice to build her Bower in Rome; these sisters (like two Monsters, or two grim Gorgons) oppressed Castles, destroyed Countries, subdued Kingdoms, & populated Cities: in fine, triumph'd over all Greece and Italy. And many there are in this our Age, who placing their delights in things approximate to Sense and Reason, against those who have out-stript them in Honour and Dignity, are possess'd with impetuous malice against those new Constitutions they now breath under, and faine would involve these Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, into a most deplorable, and inextricable Labyrinth. But I shal center no longer (at present) upon the Bird-witted Ideas of our Times; but desire (rather) that they would confide and render that honour and obedience, to whom (under God) it now belongs unto; And so proceed to the Effects and Cause of this great Change and Revolution, *VIZ.*

THE Parliament having upon their Dissolution delivered up the power which they received from his Excellency at their first sitting, by a Writing under their hands and seal, his Excellency thereupon called a Council of Officers, and advised how this great Burden of governing England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Armies therein, and Navy at sea should be born, and by whom; who after severall dayes seeking of God and advising therein, It was resolved that a Council of godly able and discreet persons should be named, consisting of 21. And that his Excellency should be chosen Lord Protector of the three Nations, which was accordingly solemnized on Friday last, in manner and form as followeth:

His Excellency about one of the clock in the afternoon went from White-hall to Westminster, to the Chancery court, Attended by the Lords commissioners of the great Seal of England, Barons of the Exchequer, and Judges in their Robes; after them, the council of the commonwealth, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of the city of London, in their scarlet Gowns: then came his Excellency attended with many of the chief Officers of the Army, and a chair of State being set in the said court of chancery, his Excellency stood on the left hand thereof uncovered, till a large Writing in parchment,

in the nature of an Oath, was read; there being the power with which his Excellency was invested, and how his Excellency is to govern the three Nations; which his Excellency accepted of, and subscribed in the face of the court; and immediately hereupon sat down covered in the said chair, the Lord commissioners and every one standing bare. After which, he presented Him with the great Seal, the city Sword, and cap of Maintenance, which were returned to them again. The court then rose, and his Excellency returned to *White-Hall*, the Lord Mayor uncovered, carrying the Sword before the Protector all the way. Being come to *White-Hall*, a Sermon was made by one *M. Lockier* (Chaplain to the protector. Thus, after a stately solemnization, the same thereof soon echo'd forth with great acclamations of joy both from the souldiery, and others; the Bells ringing, the Muskets ratling, and the Canons roaring.

Saturday Decemb. 17.

From Scotland thus: The Highlanders again play *Rex* upon the Lowlanders, and descend down in several places, like so many billows into the Ocean sea, where they swallow justice, as an Ox doth water, taking no remorse nor pity upon poor souls; but committing sundry and unparallel'd outrages.

Munday Decemb. 19.

The Lord Major and Aldermen being returned from this great solemnization, in pursuance thereof, this day went in their scarlet Gowns, to meet the Heralds of Armes, and to proclaim the Lord Protector, which was accordingly done by 12 Trumpets both in Cheapside, and at the Royal Exchange, where the ensuing Proclamation was publickly read, to the end, that all men may conform and submit themselves to this present Government.

¶ By the Council.

WHereas the late Parliament dissolving themselves, and resigning their powers and Authorities, The Government of the Common wealth of England, Scotland, Ireland, by a Lord Protector, and successive Triennial Parliaments, is now established; And whereas O. Cromwel Capt. General of all the forces of this Commonwealth is declared Lord Protector of the said Nations, and hath accepted thereof: We have therefore thought it necessary (as we hereby do) to make publication of the premisses, and strictly to charge and com-


(1252)

mandall, and every person or persons, of what quality and condition soever, in any of the said three Nations, to take notice hereof, and to conform and submit themselves to the Government so established. And all Sheriffs, Majors, Bayliffs, and other publike Ministers, and Officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published in their respective countie, cities, corporations, and Market towns; to the end none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Given at White Hall this 16 day of December, 1653.

Tuesday Decemb. 20.

Having already communicated the manner of the solemnization, the next thing that presents it self to publike view, is, the frame and constitution of the Government established, with the Title of the Instrument aforesaid, which is thus :

 *The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland.*

And the substance of the said Instrument, thus :

1 **T**HAT the supreme Legislative power of England, Scotland, and Ireland, shall be, and reside in one single person, assisted with a Council of 13 at least, and 21 at most, and the Commons assembled in Parliament.

2 That this single person shall be called; *The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

3 That there be constant Triennial Parliaments, and the first to begin on the 3. of Septemb. next, 1654. and so from 3 years to 3 years.

4 That Parliaments shall be chosen by the people, and that the time of their sitting be for five moneths.

5 That the *Parliament* shall have power of making all Laws, saving some cases relating to the Guards of the common-wealth, and Matters of Religion (for which there is particular provision made in the Instrument) containing the Government.

6 That such Laws as shall be agreed on in *Parliament*, shall be presented to the Lord protector for his assent, which if he do not consent unto within 20 days, shall notwithstanding become a Law, and stand in full force and verue; provided, they contain nothing contrary to the Matters expressed in the said Instrument.

7 That

7 That all Writs, proceſſe, &c. ſhall iſſue forth in the name of the Lord protector.

8 That the Miniſtry of the Goſpel ſhal be maintained, and the preſent way of their maintenance continued, till ſome other way more convenient ſhall be found out and provided.

9 That Articles of War ſhall be made good.

10 That the Lord protector is to be Elective, and not Hereditary, and to be choſen by the Council, immediatly upon the death of the Lord protector.

A Letter from Scotland.

S I R,

ON the 10 inſtant Cap. Liſle of col. Riches Regiment hearing of a party of the enemy about 10 miles from his quarters, marched in the night from Monros with a 100 Horſe and Dragoons, and fell upon them by break of day near Glans, took 40 horſe, 19 private ſouldiers, two captains of horſe, one Cornet, one Quartermaſter, and killed 9 or 10 of them. The next day col. Morgan having notice of a party of them in Egghil, a ſtrong houſe in Angus near the hills, marched towards it; but the enemy having notice, fled away upon his approach; he purſued and took 15 horſe; but the Lord Kinoul, and col. Ramſey eſcaped. They increaſe daily, and are gone Northwards to receive arms lately landed from Holland. But at their return, we took ſome of their Bobtails neer Aberdeen.

A party of Maj. Gen. Harifons Regiment were at the heels of col. Wogan and thoſe that came with him at Kelfith; but they gave them the run, and got ſafe to the Mountains. It is ſuppoſed, that he and ſome others landed in Eaneſhire, and have commiſſions and Inſtructions from their Maſter Charles Stuart.

Darkeith Decemb. 15. 1653.

An Adverſement.

AL L perſons who are Adventurers for lands in Ireland, are deſired to take notice, That the committee for claims for lands on Thursday the 12 of Jan. next coming to be a day of lottery at Grocers Hill London, for provinces and counties; and Thursday the 19 of Jan. to be a lottery for counties for all ſuch Adventurers who have made their choice in provinces; and after the ſaid 19 of Jan. the ſaid committee intend to ſit three mornings in a week, viz. Tueſdayes, Thursdayes, and Saturdayes, for preparing certificates for ſuch Adventurers as have, or ſhal by this time draw their lots.

Wed.

(1254)

Wednesday Decemb. 21.

His Highnesse the Lord protector has spent some time with the great Councel of the Nation, about the settling of the Government, both in Church and State, the satisfying of the people, and taking off Oppressions. In Him therefore let Us confide, and render that honour, worship, and fear, which is due unto his Highnesse under God.

The last Intelligence from Dover bringeth news, That the Royal party in the Netherlands are very high in their consultations, and with aery fancies cast some reflections upon our Commonwealth; and forsooth, in a bird-witted way, would fain usher over a flight into these three Nations, saying, that the Du. of Lorain shal exchange his countrey for Ireland; the Prince of Conde to be made King of Scotland; and young Charles to be content with England alone. In the mean time, Middleton is making all the haste he can to transport from hence great store of Armes and Ammunition to the assistance of the Highlanders, who have declared for Charles Stuart; and (as they say) want nothing but armes to beat the English out of Scotland. The Earl of Athol & Glencarn are raising divers Regiments of horse and foot, and great assistance is expected from the German Princes; but to this there is little probability; nor need we in the least fear them, since the Queen of Sweden has declared for the interest of this Commonwealth; and withal has sent propositions to the States of Holland, adjuring them once more upon pain of her Royal Revenge not to infringe her Majesties Liberties, by violating of her trade and traffique. The King of Denmark has likewise declared a great inability to a war with England; but looks with a notable sheeps eye upon the North of Scotland.

Westm. ster 21.

As touching the cause and manner of the Dissolution of the late Parliament, I hold it needful by reason of various Reports, to give you a brief account of the businss; the sum whereof take as followeth:

THE House being sundry times divided; the prevalent party at last began to oppose the Anabaptists, and to interweave their speeches with some bitter Invectives, saying, That they endeavored to destroy the Ministry, as appeared by their Vote upon Saturday. In consideration whereof the Presbyterian party declared, That they could not satisfie themselves to sit any longer, and so be guilty of

of bringing confusion and desolation upon the Nation.

2 The Church-party urged, that the Dissenters had dealt disingenuously with the Army, in moving that the Officers should be treated with to lay down their pay, and likewise to endeavor the casting out the Bill of Assessement. To which, they answer, That as to what was urged as disingenuity to them, in endeavoring to retrench some of the Officers pay. It was moved indeed in order to the abatement of the Tax; That in respect of their great *estates* already gotten, and the little pains and hazard they were now at in this time of peace, and the sore and heavy burden that was upon the people, That the chief Officers would for one year in this time of streight, serve the commonwealth freely, as they had called the *Parl.* to do. And concerning the motion of casting out the Bill of Assesment was upon this ground, That it was an unequal and oppressive way of Levy, which yet, least then the emergent affairs of the Nation should suffer, it was waved, hoping ere another Assesment should be laid, it might be done by a pound rate, or some other more equal way of Assesse, instance being given of some Towns and Counties in the Commonwealth, paying 12 and 13 s. in the pound, and others but two and three. So that the Debate growing high, divers members entered their *Protest* in dissatisfaction to the thing moved, and without putting it to the Question, or adjourning to any other place, the Speaker left the chair, and with divers members went hastily out of the House with them: some 30 and odd staid within, who mutually declaring, that they had profest in the presence of the Lord, that they were called of God to that place, which was the principal motive that drew them thither; and that they apprehended their said call was chiefly for promoting the interest of Jesus Christ. Beginning therefore to consider what to do, col. *Goff*, and Lieu. col. *White* came in and entreated them earnestly to go out, pressing it often. It was as earnestly replied to them, that at their personal Request they could not; but desired them to withdraw, unless the had command to put them forth; which when they perceived, they commanded in some Musqueteers; upon which they withdrew: soon after, several were sent for to come to Whitehall, where an Instrument was drawn up for resigning the power to the General, which was subscribed by many, but refused by others. This the late Speaker, *M. Row*, with a short preamble delivered to the General, saying, That whereas they did

did fore-see clearly that their waitings and expectations of ever coming on to things of publick good, were utterly disappointed.

This day his Highness the Lord Protector sate with the Council, which are 13 in number, in the Council chamber at White-Hall, and several things were transacted in order to a quiet and peaceable settlement of the three Nations: After which, his Highness, in a sweet speech, pressed them to act for God, and the peace and good of the Nations; and particularly recommended to them, to consider and relieve the distresses of the poor and oppressed. So that we have great cause abundantly to bless God for this new *Change of Government*.

The Lord Protector has set forth a Proclamation, with the consent of his Council, for continuing all persons being in Office, for the Execution of public Justice at the time of the late change of Government, until his Highness' pleasure be further known.

The Names of the great Council of England.

Mr. Lawrence President.	Sir Amb. my-Ashley	col. Sydenham,
Major Gen. Lambert,	Cooper,	col. Jones,
Lord Viscount Lisle,	Mr. Strickland	col. Montague,
General Disbrow,	Sir Gilb. Pickering,	Mr. Row,
Maj. Gen. Skippon.	Sir Charles Woolsey,	Mr. Major.

Thursday Decemb. 22.

By an Express from the fleet it is certified, That Gen. Monk is at *S. Ellins Road* with 30 sayl, & has sent out his *Scouts*, who have brought in several prizes: the *Dutch* have also taken some *English Merchandizes*. This day his Highness the Lord protector came into the city of *London*, about some things of great importance, which for want of room, I shall refer you to my next.

IN *White-chappel* below the Church over against the stile that goes to *Stepney*, in *Train-yard*, dwel. L. M. Student in *Mathematical Physick*, who cureth the *Tylick* and *Cough* of the *Lungs*, the swelling of the *Spleen* and *deafness* of the ears, *pestilent Fevers*, all sorts of *Agues*; of which cure he never failed; and hath cured many that have been thought *uncurable*. If you inquire at the *white Lyon* in *White-chappel*; or at the *Angel* in *Cornhil* near the *Royal Exchange*; they will direct you to him. The *History of New-England*, from the *English* planting in the year 1628 until the year 1652. With the Names of all their *Governors*, *Magistrates*, and *eminent Ministers*. Printed for *Nath. Brook* at the *Angel* in *Cornhil*, 1654.

Licensed and entered according to the late Act for Printing.

London, Printed by R. WOOD, 1653.

(73) [Num. 9.] 31

The Moderate Publisher
OF
Every daies Intelligence

FROM THE
Army, under the Command of his Excellencie
The Lord Generall CROMWELL.

With other remarkable Proceedings in England, *Wales*,
France, Scotland, Ireland, and other parts.

London.

From Friday the 16 of Decemb. to Friday the 23. of December, 1653.

LONDON, Printed by J. G. & T. W.

Beginning Friday, December, 16.



Changes are agreeable to the nature of man, be it for better, or for the worse, and it is the event crowneth all things: Of all the Changes that have been of late years, this is most probably good for the whole Nation, for now the Government is invested in those hands that are (under God) able and willing to protect us from Invasion, maintain peace at home, Treat with forraign Nations, and in due time ease us of our burdens, encourage (and not put down) our Ministers, and satisfy Publike Debts, in furtherance whereof the late Parliament have made an Act of the 26. of September last, whereby they have granted Lands to the Adventurers, and likewise Bills and Debenters, which I suppose will be a good Accommodation for those who intend there to inhabit or plant. And it is remarkable

able what special provision they have made therein for desolate
Widdows, &c. But to speak as the truth is, they have not therein
made Provision for ~~raising your Debenters~~ who have not served
in Ireland, only they do (in a manner) promise it yet by the Act
of the 19. of October last, they have impowered the Committee of
Army, to cause the Accounts of all Officers and Souldiers that
either are or were in the Service of this Commonwealth at any
time since the 15. of January, 1647. to be stated, audited, and call
up. But not for those that were disbanded before.

Nevertheless though some were contented to accept of Lands in
Ireland, the rest would not be satisfied, but expected payment of
their Bills and Debenters, from the Forrests and Chases, which
was given by the old Parliament, for Collaterall Security, in the
Act of the 17. of July, 1642. But notwithstanding this late dissolved
Parliament have put the Publike Faith upon a doubling thereupon
wherein it is to be feared there will be double dealing, and that
the needy Creditors will be exposed (as it were) to be sold for a
little silver, and the poor for the price of a pair of shoes: for they
being not able to double, must be constrained in the midst of their
great extremities to sell their Publike Debts at an inconsiderable
value, with many sighes and tears into the bargain. And of all
the Forrests they have reserved but four for the Collaterall Secu-
rity for the Souldiers Bills chargeable upon the late Kings Lands,
and that with such delatory Conditions, whereby their expec-
tations are frustrate, though they earned their wages with the sweat
of their lives and dearest blood.

The Act of the 7. of October last, which is for Publike Creditors
to bring or send in their Claims of their Debts to the Committee
then named, is said to be for the due raising and clearing
of Publike Debts in order to their payment. It also promitteth
payment to the discoverer of his price of labor: But in the Act for
Marriage is deficient, without telling how long they shall hold
together. So this Act is lame, in that respect. It tells you of
raising, and of paying, but not by whom, nor when: therefore it
is not amiss for you to Petition for an Additionall Act, or that
the remains of that bill which was read, and Ordered to be read
again by the old Parliament, Novemb. 30. 1652. may pass for
your better Security. And the 12. Undertakers be sufficiently im-
powred, upon the certain men have ingaged to discover 500000 l.
for payment of Publike Debts. I know many of you are very re-
verent, and others, though more able, cannot spare money out
of

of their Trading, to double. You have waited many years with much patience, and have laboured many moneths, and attained experience of the sad Calamities of the people more then before, I have in my progress seen the dissolution of a Golden Parliament, covering profit, And a Parliament choice as silver, labouring for Credit, consisting (as was said) most of Religious and conscientious men, In whom the best affected had hopes of good, But a House divided against it self cannot stand. The News of this will go to Rome, but let not the uncircumcised in heart rejoyce and triumph. Most men upon this dissolution take occasion to cry Aha, Aha, and to speak their pleasure, but prudence may teach them when and how to speak. Indeed the occasion of their dissolution is known to many, but few do rightly consider the cause to be a chapin matters. Fundamentall they laid aside Gods most righteous Law, and leaned to their own; wherefore their dissolution was of God, who saith, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice. It proceeds from the Lord of Hosts, who hath determined to staine the pride of all Glory, and to bring into contempt all the Honorable of the Earth.

This evening that Reverend Divine, Dr. Gouge of Blacke Fryers, was buried.

Saturday, Decemb. 17.

The late Parliament having upon their dissolution delivered up the Rower which they received from his Excellency at their first sitting, by a Writing under their Hands and Seall, his Excellencie thereupon called a Council of Officers, and advised with other persons of Interest in the Nation, how this great burthen of governing England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Armies therein, and Navy at Sea should be born, and by whom; who after severall dayes seeking of God, and advising therein. It was resolved that a Council of godly, able, and discreet persons should be named, consisting of 21. And that his Excellency should be chosen Lord Protector of the three Nations. In pursuance hereof severall persons of Eminency and worth, are already made choice of to be of the said Council, which are not fit to be mentioned at this time. And His Excellency came down to Westminster, and was installed Lord Protector of the three Nations the same evening.

CHURCH

I 3

Monday.

Monday, Decem. 29.

Yesterday Mr. Peters preached at Pauls before the Lord Maior, &c. His Text was Cant. 2. 17. *Hasten my well-beloved, and be like a Roe, or a young Hart upon the Mountains of Spices.*

The point that he raised was, That the Saints or people of God do earnestly desire the coming of Jesus Christ unto the last Judgment, for then shall they see him as he is. They shall be glorified with him, and they shall be righted of all the wrongs, injuries, or oppressions done unto them.

His counsell was then to the people of God (that look for the coming of CHRIST) that they should keep at home in the exercise of Truth and Peace; Illustrating it by the comparison of a Loving Wife, who would be careful not to be abroad when she expected her Husband to come home. He exhorted them earnestly to increase and grow in grace and holiness; reprehending such as lay aside the Law, and maintain errors; thinking themselves the onely People, and would have all the World submit unto them, though envy, hatred and malice was never more ripe then at this Day.

He also exhorted the people to remember, that although the Governours of the State were as changeable as the Prophet *Jeremy* speaketh of the Government in his time (which he compareth to a way-faring man) yet their duty was to desire and look for the coming of Christ.

He commended the time past when there was heard singing of Psalmes, &c. and reproved Errors.

He also spake favourably of those on the other side of the water, and concluded with advice to the present Governours, that they should exercise their places in the equall distributing of Justice and Right unto all.

This day the Lord Maior of London, the Sheriffs and Aldermen with their Officers (all in their Gowns) met at Guild-Hall, and from thence went to Temple-Barre, where they met the Heralds at Arms, and severall of the States in their Coaches, and from Temple-Barre they came to Cheapside and the Royal Exchange and published this Proclamation following with sound of Trumpets in great state.

BY THE COUNCIL.

Whereas the late Parliament dissolving themselves, and resigning their Powers and Authorities, The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by a

LORD

(67)
A LORD PROTECTOR, and successive Lieut. in Par-
liaments, is now established; And whereas OLIVER CROM-
WELL Captain General of all the Forces of this Commonwealth
is declared LORD PROTECTOR of the said Nations,
and hath accepted thereof: We have therefore thought it neces-
sary (as we hereby do) to make publication of the Premises, and
strictly to Charge and Command all, and every person and per-
sons, of what quality or condition soever, in any of the said three
Nations, to take notice hereof, and to conform and submit them-
selves to the Government so established. And all Justices, Mayors,
Bailiffs, and other Publike Officers, and Officers, whom this
may concern, are required to cause this PROCLAMATION to be
forthwith published in their respective Counties, Cities, Cor-
porations, and Market-Towns, to the end none may have cause to
pretend ignorance in this behalf. Given at White-Hall this 16. of
December. 1653.

Dulwich 18. Decemb. 1653. Yesterday there came Intelligence
That the 10. instant Cap. List of Col. Riches Regiment, hearing of
a party off the enemy about ten miles of his Quarters, marched in
the night from *Morris* with 100. Horse and Dragoones, and fell
upon them by break of day, near *Glams*, took 40. Horse, and 19.
private Souldiers, two Captains of Horse, one Cornet, and one
Quarter-master, and killed nine or ten of them, all of them of the
Earl of *Kinnale* Regiment, which he was raising in *Angus* and the
Meeris. The next day Col. *Morgan* having notice of a party of
them in *Edin* a strong house in *Angus*, near the Hills marched to-
wards it, but the enemy having notice, fled away upon his ap-
proach, he pursued and took 15. Horse, but the Lord *Kinnale*, and
his Lieutenant Col. *Ramsay*, who were with them, escaped. They
still go on with their Levies, and stealing Horses, though they
spoil many good horses through hard riding, and ill looking to,
and lately 15. dyed out of one Lairds ground. Another party of
ours took some of the *Bobtalls* near *Aberdeen*, yet they increase;
most of them are now gone Northward to receive some Arms lan-
ded from *Holland*.

A party of Major Gen. *Harrisons* Regiment were at the heels of
Col. *Wogan*, and those that came with him at *Kelsh*, but they re-
covered the Hills before they could have full scent of them: It's
supposed he and some others landed in *Lancashire*, have Com-
missions and Instructions from *Charles Stuart*.

Post, Decemb. 9. Here hath this occurred any thing worthy of your cognizance. About 14. days since, Capt. Green, Commander of a private Man of War, brought a Prize into this Harbour, pretending to be a Dunkirk, she hath about 14. Tun of French Wine on board, & came from Nants, the Master is a Scotchman, put in as is supposed for colour only, which with other circumstances, give great expectation that she will prove a Prize.

By Letters from Scotland we understand, that the desperate people of severall Factions (great in their numbers, but few in Arms) have made many incursions near the English Gavelords, for they came into Fife and took seven or eight good Horses from the Earl of Weems. Another small Party came within 4. miles of Linlithgow, meeting with an English Gentleman, who was employed by the Commissioners to gather in the Rents of the Cole-Pit, and deliver to the heart; other exploits of this nature have been done near Barwick by such as are termed Moss-Troopers, a few whereof possessing themselves of a piece of boggy ground in the West of Scotland, get out upon parties, carrying a board along with them, and when they have done what mischief they can abroad, if they find themselves pursued, they retreat into the said boggy place, and run their horses over the Flote upon the board, over which it is both difficult and dangerous for any to follow them.

By a Letter intercepted from one of their own party, thus. All our Commissioned Officers are going now to their severall Localities for Levies (which was not till now determined upon) both of Horses and Foot: The Earl of Argyll is to levie a Regiment of Horses in Perthshire, and the whole Foot thereof: Kinross hath the Horses of the shire of Angus and Mearns: Glenargy is to levie a Regiment of Horses out of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Murray, and to be Commander in chief of the Foot levied there. Kenmore is to levie the Horses of the shire of Aberdeen. Col. Blakader of Tullihallen is to levie in a part of the shire of Fife. Sir Mungo Murray left us two nights, being discontented for not getting a Locality on the North side of Forth; he was and is Gentleman Quartermaster, and is again reconciled, and is to have Strathguthrie for a Locality, for levying the horses there.

We are now about 1000. good, well armed, resolute foot, and five hundred Horses, the Riders are singularly good, they and the Horses are extremely ill equipped, saddles and bridles that are good

good, are rare here: I have sent you a purse-penny, I protest that
this is not a word for the common. This is all I remain, &c.

Collonel Lilburn hath set out this Engagement to be tendered
to the People as followeth.

I A. B. do hereby oblige the my being and executors, That I shall and
will live peacefully under the Command of the Common-wealth of En-
gland, and that I will not be other under my Command shall not be an-
ty in prejudice of the Common-wealth of England aforesaid, in making
and assisting the Highlanders and others now in arms, and who hereafter
shall be in arms against the said Common-wealth in Person or in Coun-
cel, advice, means, in any other manner of way whatsoever, under the
pretence of Justification of Justice, and to be proceeded against as the
Parliament of the Common-wealth of England, or those empowered by them
shall appoint, determine, direct, and have prescribed the same the
day of the year of our Lord 1653.

It is advertised, that one Deputied from the K. of France came to
Dantzick, where he had audience before the Senate, to whom he
showed his Commission to arrest all English Merchants and their
Goods, in the reprisall of a Dutch Ship, who intended from France to
Poland were taken by the English at Sea. The Senate of Dantzick
hath taken this into consideration.

From the 10th of the month that the French Picket-boats do fly too and a-
gain about the Islands and have lately taken a small Vessel of ours
belonging to Bristol. Also, news that the Dutch have lately taken
two English Merchants coming from France laden with
Brandewine, the most delicious to run; and the like order.

The last of the month is advertised that the French have raised
the siege at Rochelle, and that they have taken a thousand Spaniards
amongst whom were three hundred Officers.

The 1st of the month is advertised that the rumor is that he will
leave France, and that he will go to Germany, but
whether he will stay in Germany, according to his expectation, he will turn
his course for the North.

The last of the month is advertised from the Earl of Sealord and others of
those Lords in Scotland, who have lately of their increase in numbers,
and in doing him that the English should dare to keep out of their Gar-
risons, and they wonder that he is able to send them no order, neither in
person nor money, desiring him to be able to send them no order, neither in
person nor money.



An Instrument for setting the present

Government, In substance is as followeth,

1. That the Supream Legislative power of England Scotland and Ireland, shall be and reside in one single Person, assisted with a Council of thirteen at the least, and twenty one at the most, and the Commons assembled in Parliament.

2. That this single Person shall be called The Lord Protector of England Scotland and Ireland.

3. That there be constant Triennial Parliaments, and the first to begin the third of September 1654.

4. That the Parliament shall have power of making Laws, except in some Cases relating to the safety of the Common-Wealth of the three Nations, and matters of Religion, for which there is particular provision made in the Instrument containing the Government.

5. That all Bills that pass in Parliaments shall be offered to the Lord Protector for his consent, and if he consent not within 20 days, they are to notwithstanding to become Laws.

6. That the Lord Protector is to be Elective and not Hereditary and to be chosen by the Council, immediately after the death of the Lord Protector.

The Names of the Council

Mr. Laurence, president
Major General Lambert.
Major General Skippon.
Major Gen. Disbrow
Sir Charles Worley.
Mr. Rouse.
Colonel Mountague.

Lord Viscount Little
Colonel Jones.
Colonel Seydham.
Sir Gilbert Pickering.
Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.
Mr. Strickland.
Mr. Mayor Esquir.

His Highness hath set forth a Proclamation with the consent of his said Council, for continuing all Persons being in Office, for the executing publick Justice till his Highness further direction.

Thus have you Passages concerning,

An Instrument or Writing of the present Government both of the Church and State of England, Scotland and Ireland, subscribed by his Highness the Lord Protector, with his Highness Speech, and the names of his Council. A Sermon preached by Mr. Peters upon the present change of Government. The time of calling another Parliament, And a fight between the English and the Highlanders in Scotland. With the Lord Protector's Proclamation.

Licensed and Entered according to the late Act for Printing.

